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# *The Story of Georgia Tech*







GOVERNOR NATHANIEL E. HARRIS

*From a portrait of M. L. Fletcher in the Dining Room of Georgia Tech.*

*The*  
*Story of*  
**GEORGIA**  
**TECH**



*M. L. BRITTAIN*  
PRESIDENT EMERITUS,  
GEORGIA SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY

*University of North Carolina Press*  
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*Designed by Flora Finn*

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## *Preface*

THE Georgia School of Technology began its work on October 7, 1888. It is therefore one of the younger colleges of our state, although in spite of this fact its influence and reputation are not only nation-wide but have extended to foreign lands as well. Even before the Second World War carried our youth to the seven seas, the graduates of this institution were at work abroad as well as in most of the forty-eight states.

Perhaps one reason for this cosmopolitan character of the student-body is that the policy of the authorities—certainly in recent years—has been to avoid inbreeding and provincialism by taking care to secure a large number of the new instructors from the North and the West. The writer frankly avows having manifested a certain preference or prejudice in favor of Harvard, Yale, and the University of Chicago as favorite sources of supply.

The often-expressed kindness of the Army and the Navy officials concerning the school's work and its graduates has contributed to its fame and favor. When, for instance, through the unwise action of the Governor and Board of Regents in 1941, all the units of the University System suffered severely in prestige because of political interference, Admiral Nimitz expressed the naval attitude of the government in a kind letter to the writer in which he gave assurance that we need not

be worried so far as the Navy and the Army were concerned because they knew too well how carefully we maintained thorough and high standards at Georgia Tech.

Governor N. E. Harris frequently told of a young Georgia Tech graduate in Washington who was having some trouble with his application for a position. When the Army officer in charge heard him say where he had graduated, he was accepted at once with the query, "Why did you not mention that before? It would have saved time and trouble, for you men stand high with us."

Justice impels the writer to present here his opinion as to the reason for this favorable attitude, and he believes that it was more largely due to two of the institution's early teachers than to any other cause.

Lyman Hall, the second president, was a graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point, and Dr. W. H. Emerson, the first dean, completed the naval course at Annapolis before earning his Ph.D. degree at Johns Hopkins University. The close touch with Army and Navy engineering secured by these two early faculty leaders has been maintained throughout the years, Dr. Matheson and the writer each believing strongly in the value of military training.

This task of placing in definite and accessible form the first history of the Georgia School of Technology was assigned to the writer by the faculty and the Chancellor of the University System. This, not only because he had been president of the institution from August 1, 1922, to July 1, 1944, but also because he had been a student at Emory College when Dr. I. S. Hopkins began there in 1886 with the first plans for college technical instruction in Georgia. Later while state superintendent of education in 1918, upon the passage by Congress of the Smith-Hughes Act, he was asked by the federal authorities to install and supervise the resulting vocational work in addition to the regular duties of the State Department of Education. This continued for the next four years. From such

close personal association, dating from the very beginning of vocational training in Georgia, the writer is hopeful that this story of Georgia's great technical college may be found useful and interesting to the friends of today and helpful to the historians of future years.

And now a few words as to the title of this book: The purpose originally when the task was proposed was to write a simple factual history, composed mainly of the statistical records of the institution such as may be found in most volumes of the kind. Valued friends and co-workers, however, have repeatedly insisted that the account should be more personal in nature, especially since the writer is the only man living who has been more or less closely in touch with Georgia Tech throughout the sixty years of the institution's existence. In a very real sense, therefore, almost in the words of the classic poet, "Quorum pars . . . fui," and the inability to attain the detached atmosphere of the unbiased historian may be pardoned.

My grateful acknowledgments are due to many, but especially to the Executive Secretary of the President, Miss Harriet Henderson, for checking the accuracy of much of the data and typing the manuscript.

M. L. BRITAIN  
*President Emeritus*

November 11, 1946



## *Contents*

Preface	Page vii
Chapter	
1. <i>The Beginnings, 1882-1887</i>	3
2. <i>Early Years: President Hopkins' Administration</i>	20
3. <i>Growth under Lyman Hall, Second President</i>	33
4. <i>Kenneth Gordon Matheson's Administration</i>	46
5. <i>Extracurricular Activities</i>	55
6. <i>The Co-operative Department</i>	66
7. <i>The Quarter-Centennial Celebration</i>	69
8. <i>The First World War</i>	75
9. <i>The Greater Georgia Tech Campaign</i>	80
10. <i>A New President Takes Office</i>	92
11. <i>The Brown Bequest</i>	100
12. <i>Radio Station WGST and Other Gifts</i>	109
13. <i>The Library</i>	123
14. <i>The Navy R.O.T.C.</i>	128
15. <i>Travel at Home and Abroad</i>	136
16. <i>Coach W. A. Alexander, Robert (Bobby) L. Dodd, and the Athletic Board</i>	142
17. <i>Georgia Tech's Greatest Honor, the Guggenheim Award</i>	154

Chapter	Page
18. <i>Faculty Personalities</i>	162
19. <i>Notable Guests</i>	174
20. <i>Creation of the University System of Georgia</i>	183
21. <i>The Board of Regents Takes Over</i>	195
22. <i>Georgia Tech's Place in the State System</i>	210
23. <i>Techwood</i>	219
24. <i>A Record of Distinguished Service</i>	226
25. <i>The Fiftieth Anniversary</i>	240
26. <i>Ramblin' Wreck and Alma Mater</i>	254
27. <i>Alumni Activities</i>	262
28. <i>Georgia Politics and Education: Grady and Watson</i>	272
29. <i>Governor Talmadge</i>	281
30. <i>Probation</i>	288
31. <i>Enter Ellis Arnall</i>	298
32. <i>The Second World War</i>	304
33. <i>President Van Leer—Ave Atque Vale</i>	310
Appendices	317
I. <i>Chronological Outline</i>	319
II. <i>Extracts from the Acts of 1885 and Other Doc- uments</i>	326
III. <i>The Faculty of 1906</i>	338
IV. <i>The Faculty of 1930, Year of the Guggenheim Award</i>	341
V. <i>Resident Enrollment, 1888-1947</i>	354
VI. <i>Regents, University System of Georgia</i>	356
VII. <i>Acts of 1931, Sections 76, 77</i>	358
Bibliography	365
Index	367

## *Illustrations*

NATHANIEL E. HARRIS, CHAIRMAN OF THE ORIGINAL COMMISSIONERS	<i>Frontispiece</i>
	<i>Facing page</i>
THE OTHER ORIGINAL COMMISSIONERS: SAMUEL M. INMAN, OLIVER S. PORTER, EDWARD R. HODGSON, SR., AND COLUMBUS HEARD	18
ISAAC STILES HOPKINS, FIRST PRESIDENT OF GEORGIA TECH	19
LYMAN HALL, LL.D., SECOND PRESIDENT OF GEORGIA TECH	19
GEORGIA TECH'S FIRST TWO BUILDINGS	19
AN EARLY FACULTY	34
THE FACULTY OF 1899	35
KENNETH GORDON MATHESON, A.M., LL.D., THIRD PRESIDENT OF GEORGIA TECH	50
JULIUS L. BROWN, AN EARLY BENEFACTOR	51
CLARK HOWELL, EDITOR AND PRESIDENT OF THE <i>At- lanta Constitution</i>	51
THE GEORGIA TECH CAMPUS IN 1922	51
THE ROSE BOWL CHAMPIONS OF 1928	66
THE DINING HALL	67
DANIEL GUGGENHEIM SCHOOL OF AERONAUTICS	67



J. S. COON, FIRST PROFESSOR OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING	82
AARON FRENCH, DONOR OF THE TEXTILE BUILDING	82
GEORGIA TECH'S FIRST TWO DEANS: WILLIAM H. EMERSON AND WILLIAM VERNON SKILES	82
FAMOUS VISITORS AT GEORGIA TECH: THEODORE ROOSEVELT; WINSTON CHURCHILL AND HIS DAUGHTER	83
TECHWOOD, BEFORE AND AFTER	98
FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT WRITING A MESSAGE TO GEORGIA TECH STUDENTS	99
EUGENE TALMADGE, ELECTED FOUR TIMES GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA	130
ELLIS ARNALL, GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA, 1943-47	130
NAVY TRAINEES TAKING A BOXING LESSON, 1943	131
MERCER MC CALL THARPE, LINE COACH; WILLIAM ANDERSON ALEXANDER, FOOTBALL COACH, PROFESSOR OF PHYSICAL TRAINING, AND ATHLETIC DIRECTOR; ROBERT L. DODD, PRESENT FOOTBALL COACH	146
ROBERT TYRE (BOBBY) JONES, "EMPEROR OF GOLF"	147
L. W. ROBERT PRESENTING CLINT CASTLEBERRY'S JERSEY TO GEORGIA TECH	290
<i>Blue Print</i> AWARD	291
THE GYMNASIUM AND THE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION OFFICE BUILDING	306
THE RESEARCH BUILDING	306
MARION LUTHER BRITTAIN, PRESIDENT OF GEORGIA TECH, 1922-44; BLAKE RAGSDALE VAN LEER, PRESIDENT OF GEORGIA TECH, 1944-	307
ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING FOR THE NEW PRESIDENT'S HOME	307

# *The Story of Georgia Tech*





## 1. THE BEGINNINGS: 1882-1887

THE GEORGIA SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY OWES ITS EXISTENCE mainly to three men, all prominent in the political, educational, and industrial life of the state. These were the Honorable Nat E. Harris, Dr. Isaac S. Hopkins, and Major John F. Hanson. With the passing of the years the recollection of men and events grows dim. It is a duty, therefore, to review here, even though briefly, the life and work of the three men to whom the friends of this school are most indebted. Future historians will desire to know accurately the part each played in the establishment of a form of educational training then new to Georgia, as it was to the South and, indeed, largely to our whole country with the exception of a few states in the northeastern section.

The first of these men, Nathaniel Edwin Harris, was born near Jonesboro, Tennessee, January 21, 1846. At sixteen he enlisted in the Confederate Army and served until the end of the War Between the States. At the close of this struggle, the bitter feeling engendered between Union and Confederate partisans caused him to leave his native state and go to Georgia. He graduated at the University of Georgia, and after a short residence in Sparta made Macon his home. With his long-time friend, Walter B. Hill, he formed a partnership for the practice of law. He was elected representative from Bibb

County, 1882-86, and senator, 1892-96. In 1912 he began service as judge of the Superior Court of Macon. His experience as governor extended from 1915 to 1917; he failed to secure a second term mainly through the powerful influence of the fiery Tom Watson. He died at his summer home in Hampton, Tennessee, on Saturday, September 21, 1929, in his eighty-fourth year, and was buried in Macon. The Harris Dormitory at Georgia Tech is named for him, and he will always be remembered as the most energetic and powerful of the three distinguished founders of the school.

The second, Dr. Isaac Stiles Hopkins, was born in Augusta, Georgia, on June 20, 1841. He graduated from Emory College in 1859 and from the Georgia Medical College in 1861. During the autumn of 1861, he joined the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and for eight years was a pastor of various churches. This did not prevent him, however, from serving in the Confederate Army. From 1869 to 1875 he was professor of natural science at Emory. Later he taught Latin and English, and in 1884 succeeded his classmate, Bishop Atticus G. Haygood, as president. He was marked by a high degree of refinement and literary culture, and his old pupils remember with mingled amusement and pleasure their president's distaste for a clumsy and poorly prepared recitation. "Heavens, what have I done to have to endure this?" he would groan audibly as a lazy youth stumbled through a beautiful passage from the classics. With this fine literary taste, he was also proficient with tools and machinery and would sometimes spend hours in the Railroad Shops in Atlanta doing the work of a master mechanic. He had a workshop in the rear of his home. In 1886 he secured funds for a building in which to teach technological work at Emory, the first of college grade in the history of the state. Opposition developed. In an address at the college, one of the good old classically trained trustees took for his text a passage from Paul's letter to Timothy: "Alexander, the Coppersmith,

did me much evil; the Lord reward him according to his works." The natural result of Dr. Hopkins' interest in technological work was his appointment as president when the new state institution began its work October 7, 1888. Actually, he had been elected on April 5. He continued as head of the institution during the trying years of its infancy. As an instance of the antagonism toward it, a member of the legislature actually introduced a resolution, even though it may have been intended as humor, to make a present of the school to Dr. Hopkins, rather than to make an appropriation to it.<sup>1</sup> President Hopkins resigned in 1896. He died on February 3, 1914, and is buried in the cemetery at Oxford. An excellent portrait of the school's first president, painted by Miss Kate Edwards, is in the Georgia Tech dining hall.

The third of the founders, Major John Fletcher Hanson, was a native of Monroe County, Georgia, where he was born on November 25, 1840. Not enough credit has been given him for the important part he played in the founding of the Georgia School of Technology. In detailing some of the incidents of its early years, the Honorable Nat E. Harris, at the Quarter-Centennial Founders Day celebration, June 10, 1913, said: "The thought of the school came from an accidental conversation had with a great mill man and manufacturer, Major J. F. Hanson, afterwards President of the Central of Georgia Railway Company. In the early part of May, 1882, he called to see me at my home in Macon, requesting that I take a walk with him. He remarked: 'The State of Georgia needs a Technological School, but I am afraid she will never get it, as it would take a million dollars to establish it.' I was not familiar with the word at that time, and asked Major Hanson to explain what was intended by such a school. After he had done so, I remarked that I would rather be the author of a law establishing such a school than to be Governor of

<sup>1</sup> W. H. Emerson, *Quarter-Centennial Address*, p. 54.

Georgia. The Major said, 'Well, why don't you be the author?' "

After further discussion, it was agreed that Mr. Harris would make the race for the legislature on the issue, and that Major Hanson would see that he received the strong endorsement of the *Macon Telegraph*, then called the *Telegraph & Messenger*. Major Hanson was at that time the manager of this influential paper, and this fact, together with the prestige of his position with the Central of Georgia Railway and the Bibb Manufacturing Company, made him a powerful ally in the successful race of Mr. Harris for the General Assembly. A letter from the Honorable Victor H. Hanson, long the distinguished chairman of the *Birmingham News* Company and nephew of the founder, brings into the picture an additional figure, one of the South's best known writers, Harry Stillwell Edwards, at this time an important member of the *Telegraph's* staff. He testified as follows: "The matter was introduced at the office by Major Hanson's discussion of the difficulties encountered in his mills in securing competent superintendents and foremen. I was then asked to embody these views in an editorial and did so in 1881, I think, and my recollection is that in this way the campaign began for the great institution of which all Georgians are today so justly proud."

A search for this editorial was successful. It was published on March 4, 1882, and reads in part: "The State has established an agricultural college with branches, and devoted much attention to scientific agriculture. Let the State do for the twin sister what she has done for agriculture. Establish, somewhere in the State, a Polytechnic College wherein shall be taught the Liberal Arts, free of all charge; where a boy or girl—rich or poor—may enter, and choosing from many, perfect himself or herself in the Art to which his or her life is devoted. Teach them the use of tools, the value and use of metals, the strength and use of woods, the intricacies and combinations of machinery, the power of steam and electricity, the rules of

Architecture and Drawing; teach them technical skill, teach them how to manufacture, and graduate each in the Department he has thoroughly mastered. Such a College has Massachusetts and New York. They are common in the old countries. When we have built up one in Georgia, we believe the problem will have been solved. Turn out into the State each year, a class of skilled Mechanics, Architects, and Engineers, and there will be no want of skilled labor. Little manufactures of every description will spring up right and left, the idle will be employed, there will arise a demand for everything the farmer can produce, a sale for every article the manufacturer can put forth, and prosperity, such as we have never known, will rule in the land. With no idle labor, with a rapidly shifting purchasing power, with a good market and constant demand, any country under the sun is prosperous. Diversity of labor and protection of the manufacturing industries, we believe, is the secret of success. The latter we have; let the Legislature supply the means of reaching the other."

A large number of other newspapers followed the example of the vigorous editorials in the columns of the *Telegraph* and influenced public opinion in a favorable way by the time the legislature of 1882 began its session. Major Hanson's son Walter and I were students at Emory at this time, and frequently heard Dr. Hopkins explain and praise this new element in college education, in which he was soon to be a leader.<sup>2</sup>

The Honorable Nat E. Harris, as a member from Bibb County, took his seat in the General Assembly of 1882, the session beginning on November 24 of that year. A few days later he introduced a resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee of seven by the speaker of the House to investigate the question of technical education.

<sup>2</sup> Major Hanson died in Atlanta on December 15, 1910, and was buried in Riverside Cemetery, Macon, Georgia.



The resolution was referred to the Committee on Education.<sup>3</sup> That committee changed the wording slightly and presented it for action on December 8, 1882. It was adopted and the following were appointed by the speaker to investigate and report back to the General Assembly: Harris of Bibb, Watts of Stewart, Calvin of Richmond, Russell of Clarke, Rice of Fulton, Wilson of Sumter, and Little of Muscogee. Later three more were added: Messrs. Beck, Spence, and Eason.

The copy of the resolution as shown on page 230 of the House Journal is as follows: "Resolved that a committee of seven from the House be appointed by the Speaker, to investigate and consider the propriety and expediency of establishing in this state a school of technology under the supervision and direction of the State University, and as a part thereof, to be endowed by the State and that said committee report their conclusions to this House at the adjourned session thereof. Said committee shall have authority and it shall be their duty to meet at some place to be fixed by the chairman at some time between the time when the present session shall adjourn and the time of the meeting of the General Assembly in the summer to consider and investigate said matter:

"Resolved further that in case said committee are of the opinion that the establishment of said school is proper and expedient, that they shall be required to prepare a bill to that effect and report the same for consideration to this House at the time of making their report as above provided."

The illustrious Alexander H. Stephens was then governor of Georgia, and it was at the time of his funeral in May, 1883, that the committee held its first meeting in Atlanta.

The members decided to hold their next meeting in New York City on June 9, and visit some of the few technological institutions then in this country. They first inspected the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, then as now the leader

<sup>3</sup> *Journal of the House of Representatives, 1882, p. 312.*

in technological training. Next they proceeded to Worcester in the same state, and the technical school there impressed the committee as eminently practical. After this they inspected Stevens Institute of Technology in Hoboken, New Jersey, and Cooper Union in New York.

As the result of their work, they presented their report to the Georgia House of Representatives at the summer session on July 24, 1883. The results were embodied in what is shown in the record as House Bill No. 732, written by the Honorable N. E. Harris and the Honorable W. A. Little. The House committee to which it was referred was that on finance, which achieved fame by building the state capitol within the appropriation and even turning some of it back to the treasury.

The report was favorable and the measure came up for passage on December 14, 1883. It met with bitter opposition. This developed for many reasons. Historically, as a result of the War Between the States, the Reconstruction period had followed with its train of evils, felt even to the present day. The old Confederate leaders were disfranchised, and under carpetbag and Negro domination the state was plunged into debt. When the constitutional convention of 1877 met, the old leaders regained control and, under the leadership of the able Robert Toombs of Wilkes, fashioned a document which in many ways suited the times, much as it has been criticised. The new constitution made it difficult to incur debt—for education or almost anything else. As Toombs said on leaving the convention hall on its last day's session, "We have locked the door of the Treasury and have thrown the key away."

For years after, it was a Herculean task to secure funds even for primary or secondary education for Georgia children. Only the private schools flourished. As for the colleges, the constitution placed them in the mendicant position of a ministerial "pound party" with the stern provision "that donations might be made to the university and its branches from time to time if the condition of the treasury warranted it."

As a matter of history, these forbidding restrictions remained an annual obstacle until forty years after the constitutional convention, when, as state superintendent of education, with the help of Professor Joseph S. Stewart and the Honorable George Carswell, I succeeded in persuading the legislature to substitute by a constitutional amendment the present provision authorizing annual appropriations.

Harrell of Webster, Spinks of Paulding, and Watkins of Gilmer led the opposition to the technological measure. The Honorable Joseph M. Terrell of Merriwether, afterwards governor and senator, and R. B. Russell of Clarke, later chief justice, joined N. E. Harris in support of the bill. The State Agricultural Society, at that time the strongest political force in the state, recommended the passage of the measure at its meeting in Savannah, February 12, 1884.

The proposed school, in accordance with the constitutional provisions of that period, could not be founded or supported unless it was established as a branch of the State University at Athens. Several of these step-children of the parent college had already been created in different parts of the state, and were thought by many to be hurtful instead of helpful to the University. Chancellor P. H. Mell, Dr. H. C. White, and other prominent members of the University faculty, however, lent their aid to the passage of the act.

The measure was recorded in the Journal of the House as "Bill No. 8" and, after being under consideration for several days, was finally voted upon July 29, 1885. Eighty-eight affirmative votes were needed for passage and it received ninety-four for, with sixty-two against.

Senate approval was of course necessary, and this was secured, though only with the dangerous addition of two amendments. They gave the hostile forces in the House another chance, and when the bill was reconsidered, their energetic efforts were temporarily successful and it was defeated by a vote of sixty-five to fifty-three. Later, after much parlia-

mentary wrangling, Representative Harris, through a yea and nay vote, finally won by a vote of sixty-nine to forty-four. The governor approved the measure and it became law on October 13, 1885.

Its troubles were not yet over, for Representative Harrell came back to the next General Assembly of 1886 and 1887. But the speaker of the House at that time was the eminent jurist, Judge W. A. Little, and, with convincing skill and eloquence, he defeated the efforts of the school's enemies to repeal the law.<sup>4</sup> Still later, when the question of the first appropriation of \$18,000 for maintenance was being considered, the Honorable Clark Howell of the *Atlanta Constitution*, then a representative from Fulton—and always a good and generous friend of Georgia Tech—joined with Dr. W. H. Felton from Bartow to aid the new institution just beginning its career.

I first met Mr. Howell under rather interesting circumstances. He had already acquired a leading position in Georgia politics and followed Henry Grady as editor of the *Atlanta Constitution*. In 1897 he published a weekly as well as a daily edition of that great newspaper. As an advertising measure for the former, on the first of July he inaugurated a missing-word contest and offered 10 per cent of all the subscriptions sent from that date to January 1, 1898, to anyone who supplied the word. The sentence was "The essential kernel of a newspaper article, sermon or even book may frequently be stated in a single sentence." The word left out was "kernel."

At the time I was a young teacher in the Boys High School, and recently come to Atlanta. I was a subscriber to the daily but not to the weekly and did not know of the contest until three months after it had begun.

In September I read the notice in an advertising column, remembered it, wrote on a sheet of paper, "The missing word

<sup>4</sup> See Appendix for this founding law and important legal opinions.

is kernel," signed it, and carried it to Mr. Howell in his office. He read it, looked at me, and said, "You seem pretty sure that you have the right word." "I am," I said. "It is from a rather rare old volume, Ramsay's English Literature, and is taken from the last chapter of the book." "What a d--- cast-iron memory you must have," he said. "We borrowed it from the Carnegie Library three months ago and it has been locked in that safe ever since. When did you read it?" "About six months ago when completing some work in English Literature."

The next advertisement said, "One man has supplied the missing word correctly and there are more than three hundred dollars in the fund, are you going to let him have it all?"

Time passed, however, and no one else succeeded; on January 2, 1898, I received a message from the examining committee, Chief Justice Simmons, Comptroller W. A. Wright, and Paul Romare, asking me to come to the office. They stated that I was the only winner of the prize, a little more than one thousand dollars. Mr. Howell directed Mr. W. F. Crusselle, his assistant, to get the check from Treasurer Hemphill and have a photograph made for the next day's paper. A poor paranoiac named Flanagan had just murdered two people in Decatur and on the next morning his picture and mine adorned, probably for the first time, the front page of the *Constitution*.

The new school, victorious after months and years of legislative struggles, faced a people still uncertain and divided as to the wisdom of its establishment. A part of this attitude was the result of ignorance. Georgians understood the old-line classical college, even though they did not always approve or sustain it. To them the engineer meant only the man in charge of the locomotive, and the technological graduate was a person of mystery. This vagueness continued for years. It has not been so long since a Georgia Tech president invited

a wealthy Atlanta banker to address the student-body. "Young men," he began in the chapel, "I am in favor of this school for I know that we need more blacksmiths and plumbers." Our people in the South knew little of real engineering science or of "brain in the hand," and they did not realize that the technical colleges, particularly in Massachusetts and other parts of the North, were showing the way towards keeping the South poor by turning our raw materials into finished products.

A start had been made, however, when Governor McDaniel gave the new measure legal authority by signing the bill, and in January, 1886, he appointed the first commission to create and manage the new institution. It was composed of five members, all of unusual force and ability. The first of them was the Honorable Nat E. Harris, whose life and work has already been sketched.

The next in order was the Honorable Samuel M. Inman of Fulton County, commonly referred to in his day as "the first citizen of Atlanta." He was born February 19, 1843, in Jefferson County, Tennessee. After local training, he graduated from Princeton University with distinction. He entered the Confederate Army, enlisting in Company K of the First Tennessee Cavalry, attached to General Johnston's army. After a gallant career as a soldier, he went to Atlanta in 1867 and formed a company, known all over the South as the S. M. Inman Company. He was a man of integrity and wealth, foremost in every project in the public interest, as, for instance, the nationally famous Atlanta Cotton Expositions. He died January 12, 1915.

The third member chosen by Governor McDaniel was Oliver S. Porter of Newton County. Mr. Porter had the advantage of more technical training and experience than any of the others. At Porterdale, three miles from Covington, he had developed and carried to success one of the early cotton mills of the state, now an important unit of the great Bibb

Mills. His son James is still one of the leaders of this important manufacturing organization as well as a generous benefactor in the educational enterprises of Macon. Commissioner Porter took an active personal interest in the acquisition of a strong faculty. Dr. J. S. Coon, whom he brought from Cornell University to be the head of the Mechanical Engineering Department, once showed me his correspondence with Mr. Porter. Dr. Coon in replying to the offer of the position demurred on the ground that he was rather unorthodox and expressed the belief that he would not please the Georgians. Mr. Porter's reply was characteristic. In strong language he assured the professor that he was not trying to secure a Sunday-School teacher, but wanted Dr. Coon because he understood that he was the best mechanical engineering instructor available. On this understanding agreement was reached, and the Cornell man, who was really a genius in his field, came to Georgia Tech for thirty-five years of remarkable teaching in the oldest department of the institution. When he resigned in 1923, he told the president that he did so from a life-long purpose never to do any more work—not even for himself—after he had decided to retire, but would enjoy life by devoting himself to his favorite avocation of nature study. His old students had his portrait painted by the famous artist, Salzbrenner, at a cost of \$2,500, and this now adorns the walls of the dining hall.

Mr. Porter aided President Hopkins in every possible way during these early years. He resigned from the commission because of declining health on June 13, 1911.

The fourth member of the commission was Columbus Heard. Judge Heard was a native of Greene County, Georgia, born and reared on the old home place three miles from the town of Greensboro. After training in the local schools, he received collegiate instruction at Hiawatha College, East Tennessee. He decided upon the practice of law as his life work and was admitted to the bar in 1858. With the outbreak

of the War Between the States, he enlisted in the Confederate Army as a member of the Eighth Georgia Regiment. He continued in service until wounded at the Battle of Gettysburg. There he was taken prisoner and confined at Johnson's Island until hostilities terminated.

In 1866 he was made judge of the Greene County Court. In 1870 he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1877, he represented his county in the noted state constitutional convention of that year. Placed on the original Georgia Tech commission, he continued to give his quiet though valuable service until his death October 23, 1912.

The fifth member of the commission came from a family distinguished for business leadership and for devotion to the service of the University of Georgia and the Georgia School of Technology. Edward R. Hodgson was a resident of Clarke County and was for many years the secretary of this important first commission. He was born in Athens July 13, 1946, and entered the University of Georgia as a freshman in 1862. In his own words, "The entire outfit quit college in 1863 and entered the Confederate Army. I returned to college in 1866 and was classified with the class of 1868." He was prominent in the commercial life of Athens and northeast Georgia and served on the commission until 1912, when failing health caused his resignation. He died on February 12, 1920. His son, Edward R. Hodgson, Jr., succeeded him and continued until all state college trustees were merged into the Board of Regents.

After the governing board, or commission, as it was then termed, was appointed in January, 1886, the body organized by selecting the Honorable Nat E. Harris as chairman. This position he held until his death nearly forty-four years afterwards. E. R. Hodgson was made secretary, as already mentioned, and continued in this capacity for twenty-six years. For treasurer, the commission chose S. M. Inman, the wealthy



philanthropist, who gave his services freely until compelled to resign because his extensive cotton business required him to spend the greater part of his time in New York.

The first act of the newly organized body was to prepare and distribute over the state a letter asking different communities to compete with offers of land, buildings, and funds for the new school. They were given until October, 1886, and on the first of that month the commission met in Atlanta in the office of the governor, as shown on page 5 of Secretary Hodgson's minutes. Five bids were presented as follows:

1. The first bid opened was that of Athens and the University of Georgia, offered by City Attorney T. W. Rucker.

2. The next was that of Atlanta, and this was submitted by the Honorable George Hillyer, then mayor of the city.

3. The secretary read the next offer which was from the City of Macon.

4. Commissioner Heard presented the offer from Penfield. This included the campus and buildings of old Mercer University which had, not many years before, been moved to Macon.

5. Milledgeville, where there was already considerable state property, made a bid for the proposed school, and with this the commission adjourned its labors for the day.

On October 2 the commission met again at the State Capitol with all present. The chairman made the statement that Macon desired to change her bid. After some discussion, on motion of Commissioner Hodgson, the second bid of Macon was allowed and the decision reached that each of the five sites be visited before the choice of location.

On October 7 the first inspection was made of the buildings and grounds of the old Mercer campus at Penfield. On the evening of the same day, Athens was visited and there Chancellor P. H. Mell and the Prudential Committee of the University presented the offer of the University. On October 8 the body adjourned to Milledgeville, and the citizens of that place met the commission at the hotel and argued the

claims of their city as an advantageous site. The commission went to Macon on October 9 and conferred with the citizens' committee there after inspecting the possible locations offered. Returning to Atlanta on October 19, the commission met at the Capitol for final decision. The first ballot was as follows:

Harris for Macon  
Heard for Penfield  
Hodgson for Athens  
Inman for Atlanta  
Porter for Milledgeville

During the twenty ballots which followed there was little change, but on the twenty-first ballot Porter cast his preference for Atlanta, and on the twenty-fourth ballot the issue was decided, according to the official minutes,<sup>5</sup> by the following vote:

Harris for Macon  
Heard for Athens  
Hodgson for Atlanta  
Inman for Atlanta  
Porter for Atlanta

This was also the recollection of Chairman Harris as stated in his Quarter-Centennial Address in Atlanta, June 10, 1913, and on page 219 of his Autobiography. It is only fair to say, however, that Registrar T. W. Reed, of the University of Georgia, insists that it was Judge Heard instead of Mr. Hodgson who cast the deciding vote for Atlanta. His statement is as follows: "Mr. Hodgson voted for Athens on every ballot. The man, who switched his vote to Atlanta, was Judge Columbus Heard of Greene County. I know this because I was in the University at that time as a student and we, students, burned Columbus Heard in effigy and buried his ashes in a grave fifty feet long, stretching from the Toombs Oak towards the Phi Kappa Hall."

Mr. Hodgson's son Harry writes as follows: "Tom Reed

<sup>5</sup> P. 15. Dated October 20, 1886.

is right. My father did not change his vote which on every ballot was to locate the technological school at Athens. I thought that the figure, burned in effigy, resembled Judge Nat E. Harris. He was the one I was mad with for I thought no old Georgia man should have voted against Athens."

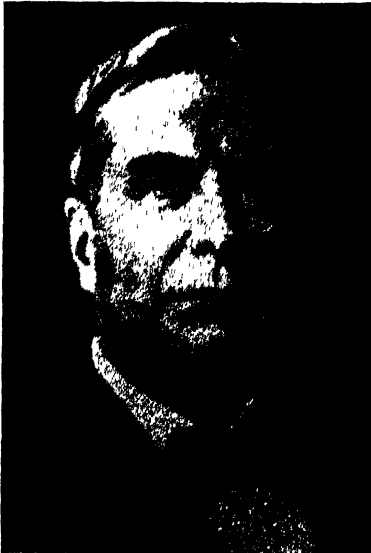
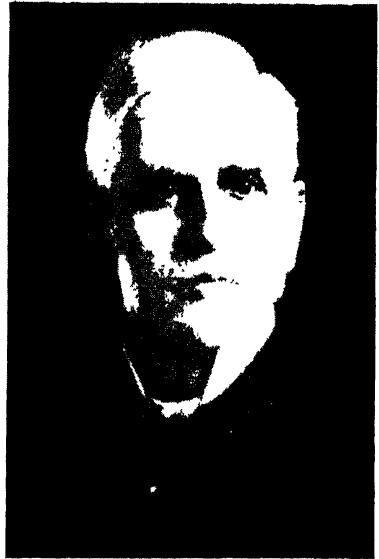
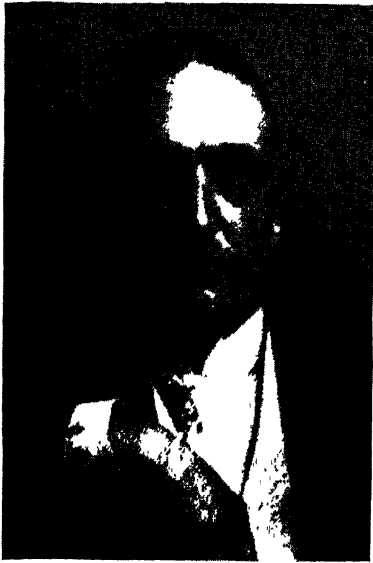
A newspaper clipping, sent to me from Athens but trimmed so closely that it could not be identified as to name or date, gives an interesting account, attributing the choice of location to Governor McDaniel and Columbus Heard. It reads as follows:

"Before the final vote was taken, Judge Howard E. W. Palmer, who for years filled the position of Secretary of the Executive Department, came to the door of the room occupied by the Commission and called out Commissioner Heard. After a moment's talk, Mr. Heard accompanied him downstairs, presumably to the Governor's office. After Mr. Heard returned and before the final vote, Judge Palmer again appeared at the door and called out Mr. Heard. The two engaged in quite an earnest and animated conference and when Mr. Heard rejoined his colleagues, it was to cast the deciding vote which gave the school to Atlanta.

"Whether at this critical time, Mr. Heard was interviewed by Governor McDaniel and by him influenced to give his vote to Atlanta rests merely upon surmise, but in the absence of other explanation of Mr. Heard's change of front and views as to the location, it is plausible."

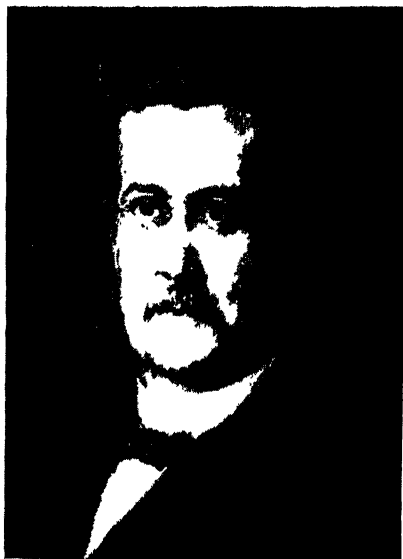
The same press account states positively that on the last ballot the vote stood: for Atlanta, Messrs. Inman, Porter, and Heard; for Macon, Mr. Harris; for Athens, Mr. Hodgson. This gave Atlanta three votes, a majority of the commission, and the location of the school was settled. In view of all the facts, it is probably the real explanation of the location vote.

Whether the decisive ballot was cast by Judge Heard or Mr. Hodgson, it is interesting as showing the flare-up of that spirit of rivalry and competition which has so long existed



### THE ORIGINAL COMMISSIONERS

UPPER LEFT: *Samuel M. Inman*. UPPER RIGHT: *Oliver S. Porter*. LOWER LEFT: *Edward R. Hodgson, Sr.* LOWER RIGHT: *Judge Columbus Heard*. *Governor Harris, one of the original commissioners, appears as the frontispiece.*



UPPER LEFT: *Isaac Stiles Hopkins, First President of Georgia Tech, 1888-1896. From a portrait by Miss Kate Edwards in the Dining Hall at Georgia Tech.*

UPPER RIGHT: *Lyman Hall, LL.D., the Second President, 1896-1905.*

LOWER: *the first two buildings at Georgia Tech, the shop building on the left and the academic building on the right.*

between the University and Georgia Tech. Especially has this been shown on the football field, as everyone knows who has ever witnessed a contest between the warriors of the white and gold of Georgia Tech and those representing the red and black of Georgia.

After the twenty-fourth and conclusive ballot, the commission passed this resolution, offered by Mr. Porter: "Resolved that Atlanta, having received a majority of the votes of this Commission in favor of the location of the technological school, we hereby pledge the school, to be located at that point, our cordial and hearty support."

Atlanta's successful bid included \$70,000 from the city and a citizens' committee, a guarantee of \$2,500 annually to aid in support, and to this Mr. Edward Peters added a gift of four acres of land. This last contribution evidently caused the commission to select Peters Park in preference to a boulevard site and Grant Park, which were tendered for the location. The minutes approved March 15, 1887, read: "Committee, consisting of Commissioner Porter as chairman, Heard and Inman appointed to close up the details of the selection of the site and securing proper titles reported that they had bought, in addition to the four acres donated by the Peters Park Company, corner of Cherry Street and North Avenue, about four and three-quarters acres, making the property 500 feet on North Avenue by 700 feet on Cherry Street." On these approximately nine acres of land, midway between fashionable Peachtree and busy Marietta Street, the new institution was to find at last the nucleus of its future development and to become the Mecca of attraction for some of the largest crowds of Georgians—particularly on the occasion of a Georgia Tech-Georgia football game or a presidential visit. During recent athletic seasons, Sanford Stadium, enlarged to take care of an assembly of more than fifty thousand spectators, has held crowds far surpassing all earlier records.



## 2. EARLY YEARS: PRESIDENT HOPKINS' ADMINISTRATION

THE MINUTES OF THE COMMISSION SHOW THAT ON MAY 5, 1887, the contract for the first, the administration building was awarded to Angus McGilvray on his bid of \$43,250. It is a typical structure of the architecture of the period by Bruce & Morgan, well-known Atlanta firm. In the following April, Petit and DeHaven were chosen to build the shop, including space for the foundry, at a cost of \$20,600. Both were completed in time for the opening in October, 1888, and Messrs. Porter and Inman had gone North for the purchase of suitable machinery and equipment. The total value of the buildings and grounds when the school began was \$140,000.<sup>1</sup>

At the meeting of the commission on April 5, 1888, Dr. Isaac S. Hopkins, the president of Emory, was unanimously chosen as president at a salary of \$3,500 annually, and his letter of acceptance was received and read on May 3. On June 7, he nominated the first of his faculty members: Lyman Hall as head of the Department of Mathematics and Professor Charles Lane as head of the Department of English. On July 5, R. S. Shepherd of Virginia was made professor of mechanical engineering and freehand drawing, and on August 2 following, Dr. W. H. Emerson was elected professor of

<sup>1</sup> See Cooper's *History of Fulton County*, p. 468.

chemistry. Each of these four, the first of our Georgia Tech faculty, received \$2,000 per annum.

The legislative commission on its preliminary tour of inspection had been impressed by the Worcester Free Institute and had made formal request from that fine Massachusetts technological school for the loan of one of its best instructors. The request was granted and Professor M. P. Higgins came for a year, at a salary of \$5,000, to install the equipment and to assist in getting the new college into operation.

Everything was finally in readiness, and on October 7, 1888, twelve-year-old Nellie Inman pulled the switch that set the machinery of the school in motion. At the city opera house on that evening a large crowd assembled with President Hopkins acting as master of ceremonies. The Honorable N. E. Harris was the first speaker and he closed with these eloquent words: "Sir, our work is done and with our hands outstretched in blessing and in prayer, we commit the child to the keeping of that great people into whose favor and affection it must now struggle to make its way."

Judge John J. Gresham, chairman of the University Board of Trustees, next spoke for that body and was followed by John B. Gordon, Lee's great lieutenant, who was then governor and who received the school on behalf of the state.

It is interesting to note that Georgia Tech was begun and its first phase completed under two of the most famous Southern governors of that day, Alexander H. Stephens, Vice-President of the Confederacy, and General Gordon, the Chevalier Bayard of its closing days as it neared surrender at Appomattox.

Dr. H. C. White, in his usual graceful manner, represented the faculty of the University. It has been observed that two of the most prominent figures of the Old South had something to do with the beginning of the school, but during the closing address the audience was electrified by the words that fell from the lips of the greatest representative of the New



Era, Henry W. Grady. In the language of one of the listeners, "They were of wisdom, beauty and sublimity as he pointed to Georgia's need, and her undeveloped resources all waiting for the hand of the skilled engineer and artisan to develop them. He said the school had this duty on its shoulders, would discharge it to the people, and in future years, they would rise up and bless its founders for their efforts in behalf of the State."

Some months before, he had lent the force of his genius for illustration to the movement for the creation of the school by the story of a Pickens County funeral which was again told in his last public address before a Boston audience a little more than a year later.

"I attended a funeral once in Pickens County [he said] in my State. A funeral is not usually a cheerful object to me unless I could select the subject. I think I could, perhaps, without going a hundred miles from here, find the material for one or two cheerful funerals. Still, this funeral was peculiarly sad. It was a poor 'one gallus' fellow, whose breeches struck him under the armpits and hit him at the other end about the knee. . . . They buried him in the midst of a marble quarry; they cut through solid marble to make his grave; and yet a little tombstone, which they put above him, was from Vermont. They buried him in the heart of a pine forest, and yet the pine coffin was imported from Cincinnati. They buried him within touch of an iron mine, and yet, the nails in his coffin and the iron in the shovel that dug his grave were imported from Pittsburgh. They buried him by the side of the best sheep-grazing country on the earth, and yet the wool in the coffin-bands and the coffin-bands, themselves, were brought from the North. The South did not furnish a thing on earth for that funeral but the corpse and the hole in the ground. There they put him away and the clods rattled down on his coffin, and they buried him in a New York coat and Boston pair of shoes and a pair of breeches from Chi-

ago, and a shirt from Cincinnati, leaving him nothing to carry into the next world with him to remind him of the country in which he lived, and for which he fought for four years, but the chill of blood in his veins and the marrow of his bones."

And so the first day of the Georgia School of Technology ended fittingly with a vision of its need and a prophecy of its useful destiny as set forth in the glowing words of Georgia's brilliant orator, who was so soon after to die "literally loving a nation into peace."

The faculty list of the Georgia School of Technology as set forth in the first annual catalog for the year 1888-89 was as follows:

Isaac S. Hopkins, Ph.D., D.D., President and Professor of Physics

Lyman Hall (West Point), Professor of Mathematics

W. H. Emerson, Ph.D., Professor of Chemistry

J. S. Coon, A.M., Professor of Mechanical Engineering

Milton P. Higgins, B.S., Superintendent of Machine Shop

Rev. Charles Lane, A.M., Professor of English Language and Literature

R. S. Shepherd, A.M., Professor of Freehand and Mechanical Drawing

William H. E. Duncan, Foreman in Machine Shop

G. E. Cassidy, Foreman in Wood Shop

Horace Thompson, Foreman in Blacksmith Shop

A. S. Buzzell, Foreman in Foundry

Not all of the above were present on the opening day of the school.<sup>2</sup>

One hundred and thirty students were enrolled for the first year, one hundred twenty-nine from Georgia, and one from Chattanooga, Tennessee. Nearly all, naturally, entered the apprentice class, as the freshmen were then called. Next above these were the juniors, corresponding to our sopho-

<sup>2</sup> See *Georgia Tech Alumnus*, November, 1925, p. 97.

mores. Then came the members of the middle class and finally the seniors. It is interesting to scan the list of the junior and middle class members, and to note the large percentage of these first students who became leaders of their profession. The juniors were:

Percy C. Brooks, Edgewood, Georgia  
William Davidson, Columbus, Georgia  
Oscar Elsas, Atlanta, Georgia  
William H. Glenn, Atlanta, Georgia  
J. D. Goldsmith, Atlanta, Georgia  
J. H. Jones, Atlanta, Georgia  
J. B. McCrary, Senoia, Georgia  
J. S. Moore, Thomasville, Georgia  
C. M. Pritchett, Cartersville, Georgia  
T. S. Setze, Marietta, Georgia

The middle class:

G. G. Crawford, Wilkinson County, Georgia  
H. L. Smith, Conyers, Georgia

Probably the influence of Dr. Coon was a leading factor, but the whole atmosphere of the school from its beginning has been charged with devotion to the engineering field and with an aversion almost amounting to contempt for the politician and all his works. The two or three exceptions, like Chip Robert, Frank Hooper, Ivan Allen, Jr., and Joe Thrash among the thousands of Georgia Tech men, prove the rule. These graduates of the first classes forged rapidly to the front among the builders of the industrial South and one of them, George G. Crawford, became the head of Birmingham's Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company, and was voted Alabama's First Citizen.

As an almost irrelevant paragraph, and yet as showing an historical item illustrating George G. Crawford's and Captain Hall's interest in Atlanta affairs as well as in the school, I may perhaps be permitted to interpolate a personal experi-

ence belonging to this time. There was then a famous military company in Atlanta, noted abroad as well as in our own land, called the Gate City Guard. It had marched through the streets of London as well as through the large eastern cities of this country. As a college boy at Emory I had resolved to go to Atlanta and join that organization. In 1888 that youthful ambition was gratified, and in the drill room I met for the first time Lyman Hall and George G. Crawford, who were captain and lieutenant respectively. I shall not soon forget the vivid impression made upon the young high-school teacher, then twenty-two years old, by this early association with two fine men.

At this time, there was only one degree conferred by Georgia Tech, that of Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering. The semester plan was adopted, the year beginning on the first Wednesday in October and ending on the third Wednesday in June. Entrance examinations were required and these show much similarity to those given at West Point and Annapolis. Each county was assigned as many students as it had representatives in the House of Representatives. Since these numbered one hundred and seventy-six at that time, the one hundred and thirty admitted for the first term were about all the facilities would care for.

During this first year, on May 2, 1889, President Hopkins delivered an address at Athens to the Georgia Education Association in the effort to explain to that body and to the state the place and purpose of the Georgia School of Technology in the field of education. At the outset he spoke of the opposition to its creation and maintenance, and then gave an outline of the new training, beginning with France's famous *École Polytechnique*. He told of Napoleon's reliance upon the skilled graduates of that school and his reference to it as the "hen that laid the golden eggs." Germany had eight schools of high grade, and other European countries

and England had entered the field with great profit to their manufacturers and industry.

In the United States such schools had been founded in several northern and eastern states with the result that only 9 per cent of the manufacturing of the country was done in the South. He admitted that if the object of education were culture only and culture for its own sake, there would be no debate as to the greater value of the classics and the humanities. He contended, however, that technological training is of unspeakable significance and value to the prosperity of our country, although, if time and circumstance permit, there should be added to it whatever is possible of literature and the classics.

If the good Doctor had lived to the 1940's, he would have added another proof in his effort to win the favor of the state for his educational experiment. In the perilous days of World War II he would have seen the reliance of the nation upon her technical schools for defense against German and Japanese war lords, and he would have seen his new brain-child receive, on Grant Field on October 19, 1944, what was said to be the first service citation for outstanding contributions to the research and development of Ordnance granted by the government to any college.

Dr. Hopkins continued as president until January 1, 1896. The enrollment of students during his administration was as follows:

1888-89	130
1889-90	145
1890-91	169
1891-92	205
1892-93	138
1893-94	121
1894-95	125
1895-96	154

After the initial appropriation for the administration and shop buildings, the General Assembly gave for annual sup-

port amounts varying from \$18,000 to \$22,500. The City of Atlanta added to this \$2,500 per year, and the remainder was derived from tuition fees thinly disguised under the name of "contingent expenses."

Each student was required to attend at least one church service on Sunday and chapel exercises in the main building each morning as well. In the catalog for 1889, the record shows the organization of the Y.M.C.A. with these officers: President, A. R. Colcord; Vice-President, E. W. Collins; Recording Secretary, J. A. McCrary; Corresponding Secretary, H. H. Long, Jr.; Treasurer, H. S. Jones.

The first periodical published by the students was called *The Technologist* and was presented to the public in the spring of 1891 with the following young men in charge: Editor-in-Chief, W. P. Walthall; Associate Editors, W. H. Glenn, James H. Moore, and James B. McCrary. It did not last long, the student-body not being large enough to support it adequately.

The second student publication had its beginning February, 1894, and was called *The Georgia Tech*. Its Board of Editors, as shown in the issue No. 1, Volume I, was composed of Editor-in-Chief, Edward A. Greene; Assistant Editor-in-Chief, Ernest B. Merry; Associate Editors, George F. Forrest, Thomas W. Raoul, and William G. Meador; Business Manager, Trezevant Holmes; Assistant Business Manager, Phil Ogletree. This publication voiced the hope of the students for a dormitory and mess hall and urged more interest in athletics and in the Phi Eta Sigma Debating Society. This last, established in October, 1892, reached a low ebb in 1893, but was revived in 1894 sufficiently to be given a prominent place in the commencement exercises.

On April 21, 1892, the workshops of the institution were destroyed by fire, but were replaced promptly from the insurance and other funds and made better than before.

The governing commission received authority from the

legislature to increase its number from five to seven, and on January 7, 1891, elected D. N. Speer and W. B. Miles, two of Atlanta's most prominent citizens. Mr. Speer died a few months afterward and was succeeded by Mr. George Winship, equally notable for his public spirit and ability.

Some surprise will undoubtedly be felt by future historians in reading that the original commission was empowered to fill any vacancies arising by reason of death or resignation in its own ranks. Usually in such bodies replacements are made by the governor or by popular election. Unusual authority of this kind had been secured by four counties in the constitutional convention of 1877 for their public school system, and, as a result, they were among the best in the state. These counties were Bibb, Chatham, Richmond, and Glynn. So excellent were they at the time as to personnel and ability that they attracted the attention and praise of the Honorable W. T. Harris, then U. S. Commissioner of Education. Naturally, Chairman N. E. Harris from Bibb incorporated this fine—though very undemocratic—feature into the pattern of the Georgia School of Technology Board of Trustees. As a result, the body was notably strong throughout the history of the school until the repeal of the law and the merger, on January 1, 1932, of all state schools during the term of office of Governor Richard B. Russell. The complete list of the old Georgia Tech trustees is as follows: N. E. Harris, O. S. Porter, S. M. Inman, Columbus Heard, E. R. Hodgson, Sr. and Jr., D. N. Speer, W. B. Miles, George Winship, George G. Crawford, L. W. Robert, Jr., Floyd Furlow, Eugene R. Black, H. J. Baldwin, J. S. Akers, John W. Grant, George H. Carswell, W. H. Glenn, John H. Porter, Y. Frank Freeman, G. M. Stout, Harrison Hightower, John S. Cohen, in addition to the ex-officio members including the governor and such notables from the General Board of the University of Georgia as Clark Howell, Sr. No college in the state could boast a group of directors superior in business ability or

statesmanship, and when compared to some of the "Swamp Rabbit" boards (as they were termed by the Press) later appointed, under whom Georgia Tech had to fight to protect her standards and scholastic recognition, they shine with still more radiance.

During the years Dr. Hopkins was president, thousands of American boys had been thrilled by one of the best books for youth ever written, *Tom Brown's School Days*. The game of football as played at Rugby and described by Thomas Hughes is particularly interesting. Two young men at Johns Hopkins University, Dr. C. H. Herty and Dr. George Petrie, learned to play while students there. The first came to the University of Georgia to teach chemistry and to begin a brilliant record in education and industry, and the second went to the Alabama Polytechnic Institute to give instruction in history. Each, in the early nineties, was chiefly responsible for bringing this game to Georgia and to Alabama.<sup>3</sup>

Professor Ernest E. West, a Naval College graduate, coached our first football team for two games in 1892. Georgia Tech had a very poor field for practice and little or no financial support; yet, on November 4, 1893, its team played against the University at Athens a game which was the first of a long, colorful series. The outstanding figure, strangely enough, was a man who was to become famous in American history as the colonel in command of Roosevelt's Rough Riders and as Governor General of Cuba, General Leonard Wood.

In 1893 he was stationed at Fort McPherson, Georgia, and took some undergraduate work at Georgia Tech. Understanding the game, he aided in the formation of a football team, then still under the tutelage of Professor E. E. West. A contest was soon arranged with the University of Georgia students, and, chiefly because of Wood's superior knowledge

<sup>3</sup> See L. F. Woodruff's *History of Southern Football, 1890-1928*.



and ability, the Georgia Tech team won by a score of 22 to 6. Both sides hurled charges at each other, Georgia Tech claiming that Georgia had used a professional halfback, and the University that "Dr. Wood was not a bona-fide student and had matriculated for the purpose of playing football." It is only fair to say that at this early stage of the game in the South there was no athletic association and there were no universally accepted rules as to eligibility. Faculty members frequently played and the coach or trainer did likewise. As with all games between these two Georgia colleges, feeling ran high, and long after he became famous General Wood referred with a grin to the game and the fact that the Athens students threw rocks at the Georgia Tech team during the contest. Tradition has it—and at least one of Tech's old-time professors asserts that it is positively true—that either because of the hostile rocking or because of the lack of funds the Georgia Tech team had to return from Athens in a coal box-car.

The *Atlanta Constitution* of November 5, 1893, gave this picture of the game: "The football match between the University of Georgia and the Georgia Tech teams resulted in a victory for the Tech by a score of 22-6.

"Both sides played good ball but the Atlantans outweighed the Athens boys at every point, and their line rushing won the game. The excitement over the game was intense from start to finish. The calls of 'foul' from the sideline of the Athens captain passed by almost unnoticed, and Umpire Nourse, a brother of the trainer of the Tech team, was severely criticised by the Athenians while the students were loud in their denunciation of the Umpire.

"The first half ended with a score of 18-0. The Techs had bucked nearly every time straight through the center, the weakest point on the University line, and had succeeded in scoring three touchdowns and kicking three goals.

"Dr. Wood, who is believed by all Athens to be a surgeon

of the United States Army, stationed at Fort McPherson and who, it is said, was matriculated in the Technological School for the purpose of playing football, could handle his opposing guard who was a much smaller man almost as if he were a child. With the other guard and center, it was almost the same way.

"Trainer Nourse, who was playing at tackle, made the best bucks for the Tech team, always between guard and center. John Kimball at quarterback, played a steady game, never fumbling and gave the signals for the Tech men.

"Park Howell at fullback was always well guarded and succeeded in making some good gains.

"During the second half, the University played much better ball. They held the giants down to 10 points and scored 6 themselves. The Athens boys worked the 'turtle-back' play on the Techs to good effect. The Techs had never seen the trick and they did not know how to stop it.

"When Athens got the ball in her own territory and carried it straight across the Tech goal line for a touchdown, the University students were almost wild with enthusiasm.

"The playing of Henry Brown and George Schackleford was superb.

"There were two injuries sustained which necessitated substitutes. A Tech man jumped on Ernest Brown's neck with his knee and the injury forced him to retire from the game. Lindsay Halsey was substituted. McRae of the Tech team had a knee hurt and was replaced by Raoul.

"When the game was over Captain Butler of the University proposed three cheers for the Tech team, which were given with a will by the students."

There were no records of college yells or Alma Mater songs, but it is interesting to note in Woodruff's *History of Southern Football* the reference to Georgia Tech's colors of "WHITE AND GOLD" worn by spectators from Atlanta, young ladies at Lucy Cobb Institute for Girls, Misses Bright

Rowe, Hattie May Mitchell, Bessie Redwine, Sallie McBride, and Idolene Edwards and several others.<sup>4</sup>

Besides Leonard Wood, the University men objected also to Park Howell on the ground that he was not a regular student. The Tech manager declared that the Athens halfback was a paid professional trainer. Most of all, however, he objected to the rocking of his team and the threats not "before witnessed on a football gridiron." Altogether it must have been an exciting day for both sides, and to make matters worse the Tech train was wrecked at Lawrenceville, and the students did not reach home until midnight.

An interesting event of November 25, 1935, on Grant Field, under the direction of Anak, one of the Senior honorary societies, was the dedication of a memorial plaque to General Leonard Wood and the members of that interesting early Georgia Tech football team.<sup>5</sup> They were:

W. W. Hunter, Captain and Right Halfback

General Leonard Wood, Guard

T. W. Raoul, Fullback

Park Howell, Fullback

John Kimball, Quarterback

E. A. Werner, Tackle

Trainer Nourse, Tackle

George Forrest, Guard

F. O. Spain, Center

M. McRae, Center

J. F. Ogletree, Right End

T. Holmes Haskell, Right End

G. V. Heidt, Manager

E. R. Whitney, Manager

Ferd Kaufman, Manager

W. G. Mealor, Manager

<sup>4</sup> See also Dean Hill's *Football through the Ages*, p. 51.

<sup>5</sup> See *Georgia Tech Alumnus*, November-December issue, p. 24.



### 3. GROWTH UNDER LYMAN HALL, SECOND PRESIDENT

WHEN DR. HOPKINS RESIGNED TO REENTER THE ACTIVE ministry, the commission met on January 3, 1896, to choose his successor. The minutes of the meeting show the adoption of the following resolution, presented by Mr. Samuel Inman: "Resolved that Professor Lyman Hall be elected Chairman of the Faculty from January 1 to July 1, 1896, and that his present salary be increased \$50.00 per month for that period, and that he be clothed with the authority of President, details to be arranged by the Executive Committee."

On June 24 following, the commission reconvened in regular session and the concluding paragraph of the minutes states: "On motion of Mr. Hodgson, the election of a President was agreed upon. Professor Hall was nominated and unanimously elected at the salary of \$3,000.00."

These words mark the beginning of the administration of Georgia Tech's second president—a fortunate choice. The new president was a man of striking personality, and no student who ever came under his influence failed to be impressed by him, and especially by his unyielding iron quality as a disciplinarian. Much of this came from his West Point training, but the basis was inherent in the man himself. This was expressed dramatically when, under his regime a few

years later, the members of the senior class of the school resolved to take an extra day for the Christmas holidays. They did, and as a penalty for this infraction of the rules, instead of being allowed to graduate in June, they were forced to wait until December. Great pressure was brought from all parts of the state, and even from the chairman and the Board of Trustees, but the faculty, spear-headed by President Hall, stood firm for the six months' suspension. It may have been and undoubtedly was severe, but nothing in the history of the school has had such a tonic effect in the way of discipline. Through all the years since, it has been a topic for criticism as well as for admiration and wonder, and it is the most accurate illustration possible of President Hall's iron will and characteristic discipline.

I was a young teacher in the Atlanta Boys' High School at this time and was preparing an Introduction to Caesar for high school use. Captain Hall was writing an Algebra, and we consulted frequently about the manuscripts. The two books were later published by the American Book Company. As stated before, we had both been members of the Gate City Guard, of which he was the commanding officer. We were neighbors and friends, but he was intimate with no one, always preserving the military aloofness as a striking characteristic of the man.

For more personal details of his life, we are indebted to his daughter, Mrs. Anne Hall Robertson, and the *National Cyclopedia of American Biography*. He was born in Americus, Georgia, on February 18, 1859, son of John Hall, "a prominent merchant of South Georgia." He attended the public schools of Americus, and was for three years a student at Mercer University. He received an appointment to West Point and graduated there in 1881. Because of a slight physical disability, he resigned his commission in the Army and entered civil life. In 1883 he was assistant professor of mathematics and instructor in drawing at the South Carolina



### AN EARLY FACULTY

FROM LEFT TO RIGHT, FRONT ROW: *J. S. Coon, President Hopkins, A. Jessop, the Reverend Charles Lane.* SECOND ROW: *D. B. Oviatt, E. E. West, Lyman Hall, F. O. Spain, W. H. Emerson.*



*Georgia Tech's Faculty in 1899.*

Military Academy. In 1886 he transferred to the Moreland Military Academy near Atlanta, and upon the establishment of Georgia Tech became its first professor of mathematics, a position he held until he was made president. Washington and Lee University conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. The Lyman Hall who was a signer of the Declaration of Independence and governor of Georgia was his great-uncle.

Immediately after he was made president, Captain Hall undertook to increase the number of buildings on the campus. He first secured small temporary dormitories at a cost of \$4,000.<sup>1</sup> Then at the meeting of the Board on November 17, 1896, it was planned to get the help of the legislature for a new department, that of electrical engineering, and also if possible to secure aid for two dormitories of a more commodious and permanent character. On December 30 following, the faculty was given authority to arrange the curriculum, not only for the electrical but also for the civil engineering course. The resolution passed by the commission on December 30 tells of the successful outcome of the plans and praises an early Georgia Tech friend: "Resolved that thanks are due and are hereby rendered to the Honorable Clarence Knowles of Fulton County for his very effective work in the recent session of the State Legislature in behalf of the school in securing the appropriation of \$20,000 for building dormitories and equipping a Chair of Electrical Science in said school. The work reflects credit on his wisdom as a legislator and gives to the deserving young men of our State great assistance in securing practical scientific education. Resolved further as a mark of and in appreciation of his services that the building, soon to be constructed, be called the Knowles Dormitory, and that a suitable tablet be placed in the walls thereof, properly inscribed as a testimonial to him."

And so Georgia Tech's first permanent dormitory was be-

<sup>1</sup> Minutes of the Commission, June 24, 1896.



gun. The legislative appropriation was insufficient and was increased through gifts secured by President Hall from friends in Atlanta and the state. It was ready for occupation by the students at the opening of the fall session of 1897.<sup>2</sup>

Among the list of instructors at this time, we find the first graduate of the school to be appointed as a member of the faculty, Floyd G. Furlow, destined later to rank among the leading industrial leaders of America as president of the Otis Elevator Company. One of the interesting legendary stories told of him is concerned with this transfer from the academic to the industrial and commercial fields. During Floyd's early years as a professor at Georgia Tech, Atlanta's first "skyscraper" building was constructed at the corner of Pryor Street and Edgewood Avenue. The contractor had so much difficulty with the installation of the elevators that in desperation he went out to Georgia Tech and asked if there was anybody on the faculty who could help him. He was referred to Professor Furlow, who readily agreed to assist him. When the professor reached the new building, he was placed in charge. Soon the electrical troubles were straightened out, and the elevator was moving up and down and "responding to his master's voice" as completely as in the well-known advertisement of the musical records.

"What salary do you receive at Georgia Tech?" asked the elevator authorities. When Professor Furlow told them, they said, "Well, we will give you double that and more if you will come with us." Not long afterwards, he was lost to education and soon reached the highest point as president of the great company. He never lost his affection for his Alma Mater, however, and was elected to the Board of Trustees where he served until his death.

• The equipping of electrical and experimental laboratories now became imperative. John D. Rockefeller with a large

<sup>2</sup> *Annual Catalog for 1897-98*, p. 65.

sum of money endowed one of the greatest of America's philanthropic organizations under the name of The General Education Board. Through its executive secretary, Dr. Wallace Buttrick, this body offered to President Hall the sum of \$10,000, provided he could secure an equal amount by June 19, 1902. The matching sum was secured and the results were announced *on that date* by the *Atlanta Journal*, in connection with the commencement exercises of the school:

"The graduating exercises of the Georgia School of Technology occurred this morning in the chapel of the school, and were the most successful in the history of the school; twenty-five young men received diplomas from the institution.

"The feature of the exercises was the announcement made just as the exercises were closing by President Lyman Hall that the \$10,000 necessary to secure the gift of \$10,000 from the General Education Board of New York, had been raised, and that the equipment of the electrical and experimental laboratories, for which the money was raised, would be installed during the summer months and would be ready for use by the students when the school opened for the fall term.

"The Annual Address was delivered by Richard Edmonds of Baltimore, Editor of the 'Manufacturers Record.' Then followed the Baccalaureate address by President Lyman Hall. The degrees were conferred by Chancellor Walter B. Hill of the University of Georgia in a neat and happy little speech."

The *Atlanta Constitution* states that the list of laboratory donors was headed by James Swann of New York, A. B. Steele and H. M. Atkinson of Atlanta with gifts of \$1,000 each.

Such was the successful conclusion to the effort to secure the necessary equipment for the new building, constructed for the teaching of electrical engineering. President Hall and Professor Furlow were charged with the responsibility of its purchase and installment. The figures appear almost trivial

in this day of astronomical finance, but they were of vast importance in a time of small appropriations to educational institutions. Nor should we fail here to give recognition to the help received from a distinguished group of men, mainly from New York, who toured the South for several years to give aid and inspiration in the educational field. They were under the leadership of Mr. Robert Ogden and, together with the General Education Board, were real ambassadors of good will.

The newspapers of the time describe another assembly, called by Captain James W. English at his home for the purpose of aiding in the acquisition of new buildings for the school. Major Livingston Mims was made chairman. It is described as an enthusiastic meeting of representative Atlantans, who subscribed as follows for a new building needed by the Georgia School of Technology:

James W. English	\$1,000
Walker Inman	1,000
Hoke Smith	500
George W. Parrott	500
Atlanta Constitution	500
Frank Hawkins	250
James W. English, Jr.	1,000
Dr. J. D. Turner	250
A. B. Steele	500
George W. Harrison	100
S. M. Inman	2,000
Willis Ragan	100
D. O. Dougherty	100
J. W. Pope	100
George A. Speer	100
L. H. Beck	100
John A. Miller	100
W. W. Draper	100
George Winship	250

This list was later greatly increased in numbers and amount, and is given merely to indicate the place Georgia Tech had achieved in the heart of the city. Every old citizen will recognize these names as belonging to men who personified at its best that intangible but very real thing known as "The Atlanta Spirit." The chairman of the meeting used these words before the legislature:

"President Hall's offer to replace dollar for dollar an additional appropriation asked for at this time is a business proposition which the members of the legislature should not fail to accept. How is he able to make such proposals? Does any other institution in the State make them? No, not one. How is it that Captain Hall is able to do this? The solution of the matter lies in the fact that he has convinced men of means of the great work which the institution is doing for the manufacturing and business interests of the State and for the future prosperity of our young men."

Georgia Tech has during the years retained this warm affection on the part of the city of her choice and adoption in spite of its natural loyalties to other and older colleges. Long after this time, Miss Frances Newman, one of Atlanta's talented writers and author of *The Hard-Boiled Virgin*, wrote in the columns of the *Atlanta Journal*, "Whenever anything grieves Georgia Tech, the heart of Atlanta always feels distressed."

For several years, President Hall had advocated the creation of a textile department for instruction in the manufacture of cotton goods. The legislature appropriated \$10,000 for this purpose, conditioned upon the raising of at least an equal sum by the school. Within two years nearly \$50,000 had been secured, half in cash and the remainder in equipment. The greatest assistance came from Mr. Aaron French of the A. French Manufacturing Company of Pittsburgh, and the new textile department was named in his honor.

Captain Hall first met Mr. French at a summer resort in North Carolina and so interested him in the idea of a textile department that he gave funds for scholarships as well as for the building and equipment. Edward Klein of Atlanta, through competitive examination, won the first of these scholarships, and Oscar Elsas is commended in the 1898 catalog for securing much of the textile machinery donated.

Aaron French, born in Wadsworth, Ohio, on March 23, 1823, was a leader in the social and commercial life of Pittsburgh for many years. His interest and generosity toward Georgia Tech proved of material value in awakening the minds and hearts of Georgia to the importance of textile training. This new department, aided so effectively by him, was described in a fine article in the *Scientific American* of August 24, 1901, which made a prophetic statement "that this institution would receive material assistance from patronage in the Northern States should the authorities see fit to advertise." Not many years after, the catalogs of Georgia Tech showed students from all of the forty-eight states as well as from a dozen foreign countries.

As shown in the Minutes of the Commission, under date of October 5, 1904, the Department of Modern Languages, including Spanish, French, and German, was added to the curriculum. To inaugurate this new and important department, Dr. J. B. Crenshaw was secured and came for a long and honorable career at Georgia Tech, incidentally serving in the athletic field as well as in the literary. He was a graduate of Randolph-Macon College and received his Ph.D. degree from Johns Hopkins University. After this training, he spent a year at the University of Berlin. He was in every way an important addition to the faculty.

Another building was secured during this period through the generosity of Mr. James Swann. During his life, he gave \$212,500, and in 1903 it was found that he had provided for Georgia Tech in his will an additional amount of \$10,000

from his estate. These funds, supplemented by gifts from other friends, such as that from William Randolph Hearst of New York, to the amount of \$5,000, and other smaller individual gifts, made it possible to build the Swann Dormitory and to make other improvements.

As a result of an unfortunate incident, occurring during the commencement festivities, President Hall engaged in a war of words with two of Georgia's leading ministers. Dr. Len G. Broughton, the pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church in Atlanta at the time, excoriated the Georgia Tech faculty and students for being present at a banquet, given by some of the alumni, where, he charged, wine was served. President Hall replied, "There was not a student present at the banquet, and the alumni, who ordered wine, did so as a matter of preference. There were no abuses and the fact that those present at the banquet, who wished wine ordered it, does not warrant the statement that the young men, who attend Georgia Tech are being educated as drunkards. If Dr. Broughton has any specific charges to make, the Board of Trustees will gladly hear him."

Sam Jones, the great revivalist, charged that Dr. Broughton was successful in "getting game" in his sermon, and that several Georgia Tech professors had resigned as a consequence. In answer to this statement, President Hall, as quoted in the papers of August 17, wrote "I denounce it as a lie pure and simple." He then stated that these professors had left because of being offered higher salaries elsewhere.

The whole affair was unfortunate and probably regretted by all three of the able and strong-willed men chiefly involved. It is reviewed, however, as a matter of historical accuracy—like the wart on Cromwell's face, which, he told his portrait-painter, must not be omitted. Further, it presents striking evidence, now happily little seen, of the antagonism evinced by some denominational leaders, college presidents as well as churchmen, to what they frequently referred to as

"Godless State Schools." So far as Georgia Tech is concerned, the large percentage of her men enrolled in the churches and Sunday Schools of North Atlanta gives ample proof of the religious influence always desired by and extended to her students. In addition, the fact that Georgia Tech sent and has maintained for years as a missionary in China one of her Y.M.C.A. secretaries in the person of Gene Turner, would indicate the same truth. The bitterness of a generation ago between denominational and state institutions has almost entirely disappeared, all sensible people realizing that the high spirit of youth will at times break out and shock its staid and decorous elders as it has since the beginning of time.

Here is an instance in point. At a Kappa Alpha banquet, the Honorable Clark Howell, Sr., told of a visit made by a University of Georgia baseball club for a game with the Emory students. Clark said that the University boys were victorious so far as baseball was concerned, but that the pious Emory lads, with the aid of a little "moonshine," easily defeated the men from Athens that night in a poker game and won all of their money, so that some of them had to walk back home. There was truth in his humorous speech as some of us from both colleges well remembered; but, as a matter of fact, all knew that the Emory student-body was particularly marked by as good behavior as any group in the state. President Hall was equally correct in his defense of the Georgia Tech men in spite of their exuberant boast in the students' famous battle hymn:

I'm a ramblin' wreck from Georgia Tech  
And a hell of an engineer—  
A helluva, helluva, helluva, helluva,  
hell of an engineer.  
Like all of the jolly good fellows,  
I drink my whiskey clear,  
I'm a ramblin' wreck from Georgia Tech  
And a hell of an engineer.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> There are minor variations in the song as quoted in different places.

In 1903, with lands and funds secured from friends of the institution, Captain Hall was charged with the duty of building a president's home "on or adjacent to the campus." Eleven thousand dollars was expended for this purpose, and though, like any other wooden building, after forty-two years it shows the "March of Time," it is still in use by the President Emeritus and in fair condition. Plans have been drawn and arrangements approved for a more imposing structure near the center of the new campus. A sum of \$100,000 was announced early in 1948 as the gift of an anonymous alumnus, to provide a really spacious home for Georgia Tech's president. The new plan as shown will give an idea of its beautiful dimensions as it will stand on a high hill on Tenth Street, and will be large enough for gardens, receptions, and entertainments of all kinds. It was planned at first to use for this purpose a beautiful lot a little farther north, presented by a loyal alumnus as set forth in his letter of presentation, described in the October, 1941, issue of the *Georgia Tech Alumnus* by Editor R. J. Thiesen:

"Captain John E. Smith, M.E., 1895, outstanding alumnus of Georgia Tech, civic leader, president and owner of the John Smith Company, prominent automobile firm, has deeded an excellent tract of improved and elevated land to Georgia Tech.

"The tract is located on the corner of Tenth and Fowler Streets, not far from Georgia Tech's Rose Bowl Field, and was originally secured as a home site.

"Captain John Smith attended Georgia Tech, under Dr. I. S. Hopkins and Captain Lyman Hall. He received his B.S. degree in M.E. in 1895, and was Captain of Georgia Tech's baseball team in 1895, and was quarterback in 1894 on the football team that defeated Auburn 94 to 0 (Yes, they have trimmed Georgia Tech plenty since and vice versa). His son, Hal L. Smith, was graduated from Georgia Tech in 1926, and a grandson is now enroute to the college."



In his fine letter announcing the gift, Mr. Smith wrote: "You, my dear Dr. Brittain, have been President for 19 years, and have inspired this gift. Under your guidance, Tech has made wonderful strides in growth, in reputation and character. The lustre, reflected by Georgia Tech since you have been President, will always be a great source of pride and satisfaction to its alumni. This gift is made in memory of my Father, John M. Smith, who was a contributor to the founding of Georgia Tech under Dr. Hopkins.

"Sincerely yours,  
JOHN E. SMITH"

But for war and post-war conditions, which have made it impossible to secure the materials, the building would have been erected without delay and we would already have had a new president's home, commensurate with the influence of the institution.

Captain Hall's last important service was in securing a building for the chemistry department. It was in June, 1904, that the legislature appropriated \$10,000 for a chemical laboratory, provided the school would secure an equal amount from friends of the institution. The catalog of 1905-06, page 92, shows success achieved and the cost: "Through the heroic efforts of the late President, the conditional amount was finally secured only a few weeks prior to his lamented death on August 16, 1905. During his nine years incumbency of office, President Hall was chiefly instrumental in building the school from an insignificant and struggling existence to a proud position of equality with other great engineering institutions of the country. Climaxing as he did his remarkable work by securing funds for the new Chemical Building, it was considered eminently fitting that his name should be perpetuated in the structure. Therefore, in connection with Memorial exercises in his honor, the corner stone of the Lyman Hall Chemical Laboratory was laid with imposing ceremony November 25, 1905."

## MEMORIAL EXERCISES IN THE COLLEGE CHAPEL

Presiding Officer: Honorable N. E. Harris, Chairman  
Board of Trustees

Prayer, Dr. C. B. Wilmer, Dr. Hall's Pastor

Music

Appreciation of Dr. Hall's Services to the State

Governor Joseph M. Terrell

Appreciation of Dr. Hall's Services to Atlanta

Mayor James C. Woodward

Appreciation of Dr. Hall by the Legislature

Honorable John M. Slaton

Appreciation of Dr. Hall's Personality

Bishop C. Kinloch Nelson

Appreciation of Dr. Hall by a Representative of the Uni-  
versity of Georgia, Chancellor Walter B. Hill

Appreciation of Dr. Hall by a Representative of Mercer  
University, Professor James F. Sellers

Music

Dr. Hall in his Relationship to the Board of Trustees

Honorable N. E. Harris

Dr. Hall in his Relationship to the Faculty

Professor K. G. Matheson

Dr. Hall as Students Saw Him

Mr. W. P. Walthall, Class of 1892

Benediction, Bishop C. K. Nelson

With these imposing ceremonies there passed from earthly activities one of the important factors in the history of the Georgia School of Technology.

The enrollment of students during President Hall's administration <sup>4</sup> was as follows:

1896-97	180	1901-02	431
1897-98	267	1902-03	483
1898-99	332	1903-04	510
1899-00	459	1904-05	511
1900-01	463		

<sup>4</sup> See *Semi-Centennial Celebration*, p. 46.



## 4. KENNETH GORDON MATHESON'S ADMINISTRATION

THE MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES SHOW THAT some pressure was brought to bear upon its members to elect as Dr. Hall's successor one of the most brilliant and prominent ministers of the Methodist Episcopal church, Dr. H. S. Bradley. They decided, however, on August 25, 1905, to appoint the head of the English Department of the school as temporary president for one year, under the title of chairman of the faculty. This was Dr. Kenneth Gordon Matheson, and time proved the wisdom of the choice as he continued to direct the destinies of Georgia Tech for the next seventeen years.<sup>1</sup>

Dr. Matheson was born at Cheraw, South Carolina, on July 28, 1864, the son of John F. and Mary E. Matheson. He graduated at The Citadel, Charleston, South Carolina, in 1885, and received his M.A. degree from Leland Stanford Jr. University in 1897. Both Washington and Lee and the University of Georgia conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. He was married to Miss Belle Seddon Fleet of Culver, Indiana, December 27, 1898. He began his educational career in Georgia as commandant of cadets at the Georgia Military College. In 1896 he was made professor of English

<sup>1</sup> For the complete faculty list in 1906 when Dr. Matheson took office, see Appendix III.

at Georgia Tech and continued in this department until Captain Hall's death and his own succession as chief executive officer of the institution.

During his first year a change in the terminology of the classes was effected, and since then they have been called, in usual college style, freshman, sophomore, junior, and senior.

In August, 1906, the legislature appropriated \$17,500 for the purpose of enlarging the campus, and this sum and additional funds from the public were used to secure four acres on the eastern side and several lots on Cherry, Kimball, and Fowler streets. In 1911 three acres more were added to the north of the campus, and in 1913 four acres were acquired and an additional lot given by the Peters Land Company. Gradually the grounds of the school have grown, by purchase and gifts, until the survey in 1939 showed forty-four acres, and by 1945 more than one hundred acres, mainly through profits from the school's WGST Radio Station. The purchase from this source of the seven houses and lots on North Avenue in the dining hall block was particularly gratifying, although all the land secured—chiefly toward the north—is a guarantee of the school's physical development.

On March 12, 1906, Georgia Tech received from Andrew Carnegie, who devoted a large part of his fortune during these years to the establishment of libraries, the sum of \$20,000 for an adequate and commodious structure, on condition that at least \$2,000 be appropriated annually for its support. This offer was accepted and the Misses Laura and Julia Hammond were appointed as librarian and assistant respectively and began work as soon as the structure was completed. These ladies were the daughters of one of Atlanta's most respected citizens, Congressman Nat J. Hammond, and for sixteen years they took care of the management and distribution of the books and periodicals, a task previously performed by professors and students.

In 1908 the Department of Architecture was added to the regular engineering courses already in operation. The members of the first staff were Professors F. P. Smith, G. C. Roberson, P. T. Shutze, and E. H. Ogletree. From the very first it was a distinct success, and has continued to win new laurels.

Through the influence and helpfulness of the Women's Federation of Clubs, Mrs. Joseph B. Whitehead (now Mrs. Kelly Evans) gave \$5,000 towards the building of a school hospital. Inspired by this initial gift, other donations of money and material were added during 1910 until the Joseph Brown Whitehead Memorial Hospital was made possible at a cost of \$15,000. With later extensions and improvements, the Joseph Brown Whitehead Memorial Hospital has rendered useful service for more than thirty years. It is a two-story, steam-heated brick building, located conveniently on the Cherry Street part of the campus. It is made up of two large, comfortable wards, one smaller isolation ward, and five private rooms, and has a normal capacity of thirty beds. The hospital also houses the physician's office, examining and treatment room, reception room, the clinical, X-Ray and Physiotherapy laboratories, a sun-porch, with large ultra-violet sun lamp, a diet kitchen, and nurses' quarters.

The hospital staff, headed by the school physician, consists of an associate physician, an assistant physician, two internes, three full-time registered nurses, combined X-Ray and physiotherapy technician, laboratory technician, and two orderlies. The control of the hospital at present is vested in a faculty committee composed of the president, the dean, Physical Education Director W. A. Alexander, and the school physician, Dr. Leslie Morris, Jr.

The facilities of the hospital are open to all regular undergraduate day students and co-operative students, either in school or working in Atlanta. Graduate students, instructors, faculty members, and school employees are not entitled to free treatment or hospitalization except in case of emergency.

For those eligible, medical service is free of charge for all ordinary diseases or accidents and includes the following: all necessary medical care and minor surgery to outpatients and hospital patients by the school physician, nursing care and the usual routine laboratory examinations.

Free service does not apply to the following: major surgery, consultations, specialists' care, special laboratory examinations, special nurses, expensive medications, X-Rays, hospitalization in cases of the more serious contagious diseases, or of students who are ill electing to remain outside the hospital. In these instances the student, parent or guardian is responsible for such added expense.

All students who are ill are expected to report to the hospital, provided they do not prefer their own physician or other care. The hospital is open to all recognized physicians, and consultations are welcomed at all times.

In 1908 an important project in extension study was inaugurated. It was realized that, in addition to those more happily favored young men who are able to secure the advantages of a college education, there are in the vicinity of Georgia Tech, in and near Atlanta, many ambitious youths compelled to work during the day and yet desirous of attaining more manual and mental training even if it is possible only at night. Nearly forty years ago, the city authorities were converted, in some degree at least, to the idea, and gave modest financial aid, though with true Southern conservatism they never realized, as in many Northern centers, what a tremendous advantage in city building would result from an increased number of skilled workers. A little fear there was also among some educational leaders, though hardly confessed, that this new effort—much of it confessedly trade training—might lower the dignity of and become confused with the more aristocratic engineering education of college grade. The broad utility and practical humanitarian aspect

of the project proved successful, however, and in 1908, the Georgia Tech Night School, as it was called, was established on the campus with an appropriation at the beginning of \$2,500 from the Atlanta City Council.

The man placed in charge was Professor J. N. G. Nesbit, head of the experimental engineering department. Members of the instructing staff, laboratories, shops, and classrooms were placed at the service of those who were unable to take advantage of the regular college day facilities. At first, however, the instruction given was largely below the college level and mainly vocational in character. The subjects taught were English, mathematics, chemistry, applied electricity, foundry, forge shop, machine shop, textiles, and wood shop. One hundred and three students were enrolled for the first term, beginning in March. Professor Nesbit continued in charge until October, 1917, when he resigned to accept an officer's commission in World War I.

Professor A. B. (Froggy) Morton was the next to be given direction of the Night School, and special classes in radio and code telegraphy were added to aid in the effort of World War I. He continued as the head until 1923. At this time, it was felt that the scope of instruction should be broadened. The name was accordingly changed to Evening School of Applied Science. Professor R. S. Howell, then assistant professor of experimental engineering, was made director, and under his supervision, it has progressed during the years in numbers and usefulness. By the time of the 1940 session, the enrollment had reached the total of 1,206 students.

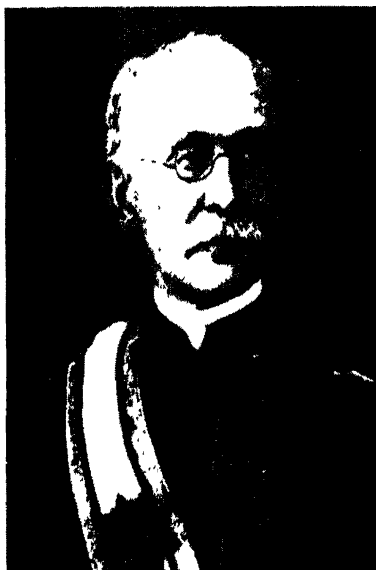
At this period, the door of hope was opened to these Evening School young men so that, on satisfactory completion of the subjects, examinations were allowed for college credits through the junior year, under the supervision of the day school authorities.

With the outbreak of World War II, the National Defense Training Program leaned heavily on our Evening School of



*Kenneth Gordon Matheson, A.M., LL.D., Third President of Georgia Tech,  
1906-1922.*





UPPER LEFT: Julius L. Brown, Georgia Tech's Early Benefactor. He is wearing his Knight Templar uniform. UPPER RIGHT. Clark Howell, long editor and president of the Atlanta Constitution, who gave Radio Station WGST to Georgia Tech. LOWER: the Georgia Tech campus in 1922.

Applied Science. The need for trained machinists, radio technicians, welders, etc., was so great that classes continued not only for twelve months in the year, but some of them for twenty-four hours of the day as well. During the school year of 1942-43, the enrollment of these night classes reached a high point of 3,275.

The regular yearly enrollment since revision and enlargement in 1923 is as follows:

SCHOOL YEAR	STUDENTS	SCHOOL YEAR	STUDENTS
1922-23	145	1934-35	518
1923-24	332	1935-36	624
1924-25	396	1936-37	864
1925-26	336	1937-38	1,137
1926-27	510	1938-39	1,013
1927-28	520	1939-40	1,206
1928-29	545	1940-41	1,646
1929-30	610	1941-42	2,576
1930-31	685	1942-43	3,273
1931-32	547	1943-44	1,631
1932-33	348	1944-45	1,469
1933-34	402		

In the year 1911 Mr. W. M. Fambrough, alumnus of Georgia Tech, Class of 1903, and a prominent member of the J. B. McCrary firm, inaugurated a campaign to add business science to the engineering courses, and at the same time provide opportunities for giving business men a chance for collegiate training in this field. As a result, the School of Commerce was added to the curriculum of the institution, and members of the staff, aided by prominent business and professional men, organized a down-town branch in operation during the early hours of the evening. This latter division has now become the University System of Georgia Evening College and the University System's Division of General Extension.

The founder of the Evening School of Commerce was Professor Wayne S. Kell, who, with other members of Geor-

gia Tech's faculty, assisted by Messrs. Joel Hunter and Edgar Watkins, had the work in operation during the year, 1912-13.<sup>2</sup>

Three rooms were rented in the Walton Building and continued to be occupied for three years. From 1917 to 1921 a larger home became necessary and four more rooms were secured in the Arcade Building. From 1921 to 1926 the third floor, consisting of five rooms at Number 18 Auburn Avenue, were secured. From 1926 to 1931 Numbers 921½ Forsyth Street and 1061½ Forsyth were used for the increasingly popular itinerant branch of Georgia Tech.

In 1931, while Dr. George Sparks was director, the first real home of the Evening School of Commerce was secured through friends, mainly because of the interest and leadership of Mr. Robert R. Johnson, president of the Campbell Coal Company of Atlanta. This was Number 223 Walton Street, a building of nineteen rooms. Next, in 1938, removal was effected to the location at 162 Luckie Street, N.W. with its fifty rooms, all used. With the school continuously growing in popular favor, still more commodious quarters have been provided at 20-24 Ivy Street, S.W.

The enrollment during the years from 1913-14 to 1931-32 was as follows: <sup>3</sup>

SCHOOL YEAR	ENROLLMENT	SCHOOL YEAR	ENROLLMENT
1913-14	47	1923-24	452
1914-15	59	1924-25	323
1915-16	72	1925-26	361
1916-17	113	1926-27	480
1917-18	159	1927-28	428
1918-19	150	1928-29	525
1919-20	310	1929-30	660
1920-21	364	1930-31	654
1921-22	298	1931-32	716
1922-23	440		

<sup>2</sup> See *Annual Catalog*, 1914-15.

<sup>3</sup> See thesis by Edward E. Baker, "History of the Evening College to the Year 1939."

The General Assembly gave permission for coeducation in the Evening School of Commerce, and this legal authority, as shown on page 282 of the *Legislative Acts*, reads as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Assembly of the State of Georgia, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same that from and after the passage of this Act, it shall be lawful to admit women to the School of Commerce of the Georgia School of Technology at the branch thereof which is not located on the campus, and to confer degrees upon them under the regulations to be adopted by the local Board of Trustees."

General supervision and control were vested in the trustees, through the president and the dean of Tech's faculty, although the active management was in the hands of the branch head and his associates. The financing was kept entirely separate from the parent institution, and from the beginning it was made self-supporting. The degree of Bachelor of Commercial Science was given upon the completion of 120 semester credit hours of college work.

The Evening School of Commerce, during the years from 1914 to 1932, while it was under the control of Georgia Tech, had four directors: Professor Wayne S. Kell, 1914-18, C.P.A., B.S. in C.E.; Professor John M. Watters, 1918-25, B.C.S., LL.B.; Professor Fred B. Wenn, 1925-28, B.C.S.; Dr. George M. Sparks, 1928- , A.B., M.A., LL.D.

This notable extension arm reflected honor on the parent institution and was a success from the start. In particular must credit be given for its progress and development in later years to the energy and personality of Director Sparks and his associates.

The General Extension classes, the correspondence instruction, and Audio-visual Aids Extension service have al-

ways been self-supporting through tuition fees which have been provided. Co-operation with all the units of the System is furnished where the facilities are reasonably accessible.

Courses in a wide range of subjects have been furnished in many communities of the state.<sup>4</sup>

Through a self-liquidating program, the Bolling Jones six-story building, 20 Ivy Street, secured for the University System of Georgia Center, is a profitable investment as well as a fine location for its increasingly important responsibilities.

<sup>4</sup> See *Annual Report of the Board of Regents, 1945*, p. 45.



## 5. EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

WITH A STUDENT-BODY GROWN TO FIVE HUNDRED HIGH-spirited young men, it was but natural for many of them to desire the training and recreation afforded by the athletic field. Facilities were meager, however, in the early days. The grounds were rough, and state funds could not be used for improvement, equipment, or any other expense of this kind. It was hard enough to get sufficient appropriations for academic needs, and the very mention of anything for college athletics provoked at once abuse and outbreaks of anger from some legislators, largely from rural sections.

Thrown back upon their own resources, the Tech students with their own hands fashioned a baseball diamond and a football field, and even had a track team and other forms of athletics. Baseball was then the acknowledged leader of Southern sports in the eyes of college boys. In the early nineties, however, the new game of football forged ahead and soon reached supremacy. As stated earlier, Georgia Tech had the unusual experience of having had among her first trainers and players General Leonard Wood. His connection, however, was short-lived though momentarily notable because of his rise to fame and because of Georgia Tech's victory (due to his prowess) over her old University rival at Athens, in those days generally successful.

Director Randle writes that "Georgia Tech had participated in inter-collegiate athletics for a dozen years before those in authority discovered the underlying cause of repeated failure. Year by year, defeat in football had followed defeat in baseball with such regularity as to cause great wonder at occasional victory. The officers and friends of the Athletic Association finally located the cause of continued defeat. Experience had proved that false economy in employing coaches at as small expense as possible was in reality the greatest obstacle in the road to success.

"It was decided (near the close of Captain Hall's administration) to raise such a guarantee fund as might be necessary to employ the best coach to be had. Such a coach existed, the Tech athletic officials believed, after studying his record at Oberlin, Auburn, and Clemson, in the person of John W. Heisman. Accordingly, the movement was set on foot in 1903 to secure him, and the school owes a debt of gratitude to Captain Hall and Frank Turner, Graduate Manager of the team, for their work in this Athletic Renaissance.

"During the football season of 1904, we won from Tennessee, Florida, Cumberland, tied Clemson and beat Georgia so thoroughly that they had little to say, which with them is the sign of a terrible defeat. In baseball, the same year we had a star team; with three such pitchers as Day, Butler and Poole, the baseball team just had to be a winning combination. The next year found us with a still better football team; in fact, it was reckoned second only to Vanderbilt in the S.I.A.A. On Thanksgiving Day, we won our first victory over Clemson by a score of 17 to 12. It was in this game that Chip Robert (and long may he wave) made his first football 'T.' All these games were played in our own park, of which we are justly proud, practically all the work done upon it being by Tech students." <sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> *Blue Print*, 1908.

The Greek letter fraternities early appeared at Georgia Tech. President I. S. Hopkins was made an honorary member of the Alpha Tau Omega while at Emory, and probably because of this, ATO was the first fraternity to make application to enter the new college. It was followed by the Sigma Phi Epsilon in 1890, the Sigma Nu in 1896, the Kappa Sigma and Kappa Alpha in 1898, the Phi Delta Theta in 1902, the Phi Kappa Sigma, Chi Phi, and Pi Kappa Alpha in 1904. These nine were followed by more until, by the time the First World War came to interrupt their growth, the number had grown to twenty-two. They included, in addition to those mentioned above, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Pi Kappa Phi, Beta Theta Pi, Delta Sigma Phi, Delta Tau Delta, Sigma Chi, Phi Epsilon Pi, Tau Epsilon Phi, Beta Kappa, Chi Psi, Phi Gamma Delta, Phi Sigma Kappa and Theta Chi. In the early days, fraternities in some colleges met with considerable opposition from faculties, parents, and students, but on the whole they have proved a good and stabilizing influence. The old literary societies of ante-bellum days have been largely supplanted by them, not without loss, especially in the training given in debate. Among these the Phi Eta Sigma, the Criterion, the Chi Delta Sigma, the Euphronian, and others were carefully fostered by the English Department, but few survived the years.

High among the honorary organizations stands the Phi Kappa Phi, installed at Georgia Tech in 1914. Tau Beta Pi is another, the largest of all numerically. Omicron Delta Kappa illustrated its practical value by sponsoring the expense of the banquet hall addition to the dining hall soon after installation. The Briaerean Society is for the outstanding Co-operative students. The Phi Eta Sigma is for those freshmen who rank highest in scholastic standing. After the Bull-Dog, Koseme, and Scabbard and Blade there are others



which the editors of the 1942 *Blue Print* call "minor" but which, after the stringencies of the war emergency, may rival their elders. The one honorary fraternity, however, which is characteristically Georgia Tech is the Anak. The dozen seniors who are chosen by their predecessors for this distinction are selected on the basis of their services to the school. It was founded in the year 1908. Its emblem is the head of the classic Greek Cyclops, and the name derives from the old Hebrew reference to the "giants in the land." Many of its members have become leaders of national prominence.

There are also on the campus chapters of professional associations and fraternities as well as such organizations as the B.T.U. for Baptist youth and the Newman Club for Catholics.

For years the students supported with interest and appreciation an unusually fine dramatic club called the Marionettes. Of course, throughout most of the history of the school, different glee clubs have also flourished. Since Director Walter Herbert has had charge of the music, the young men under his care have given a number of creditable and appreciated performances.

Earlier efforts at student publications had proved transitory, but in 1908 Volume 1, No. 1 of the school's first real Annual saw the light. It was called the *Blue Print*, and from the beginning, it was marked by excellence. During the years 1930, 1931, and 1932, it won the American Award offered by the National Scholastic Press Association, as the handsome silver vase in the president's office still attests. In the foreword of the first edition there is this tribute to William Gilmer Perry, long one of the deans, who has for years been a pillar of strength in all the fine work accomplished by the faculty of Georgia Tech: "The Editors wish to express their most sincere appreciation of Professor Perry's assist-

ance in this work. Without his aid the undertaking would have been impossible."

The list of students in charge of this first *Blue Print* is interesting, and shows young men who have achieved prominence in the world of business since graduation:

Editor-in-Chief, John G. Chapman, Class of 1909

Associate Editors: George W. McCarty, Class of 1908

Cherry L. Emerson, Class of 1908

Charles A. Sweet, Class of 1908

Ray C. Werner, Class of 1908

Dan I. McIntyre, Class of 1908

George W. Barnwell, Class of 1909

James J. May, Class of 1910

Evander A. King, Class of 1910

W. Pope Barney, Class of 1911

Lewis Parker, Class of 1911

Ralph Irwin, Class of 1912.

Business Managers: George A. Hendrie, Class of 1908

George W. Gibbs, Class of 1910

M. Frank Legg, Class of 1910

William T. Rich, Class of 1910

In the *Blue Print*, Lawrence Wood (Chip) Robert is recorded by his classmates as excelling in studies as well as in athletics. In the latter field he is mentioned as a member of the varsity football teams of 1905, 1906, 1907, and captain in 1908. He was equally prominent in track and baseball.

Robert Wilby is described in the *Blue Print* as "always in the library, reading scientific cuttings," and William H. (Piggy) Hightower of Thomaston is portrayed by his classmates as "the pluckiest football player at Georgia Tech." Altogether, it was a noteworthy beginning, by a notable group, of a publication that has reflected honor and credit upon the school through all the years since it first saw the light under the scholarly supervision of Dr. Perry.

The *Technologist* and the *Georgia Tech* were both short-

lived publications, issued by the students, but on Friday, November 17, 1911, when the *Technique* made its first appearance, it came as a more permanent messenger to express the students' hopes and feelings to the public. At its masthead was the announcement that it would appear each week and that the subscription price would be \$1.50 annually. The editorial staff was headed by the names of Albert Blohm and E. A. Turner. Charles E. Porter and W. A. Aichel were the athletics editors; Dean Hill and C. I. Collins, society editors; J. S. Moore and E. B. Means, local editors, with E. A. Turner as business manager. Throughout the years, it has represented the student-body of the school well and worthily and has achieved high praise frequently as "the South's Livest College Weekly."

The *Yellow Jacket*, mentioned in the 1908 catalog as a bi-monthly publication, had preceded it, but time changed the *Yellow Jacket's* character. During the first years of its existence, it is described as dealing "with school affairs, and also contains articles upon scientific and engineering topics, contributed by students, alumni, and members of the faculty." Gradually, however, the fun-loving element decided to leave matters of such serious moment to the *Technique*, and made of the *Yellow Jacket* a monthly collection of jokes and humorous tales frequently to shock the sensibilities of the more prudish professors. When called to account for such misdemeanors as occasionally occurred, the faculty member of the staff, appointed to censor, would always appear in the president's office with a meek and long-suffering expression and a collection of similar publications and say, "See how much more daring the humorous periodicals of these other colleges—even the girls'—are." Professor Fred Ajax, long the faculty scapegoat for the *Yellow Jacket* sins, will attest to the truth of this journalistic experience.

The worthy and ambitious purpose of publishing scien-

tific papers as set forth in the early days of the *Yellow Jacket* was carried out successfully when Volume 1, No. 1 of the *Georgia Tech Engineer* appeared in May, 1938, under the following auspices:

The Managing Board:

Dr. P. B. Narmore, Faculty Advisor

John C. Jacobs, Editor-in-Chief

Lucian J. Harris, Business Manager

Assistant Editors:

H. W. Criswell, B.S. in M.E., '39

J. Hoffer, B.S. in A.E., '39

T. J. Hughes, B.S. in M.E., '39

R. Osmalov, B.S. in Ch.E., '39

B. S. Bailey, B.S. in Ch.E., '41

Staff Members:

H. S. Bandy

V. A. Baran, B.S. in Ch.E., '41

C. L. Daughtry, B.S. in M.E., '39

C. C. Davis, B.S. in G.E., '41

L. E. Davis, B.S. in M.E., '40

H. C. Felsher

W. J. Forsythe, B.S. in C.E., '40

R. M. Kessler, B.S. in T.E., '40

H. S. Saffir, B.S. in C.E., '40

J. H. Stubbins, B.S. in E.E., '40

Business Staff:

N. J. Walton, B.S. in C.E., '41

R. G. Cohn, B.S. in Ch.E., '41

A. L. Yopp, B.S. in A.E., '39

H. M. Lange, B.S. in M.E., '39

Faculty Advisory Committee:

Dr. P. B. Narmore, Chairman

Dr. H. A. Bunger

Dr. R. L. Sweigert.

With such a personnel, it is not surprising that the result was the fulfillment of a long cherished desire to have a real scientific monthly—built largely around the work of the school's new experiment station.

The last of the school publications of importance to be mentioned made its appearance in March, 1923, under the title of *Georgia Tech Alumnus*. The president of the Alumni Association was Y. Frank Freeman, Class of 1910, of Greenville, Georgia. He served as trustee for several years until his business carried him to California, where he now lives and is executive head of the Paramount Pictures Company. Winsome by nature as well as gifted in business ability, he is naturally one of the highest-paid salaried men in the country.

His purpose was to unite the Georgia Tech alumni, and give them the means by which to make themselves more articulate with their hopes and ambitions for their Alma Mater. Albert H. Staton, equally good on the gridiron and in the class room, was the first editor, and also served as part-time secretary for the Association. When he graduated and went to his new work in Brazil, George C. Griffin, popular young Tech official, took up the task until R. J. Thiesen was secured as both secretary and editor, during the presidency of G. M. (Tommy) Stout in November, 1923. Enthusiastic and efficient, he has continued his good work and has demonstrated the value of his services throughout the years.

As mentioned before, the Y.M.C.A. was recognized as an important extra-curricular force at Georgia Tech during the earliest days of the institution. At first, however, it was merely a loose aggregation of students supervised by one or more of the instructors. During the first years of Dr. Matheson's administration, it came into its own as a real power with the advent of E. A. (Gene) Turner as its secretary. He

entered with zeal and real genius into all phases of campus activities. One of the largest of the Georgia Tech Sunday-School classes was taught by him and continued to bear with pride his name long after his duties carried him to distant lands. For many years now, he has been a missionary to China. Although he resigned to go to Hangcho in 1913 and in that war-torn country has high influence through the trust and confidence of its leaders, the magic touch of his wholesome influence is still felt here. Each year our Y.M.C.A. leaders take pride in fostering a campaign to send a substantial contribution to his work in China as evidence of grateful remembrance. Not often now, but whenever traces of the old antagonism formerly seen between state and denominational colleges appears, Georgia Tech's best "retort courteous" is to refer to the work of this great missionary from the institution. This generally is effective as an answer to the criticism of "Godless schools," for few if any of our colleges have, year by year, so enthusiastically aided in the support of a Christian laborer in foreign fields. Gene Turner came to Georgia Tech on June 1, 1903, from Wake Forest College, as the Y.M.C.A.'s second full-time secretary. The first was J. L. Neill, elected on June 1, 1906, as shown by the Minutes of the Trustees. Since then, among the leaders of this important work we have had E. L. Secrest, R. C. Beatty, Earl Zerfoss, W. N. Cashion, H. T. Quillian, W. J. Proctor, James W. May, Walter McGee, Charles Commander, and Nash Gray.

In 1910 Mr. John D. Rockefeller made the generous offer of two dollars for one for a more suitable and commodious Y.M.C.A. building. Our Atlanta friends responded promptly to this challenge from the wealthy philanthropist and soon raised \$25,000 towards the \$75,000 structure on the southeast corner of North Avenue and Fowler Street. From that time it has been one of the most useful units of the campus, and serves as a popular meeting-place for the young men and their friends. Each year, at the beginning of the fall term,

the pastors and the Sunday-School superintendents of the vicinity, accompanied by a delegation of young ladies, hold a Welcome Reception at the building, and extend personal invitations to the new students to attend services at the churches of their preference. These meetings are always well attended and are of incalculable good to the young men. The directive power of our Y.M.C.A. rests in a board, of which the president of the school is always an ex-officio member, with four representative subdivisions, at present as follows:

Faculty: Glenn W. Rainey, George C. Griffin, A. O. White  
Alumni: George Winship, W. A. Alexander, Frank Hooper  
Citizens-at-Large: Dr. Lester Rumble, Dr. Vernon Broyles,  
Mr. Lawrence Willet

Students: Ex-Officio, President, Vice-President, and Secretary of the Student Y.M.C.A.

A fine alumni worker, George Marchmont, Southern district manager of the Graybar Company, has recently been transferred to Dallas, and is much missed after long years of faithful service for the Y.M.C.A. Charles J. Haden and many other notable Atlanta business leaders have played a prominent part on Tech's Y.M.C.A. Board during the years.

The important position of the Y.M.C.A. in the life of the school is set forth in the *Technique* in the issue of October, 1915. Its origin is traced to the influence of the nationally and internationally known Christian worker, John R. Mott, as far back as 1891: "The Association conducts courses in Bible Study and as strangely out of place as Biblical Research may appear in a technological school, an average of 350 men have been engaged in this important field of endeavor here for the past five years.

"The Association provides too a place of recreation for the students. Its reading and game rooms are constantly occupied by its members who otherwise would be tempted to go to the city to seek their amusements. The usefulness of the

building to the students may be summed up in the term, Student Center, for a social center it is; there are lockers, showers, and an auditorium equipped with proscenium arch and dressing rooms, a reading room, and on the upper floors are living quarters for twenty men."

The students registered at Georgia Tech are tacitly considered as members of the Y.M.C.A. Students of the upper classes are invited to become working units of the cabinet. All freshmen are invited to become members of the council. The Glee Club singers, under the direction of a competent choral director, use the auditorium for rehearsals. One of the professors, Mr. William J. Proctor of the economics and social science department, has acted as executive secretary and has rendered invaluable service, particularly during the last war years.





## 6. THE CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT

IN 1912 THERE WAS INTRODUCED AT GEORGIA TECH A remarkable innovation which has been a blessing to thousands of young men who otherwise would never have been able to secure an engineering education. It was called the "Co-operative Plan," and originated at the University of Cincinnati through the efforts of Dr. Herman Schneider. In the *Proceedings of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education*.<sup>1</sup> Dr. Schneider describes the beginning of his research into this important plan designed to give practical experience during college training, and at the same time to furnish the student an opportunity to earn a part and sometimes all of his necessary expenses.

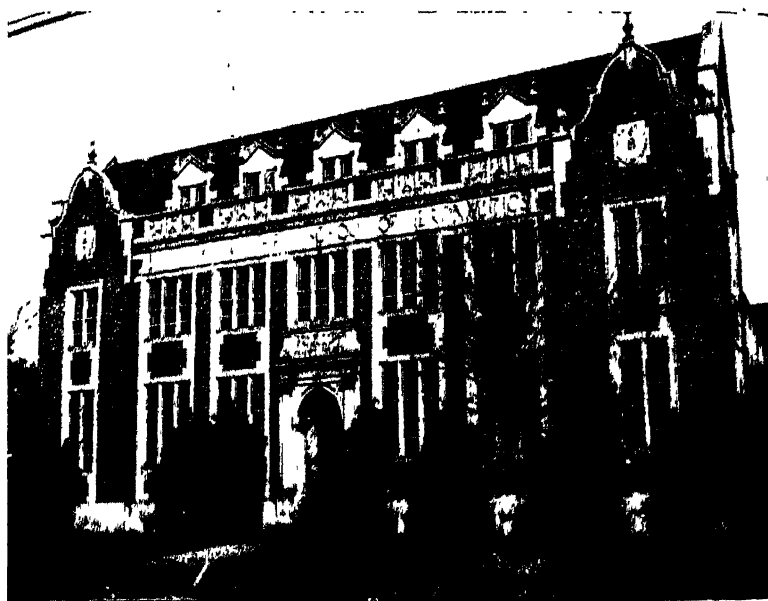
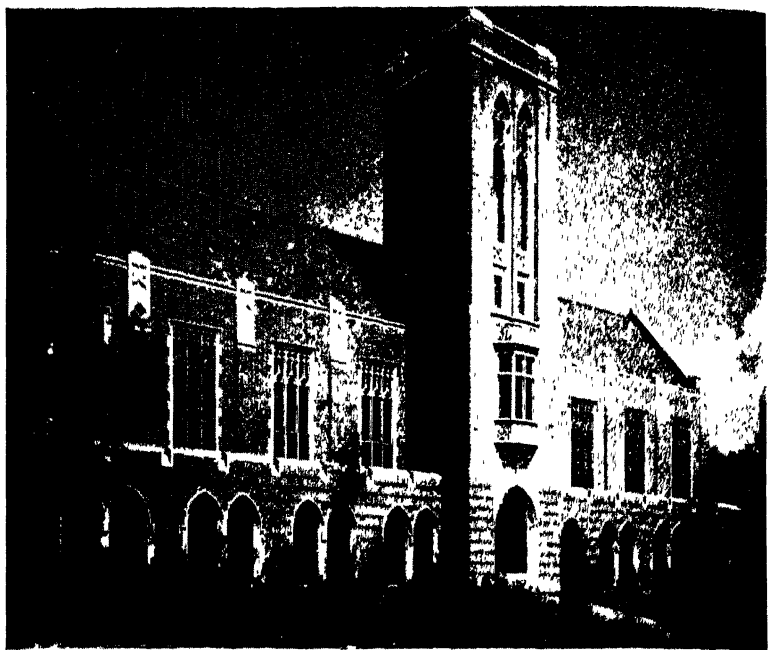
Literally thousands of young men have been able in this way to secure the benefits of higher education to whom the "Door of Hope" would otherwise have been closed.

In the *Railway Age*, under date of November 2, 1924, there is an interesting account of the application of the Co-operative Plan to those Georgia Tech young men who were placed by the school in the shops of the Central of Georgia Railroad, mainly in Macon, Savannah, and Columbus. Georgia Tech entered this particular field with its Co-operative students in the year 1922, after the plan had been in operation, chiefly in the industrial shops in and around Atlanta,

<sup>1</sup> Vol. XV, pp. 31 ff.



ROSE BOWL CHAMPIONS OF 1928, JANUARY 1, 1929.



ABOVE: *The Dining Hall.* BELOW: *Daniel Guggenheim School of Aeronautics.*

for nearly ten years. By 1924 there were seventy-four Co-operative students with the Central of Georgia—chiefly in the mechanical, electrical, and signal departments, and they well illustrate the co-operative method.

The standard course in most colleges, without changes caused by the war emergency, is four years in length, with nine months to each year. The co-operative engineering course requires five years of twelve months each. The students alternate, sometimes monthly and more often with three-month intervals. In this way, the young man gets the practical application of his work as well as the theoretical. This makes it possible to be earning for half of his time, and is especially advantageous when, as is frequently the case, his work is in the vicinity of his home. Including the Central of Georgia Railroad students, the college had, in 1924, 90 out of 450 sophomores who were Co-ops, and 120 out of 650 in the freshman class. The course requires the college to be in session throughout the year, and this meets with the hearty approval of many thinking citizens, who have always looked with skepticism upon the closing of expensive plants and valuable equipment for the usual three months' vacation.

An important feature not to be overlooked is that under the Co-operative Plan the capacity of the college is doubled, for one-half of the Co-op students are away during their work period. The closing paragraph of the article in the *Railway Age* says, "As in the case of the railroad, it has the most enthusiastic support of the President of the College, Dr. M. L. Brittain." I quote this because I wish to go on record with the expectation that, as soon as the exigencies of the war period will permit, Georgia Tech will again resume still more completely this fine part of her training, now necessarily limited, and provide for a large part of her student-body the opportunity for Co-op education.

In the beginning, this new experiment in the field of education was placed in charge of T. P. Branch, then head

of the Department of Civil Engineering, and Charles W. Lytle as co-ordinator. In 1920 Professor Branch was still active supervisor, aided by C. A. Kapp, and Student Assistant G. F. Hoffman. E. H. Flath and Student Aide E. W. Bullock followed in 1922.

But without in any way disputing the wisdom of the classic observation that comparisons are odious, it is only fair to state that the Co-op work rose to its greatest heights of usefulness and efficiency under the supervision of Professor J. E. McDaniel. He was made assistant in 1927, and director of the Co-operative Plan the following year. By close contact with industrial leaders, he extended the Georgia Tech Co-op field as far north as Pittsburgh and south to the Gulf of Mexico. The students were not only desired and popular with the manufacturers but held their own—and somewhat more at times, some of us thought—in comparison with the regular students in scholarship and general school activities. It was a little comical occasionally to see the old-line professors, in visiting groups from national organizations, trying to assay correctly these self-confident youths, who knew by experience as well as theory. But their employers knew and sometimes paid them as much on graduation as the salaries received by these visiting professors. Of course the necessary absences during the work period sometimes interfered with participation in athletics and other campus activities, but the Co-ops were frequently leaders in spite of these deprivations.

Of necessity the war, with the need for special officer-training, and the drafting of Professor J. E. McDaniel for important government service, brought about temporary interference with Co-operatives as well as with other fields of educational training. At this writing, it is confined to the lower classes. However, with the return to normalcy, its value will be too apparent to be overlooked and we may confidently hope that it will be returned to all the classes and to its old place of importance in the life of the school.



## 7. THE QUARTER-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

AT THE MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES ON JANUARY 10, 1913, the President called attention to the fact that the school began operation in October, 1888. It was decided that the celebration of this event should take place during the coming Commencement period, June 6-11, 1913. A pamphlet of 105 pages gives full information as to this interesting and important occasion. The program was as follows:

### *Friday, June 6*

8:15 P.M. Tech Y.M.C.A. Auditorium  
Henry W. Grady Literary Society Debate

### *Saturday, June 7*

8:15 P.M. Tech Y.M.C.A. Auditorium  
Freshman Oratorical Contest

### *Sunday, June 8*

St. Luke Episcopal Church, Baccalaureate Sermon  
"A Veiled Vision," Dr. Thomas E. Green of Chicago

### *Monday, June 9*

10 A.M. Meeting of the Board of Trustees  
3:30 P.M. Tech Y.M.C.A. Auditorium  
Literary Address—Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education

5 to 7 P.M. President's Reception

8 P.M. Junior Promenade on the Campus

*Tuesday, June 10*

*Founders' Day*

10:30 A.M. Founders' Day Exercises, Tech Y.M.C.A. Auditorium

3:30 P.M. Class Day Exercises and Pageant on the Campus

8:15 P.M. Founders' Day Oration, Grand Opera House

C. Alphonso Smith, Ph.D., LL.D., Edgar Allan Poe Professor  
of Literature, University of Virginia

9:30 P.M. Reception by Governor and Mrs. Joseph M. Brown at  
the Mansion

*Wednesday, June 11*

8:30 to 10 A.M. Shop Exhibit

10:30 A.M. Graduating Exercises, Grand Opera House

1:30 P.M. Chamber of Commerce Luncheon

(Delegates, Trustees, Faculty, Alumni and Graduating Class)

The Honorable William Jennings Bryan had also accepted the invitation to speak but duties of international importance in his position as Secretary of State prevented his leaving Washington.

The winner of the Literary Society debate, Mr. S. D. Frankel, received the George Muse medal. R. S. Fleet delivered the address of welcome at the freshman contest, and the victor in this was Mr. H. L. Hardy.

The exercises on Founders' Day were described as "the most interesting of the whole celebration." The members of the Alumni Association were called to order by President A. R. Colcord, and in the election which followed Mr. W. M. Fambrough of the Class of 1903 was chosen to succeed him. Robert Gregg of 1905 was made vice-president, and B. F. Markell of 1903, secretary-treasurer. Coach Heisman aroused enthusiasm by his talk on the athletic prospects for the following year, and resolutions were adopted to present loving cups to the Honorable N. E. Harris and to Dr. I. S. Hopkins.

## THE PROGRAM

DR. K. G. MATHESON, PRESIDING

### *Music*

Pioneer Work for Technical Education in Georgia

DR. I. S. HOPKINS

Early History of the Georgia School of Technology

JUDGE N. E. HARRIS

### *Music*

Recollections of the Founding of the Georgia School of Technology

S. M. INMAN

The First President, Dr. I. S. Hopkins

DR. W. H. EMERSON

The First Faculty and Its Problems

DR. J. S. COON

The Value to the South of Technically Educated Men

MR. A. R. COLCORD

### *Music*

Atlanta and the Georgia School of Technology

W. L. MOORE

The Influence of the Georgia School of Technology on the Secondary Schools of Georgia

PROFESSOR EDWARD HOLMES

The Technical School in Higher Education

REV. E. LYMAN HOOD

President Lyman Hall, a Tribute to his Memory

K. G. MATHESON

### *Music*

The Quarter-Centennial Exercises were concluded with the

## COMMENCEMENT PROGRAM

June 11, 1913, 10:30 A.M.

Invocation

REV. LYMAN HOOD, D.D.

Annual Address: "Old Institutions and New Ideas

DR. HERBERT S. BIGELOW,  
of Cincinnati, Ohio



*Music*

Closing Address to Graduates	CHANCELLOR DAVID C. BARROW HONORABLE N. E. HARRIS
Reading of Honor Roll	PROFESSOR T. P. BRANCH
Presentation of Scholarship Trophies	GOVERNOR JOSEPH M. BROWN
Presentation of Medals	DR. S. S. WALLACE
Conferring of Degrees	DR. K. G. MATHESON

The presentation of candidates for degrees was followed by the gift of the two loving cups to Doctors Hopkins and Harris.

The trustees, faculty, and student-body all took great pride in these ceremonies, so much more elaborate than the usual simplicity manifested. This pride was justified by the progress made during twenty-five years of hardship and struggle to a leading position among the colleges of the state and the country. The enrollment had advanced from 130 to 660, and the faculty and campus facilities had increased proportionately. Best of all, however, the people of the state were beginning to appreciate the meaning and value of technical training, so that the antagonism and hostility, so frequently found twenty-five years earlier, were giving way to sympathy and support. One of the most distinguished speakers at this Quarter-Centennial celebration, Dean W. H. Emerson, made reference to this in his tribute to the first president: "I recall that at one time a member of the General Assembly moved that the State present this school to President Hopkins." This proposal (already mentioned in an earlier chapter) was perhaps humorous in intention but there was undoubtedly some truth involved.

In every way, President Matheson proved himself an able and efficient chief executive officer as the growth of the school will attest. At one of the trustees' meetings on June 7, 1913, the Board—among other resolutions—passed the following complimentary reference to the President and his associates: "Resolved further that the Board express its apprecia-

tion of the untiring work, the energy and devotion of Dr. K. G. Matheson, President, officers and the faculty of the institution without which so much could not have been accomplished."

In August, 1910, the legislature had appropriated \$35,000 to be applied toward the erection of a new shop building on condition that the school raise \$15,000 in addition. Through the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce this sum and more—\$22,000—was raised by February of the next year.

In the summer of 1941 certain large manufacturers of machinery, through friends of the school, gave \$100,000 worth of power-plant equipment on condition that a suitable building be erected. The business men of Atlanta aided in raising \$80,000 for this purpose and the work was soon completed.

With these new facilities, additional courses of study were possible, and the following degrees could be given: Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Textile Engineering, Engineering Chemistry, Architecture, Commerce, and Industrial Education, and Bachelor of Commercial Science.

By 1915, the graduates by departments were as follows: in Mechanical Engineering, 300; Electrical Engineering, 240; Textile Engineering, 95; Civil Engineering, 72; Engineering Chemistry, 22; Chemistry, 7; Architecture, 22.

The enrollment of students in the regular college day classes during the first eleven years of President Matheson's administration was as follows:

SCHOOL YEAR	STUDENTS	SCHOOL YEAR	STUDENT:
1905-06	501	1911-12	689
1906-07	562	1912-13	660
1907-08	562	1913-14	712
1908-09	568	1914-15	724
1909-10	592	1915-16	724
1910-11	667		

Not counting those in the Evening Classes and Summer School, a total of 6,026 young men enjoyed the benefits of the institution during the first twenty-seven years of its existence.

The state had increased its appropriation during this time to \$100,000 annually; the City of Atlanta added \$9,000, besides an appropriation of \$2,500 each year for the support of the Night School.

Some years later a distinguished Texan said to me, "The Lone Star State would gladly give five million dollars if we could move Georgia Tech, just as she is, from Georgia to Texas. Since that is not possible, we want you to let the new President of Texas Tech stay here a week, and take back some of the methods and men to Lubbock." Georgia Tech may, therefore, claim with pride that a great Southwestern technical college is, in some measure at least, one of her children.



## 8. THE FIRST WORLD WAR

EARLY IN AUGUST, 1914, THE FIRST WORLD WAR HAD begun. Despite the efforts of President Woodrow Wilson to keep the United States free from involvement, in April, 1917, war was declared between this country and the Imperial Government of Germany. The Board of Trustees offered the facilities of the institution for any war work that might be deemed necessary in the national emergency. The military authorities replied that there was greater need than ever for the kind of training Georgia Tech was giving, and asked that the regular courses be continued but that the school assist in various forms of special war work. The first of these was the School of Military Aeronautics.

Georgia Tech was one of several technical colleges selected at which ground schools were established to give preparatory instruction in military aeronautics. Work was begun July 5, 1917, and the students or cadets were enlisted men of the Air Section, Signal Corps or Air Section, Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps of the Army, and were detailed to the school by the War Department. The course continued until May 11, 1918. Training in radio communication, wireless telegraphy, and auto truck construction was given, besides continued use of the shops and laboratories.

The register of graduates noted that over 35 per cent of

the students trained since the founding in 1888 were in active service, and that the majority of these were commissioned officers. Among those of the faculty enlisted for active service were Professors Wood, Nesbit, Kirk, Clay, Burrows, G. H. McKee, Weems, Dr. Jackson, and one whose name was to be observed rather frequently in athletic circles in after years, William A. Alexander.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees on January 18, 1918, President Matheson submitted a letter from R. P. Kaighn, Director of the Bureau of Personnel of the Y.M.C.A. War Work Council, requesting him to undertake welfare work with the American Expeditionary Forces in France. He asked for a year's leave of absence to render this service. Not over six months was granted, and accordingly Dr. Matheson left on March 8, 1918, and returned the following September. During this period Governor Harris and Dean W. H. Emerson divided the duties of the President between them, the first taking charge of public relations and the second of academic matters.

Beginning June 15, 1918, work in the U.S. Training Detachment began and continued until December 6, 1918. The number receiving this form of instruction was 1,164, of whom 800 were Georgians. These men were sent to Georgia Tech for instruction in the technique of the soldier and in one of the vocations essential for maintaining an efficient army organization. This vocational training was under the direction of Professor R. H. Lowndes, and the military control was vested in Major Radcliffe Heermance, U.S.A., Commanding Officer.

On October 1, 1918, the War Department established the Student Army Training Corps, and the Training Detachment became the Vocational or B Section. The S.A.T.C. was under direction of the Committee on Education and Special Training. Their plan was to compress the regular four-year college course into two by operating twelve months in the

year and making other necessary changes. The A Section of the S.A.T.C. was divided into three units: the Army, the Navy, and the Marine Corps; and Georgia Tech was one of eight institutions selected for this service. In addition to the regular college course, training was given in auto mechanics, truck driving, machine shop, electric wiring, radio telegraphy, blacksmithing, carpentry, and surveying. Students enrolled in the S.A.T.C. were as follows: Army, 700; Navy, 175; Marine Corps, 100.

The records show that the number of men trained in the various branches of service were: Pilot Cadets, 408; Supply Officer Cadets, 1,371; Training Detachments, 1,164; Army S.A.T.C., 700; Navy S.A.T.C., 175; Marine Corps S.A.T.C., 100; total, 3,918.

The following table gives the number of Georgia Tech alumni (the young college was only twenty-six years old at the outbreak of World War I) who served in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps during this war: <sup>1</sup>

	ARMY	MARINE CORPS	NAVY	
Generals	1		Lieutenants	5
Colonels	1	0	Lt. Jr. Grade	1
Lt. Colonels	3	1	Ensigns	28
Majors	18	1	N. C. Officers	30
Captains	46	1	Seamen	13
1st Lts.	105	0	Lts. Coast Guard	2
2nd Lts.	171	2		
Non-Coms.	44	0		
Privates	48	1		
O. T. Camps	34	0		
Total	471	6	Total	79
Grand Total, 556				
Per Cent of Alumni in Service, 43				
Per Cent of Alumni as Officers, 30				

H. H. Caldwell, the efficient registrar, was given a leave of absence until the end of the emergency caused by the war,

<sup>1</sup> *Blue Print*, 1922, p. 306.

in order that he might serve as assistant regional director of the S.A.T.C. During his absence, the versatile Dr. W. G. Perry of the English Department was made acting registrar with Miss Estelle Allen as assistant.

The Reserve Officers Training Corps, Senior Division—Signal Corps and Coast Artillery units—was established under the National Defense Act, which was passed by Congress June 3, 1916, and by General Order No. 49, War Department, as shown in the *Catalog 1916-17*. This provided for the detail of military personnel and equipment to those colleges and universities which were training students for officers' commissions. Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Hubbard, U.S.A., was detailed by the War Department as commanding officer, and professor of military science and tactics, effective December 1, 1917. Colonel Hubbard was succeeded by Major R. P. Cook in the summer of 1918. Major Radcliffe Heermance, U.S.A., was commanding officer from 1918 to 1919 when all war work ceased. Captain A. L. Pendleton, Jr., C.A.C., was detailed as the commandant and professor of military science and tactics, succeeding Major Heermance in 1919. Under his supervision, there were three R.O.T.C. Units—Infantry, Coast Artillery, and Signal Corps—in operation for the school year 1919-20. The school was furnished with \$350,000 worth of equipment. Enrollment was compulsory for freshmen and sophomores, elective for the advanced courses for juniors and seniors. Besides the physical training afforded by the R.O.T.C., it furnished the country with a large number of well-trained reserve officers. The advanced corps students received six weeks of valuable summer camp experience. Credits were allowed as follows:

#### Regular Four-Year Course

Freshman Year	3	Credit hours	(1.5 per semester)
Sophomore Year	3	" "	{ 1.5 " " }
Junior Year	6	" "	{ 3 " " }
Senior Year	6	" "	{ 3 " " }

## Co-operative Five-Year Course

Freshman Year	2	Credit hours	(1	per	quarter)
Sophomore Year	2	"	"	"	"
Pre-Junior Year	4	"	"	"	"
Junior Year	4	"	"	"	"
Senior Year	4	"	"	"	"

For the benefit of future historians, the following Army Officers have served as commandant and professor of military science and tactics since the inception of the Military R.O.T.C.:

E. W. Hubbard, Lt. Colonel, U.S.A.	1917-1918
R. P. Cook, Major, U.S.A.	1918-
Radcliffe Heermance, Major, U.S.A.	1918-1919
Andrew L. Pendleton, Jr., Captain, C.A.C.	1919-1923
Earle D'A. Pearce, Colonel, C.A.C.	1923-1929
O. H. Longino, Major, C.A.C.	1929-1934
(Now Brigadier General)	
Thomas H. Jones, Colonel, C.A.C.	1934-1939
(Now Brigadier General)	
Felix E. Gross, Lt. Colonel, C.A.C.	1939-1941
Robert W. Collins, Colonel, C.A.C.	1941-1943
Oscar I. Gates, Colonel, F.A.	1943-1945
Bird Little, Lt. Colonel, Inf.	1945-1946
W. Q. Jeffords, Jr., Colonel, C.A.C.	1946-

Without exception, these officers rendered excellent service as was demonstrated by the ratings given the R.O.T.C. Units by the War Department from year to year—"EXCELLENT."

During the years since its establishment the R.O.T.C. students have won many trophies and honors, a few of them being high standing in the National R.O.T.C. Rifle Matches—Hurst Trophy—among Southern Colleges and Universities: in 1929, Second Place; in 1931, Third Place; in 1932, Third Place.

In the Fourth Service Command Colleges: 1935, First Place; 1935, Second Place; 1938, Second Place; 1940, First Place; 1944, Second Place; 1946, First Place; 1946, Third Place.





## 9. THE GREATER GEORGIA TECH CAMPAIGN

THE VICTORIOUS CLOSE OF WORLD WAR I BROUGHT THE young soldiers back to college in increasing numbers. Greater facilities were, therefore, needed at the young Georgia Technical College. To secure them, better understanding and more extensive advertising were necessary—the first, by making the state authorities acquainted through actual observation with what such education was accomplishing in other parts of the country; the second, by using these political and business leaders as mouthpieces to make better known to Georgians the purpose of technical training and especially what it would mean if given more liberal treatment and financial support.

For several years the president and trustees were constantly emphasizing “Greater Georgia Tech.” More definite action appeared probable when at the meeting of the Board on August 14, 1917, Mr. F. C. Barber and his co-worker of New York appeared with plans for a campaign to raise half-a-million dollars. In fact, two days later the agreement was signed, the promoters to receive  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent commission and  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent for expenses. The proposed arrangements were unsuccessful, however, and on November 26, 1919, the Board—after advice from Mr. P. V. Stephens, Georgia Tech alumnus, Class of 1903—“voted to sever all connection with

Barber," and instructed Chairman Harris to write him to this effect.

It was finally decided that Mr. Stephens was the best leader for the important financial undertaking, and on May 8, 1920, he appeared before the executive committee of the Board, with Mr. Wickes Wamboldt as associate in the task.

On December 21 following, the trustees decided that these two gentlemen could not work together in harmony, and they assigned to Mr. Stephens the Northern cities, and to Mr. Wamboldt the campaign in Georgia. Mr. Victor Allen of Buford, a prominent manufacturer and an alumnus of the State University, was made chairman of the state executive committee, and prominent citizens were asked to aid in securing subscriptions to the fund. The amount was first designated as a million dollars but later it was increased to five millions.

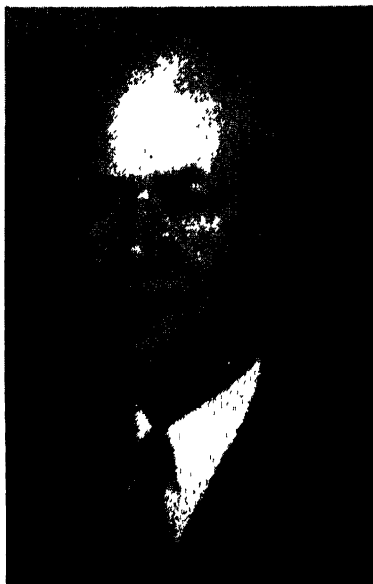
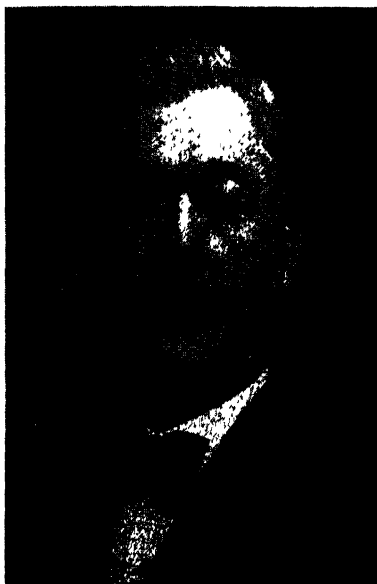
For inspection and advertising purposes two unusual railway journeys were planned and carried out. In November, 1920, one hundred and twenty-seven Georgians, headed by the Honorable Hugh Dorsey, governor of the state, made a spectacular railway trip to cities of the central West and the East, visiting industrial plants and technical institutions. They brought back enthusiastic reports of the development possible: "If the small State of Massachusetts, one-seventh the size of Georgia, without a single natural resource, could through technically trained leadership take our natural resources and by their efficient manufacture attain ten times the wealth of Georgia, what could not the State of Georgia, in possession of all these resources, accomplish by similar technical training?"

In April, 1921, another tour was carried out, this time throughout the State of Georgia. While the purpose of the Northern trip was to "awaken Southern business men and educate them to the opportunities being wasted in our State," the statewide industrial tour was intended to take to

the citizens of the state the lessons learned in the North, and to ask for support of the five-million-dollar Greater Georgia Tech Drive. Besides the Tech band and quartet there were a hundred Georgians. Among them, in addition to President Matheson and ex-Governor Harris, were Governor Dorsey, ex-Governor Brown, Mayor Key, Victor Allen, and L. W. Robert, Jr. Five or six towns were visited each day, speeches were made from the back of the train, and at night dances and other entertainment were provided. Nearly all the larger cities were visited during the week and, in the words of President Matheson, "The industrial crusaders were most cordially welcomed and permanent good results will attend the tour."

The campaign for a Greater Georgia Tech was pressed with vigor after these two informative and advertising expeditions. In fact, the pressure for subscriptions was so strongly applied, particularly among the students and other young people, as to result in considerable ill feeling during the ensuing period of collection. In addition, the cost was heavy, as is usually the case with the free-spending agents and collectors of other people's money. The goal of five millions was not reached, the actual amount subscribed being officially reported as a little more than a million-and-a-half in addition to \$150,000, later given by the Carnegie Corporation. On the whole, however, the result was greatly to the advantage of the institution, particularly in making the people of Georgia and the country know more of the strong and virile new college in Atlanta.

Several new buildings were made possible, either in part or as a whole. The first was the Physics Building, constructed two years later. More than \$50,000 for this came directly from the Greater Tech subscriptions, the rest from the Carnegie Corporation gift of \$150,000 in the winter of 1922. Enlargement of the facilities of the chemistry and other departments was made possible, loans were repaid, and the



UPPER LEFT: *J. S. Coon, first professor of Mechanical Engineering.* UPPER RIGHT: *Aaron French, donor of the Textile Building, 1899.* BELOW: *Georgia Tech's first two deans, LEFT: William H. Emerson, and, RIGHT: William Vernon Skiles.*



#### FAMOUS VISITORS AT GEORGIA TECH

ABOVE: *Theodore Roosevelt addressing the students, October 20, 1905.* BELOW: *Winston Churchill and his daughter Diana, with President Brittain, Grant Field, February 23, 1932.*

general effect proved to be stimulating to the life and progress of the school.

In the meantime a new department had been added to the growing institution. In the 1920 Report of the President, he wrote that this department of "Rehabilitation, conducted by the school for the National Government, has been so efficient in its work and results as to meet with the highest commendation from Federal officials, and it is regarded as a model for other institutions to copy. The students are former soldiers, who were wounded in heroic service for their country, and it is indeed inspiring to witness and come in contact with the enthusiasm and zeal which characterize the efforts of these physically handicapped young men to fit themselves anew for life's struggles. I cordially commend the Director, J. F. Cannon, and teachers of this department for their praiseworthy work."

The complete enrollment for 1919-20 was as follows:

Regular students	1,746
Night School	261
Summer School	208
Counted twice	183
Net Enrollment	2,032
Rehabilitation	
Non-Collegiate	177
	<hr/>
Total	2,209

The statistics just presented show a student-body more than twice as large as any considered probable for a Georgia college at the time Georgia Tech was founded. The Georgia Tech auditorium, for instance, was constructed to care for less than five hundred young men. The physical facilities, as well as the faculty members, were much overstrained, and the interest and advertisement resulting from the Greater Tech Campaign promised to make the pressure still greater. Chairman Harris and President Matheson presented the situation to the General Assembly, saying that it was "with a

feeling akin to humiliation that the school has been unable to install a magnificent donation of electrical equipment made by the Westinghouse Company," and adding that this gift would be withdrawn if an appropriation for its installation were not made. Increase in annual maintenance funds to the amount of at least \$125,000 was urgently requested. The House voted for the increase, but the Senate reduced the amount. This called for joint action, and in the closing hours of the session even the smaller sum failed of appropriation.

The Georgia Tech authorities were desperate, "and had it not been for the generous action of the General Education Board and the Rotary Club of Atlanta the school could not have operated during the year."<sup>1</sup> The former gave \$40,000 and the Rotarians raised \$29,500 to be used as a loan until repaid by the legislature. These and other smaller amounts secured, together with authority to increase the tuition fees to \$100 for Georgia students and \$175 for non-residents, served to bridge over the financial difficulties for the year 1920-21.

Other troubles besides monetary, however, disturbed the administration heads. A few years before, on June 14, 1919, athletic relations with the University at Athens had been severed, following a baseball contest and bitter recriminations from both sides. Such partisanship is not unusual where there are two prominent colleges in the same state. The University of Alabama and Auburn, L.S.U. and Tulane, and other states besides Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana have had the same experience. From the days of Georgia Tech's beginning in 1888, the rivalry, particularly in athletics, has always been intense. In all probability this has been advantageous to both colleges in their efforts to surpass each other. It is certainly true, however, that the situation has brought

<sup>1</sup> *President's Annual Report*, June 11, 1921.

much care and anxiety to the administrative authorities of both institutions.

This feeling was accentuated by the widening breach in the academic field between the head of Georgia Tech and the head of one of the important divisions of the University. With the election of Dr. Andrew M. Soule to the presidency of the State College of Agriculture in 1907, that important division of the University at Athens soon became outstanding in power and influence. The gentle Chancellor David C. Barrow, beloved throughout Georgia, aroused no resentment, but the entrance upon the scene of the strong-willed Soule and his evident great ability and determination to secure everything possible for the Agricultural College without much concern for the claims of Georgia Tech soon produced the natural result of jealousy and antagonism between the two college heads.

The Smith-Howard measure providing for engineering research in the different states was before Congress, and President Matheson naturally believed that funds received from this source should be used at Georgia Tech, recognized as the state's engineering institution. Dr. Soule wanted it at Athens, where some little of this training was given. Letters—marked by coolness and antagonism—were interchanged between the two men without satisfactory result. At the meeting of his trustees on November 26, 1919, President Matheson said, "Attention is called to the fact that President Soule is clearly on record as in favor of developing engineering at the State Agricultural College and, especially, in claiming for said college, the Engineering Research Station for which it is altogether unfitted. Heretofore, President Soule has declined to indicate his position or intentions concerning engineering at the State Agricultural College, but now that he has openly declared his intention of developing such a section, it is clearly the duty of the Georgia School of Tech-



nology to bring this matter squarely before the people of the State and have the State decide the functions of the Colleges, composing the University System. Otherwise, the opportunity, harmony, and efficiency of the University System will be jeopardized and disruption will follow."

The legislature, in August, 1919, settled this particular dispute—in part, at least—by passing the Act to establish the State Engineering Experiment Station at the Georgia School of Technology. It was some years later, however—1939—before funds for this fine work could be assembled to construct the commodious building now standing on Cherry Street between Third and Fourth streets. President Matheson likewise urged that Georgia Tech was entitled to the engineering part of the Federal funds coming to the state under the Morrill Act, but in this he was not successful, the greater part continuing to be expended at the University with small amounts being turned over to Dahlonga, and later to the State College for Colored Youth at Savannah. In the State of Massachusetts, where a somewhat similar situation prevails, the engineering funds are separated. During the succeeding administration, the Board of Regents agreed, years after, to the principle involved and passed a resolution, introduced by Regent Dunwoody, affirming the justice of Georgia Tech's claim.

It has been made clear that the responsibilities and troubles of the president's office accumulated in 1920 and 1921, and were accentuated when the General Assembly adjourned without making the appropriation for maintenance. This necessitated borrowing and appeals for financial assistance. At the same time, the Greater Tech Campaign was being waged for expansion and endowment. The accumulated burdens exhausted Dr. Matheson physically, as was known to his family and closest friends. On one occasion, he suffered from dizziness and actually fell in a fainting spell on the

sidewalk. His physician gave him warning that with the continued strain at Tech, he would probably not live more than a year or two longer, but that he could count upon ten years more with less harassing strain upon his nervous and physical system. It was not surprising, therefore, that when the trustees of Drexel Institute offered the presidency of that school to Dr. Matheson at a greater salary, he accepted the new position.

On October 4, 1921, the minutes show that the President informed the Board of Trustees of his purpose, and they requested him to postpone his decision until a special meeting of the Board of Trustees, called for October 5, 1921, could take final action upon the question. On that date, President Matheson insisted upon the acceptance of his resignation "to take effect not later than April 1, 1922." The Board thereupon, with expressions of regret, accepted the resignation as indicated and appointed a committee of three, consisting of Chairman Harris, Trustees Akers and Pratt, to prepare a resolution of appreciation to be incorporated in the minutes of the meeting.

This Resolution set forth in full the fine record of achievement and expressed the opinion that "few persons engaged in educational work coming to the institution at the present time would find it possible to take up the work and carry it forward at all points as he has done." In historical detail it showed that the departing leader was elected first as chairman of the faculty, following the death of the lamented Lyman Hall, August 16, 1905. After managing the school for one year, Dr. Matheson was elevated to the presidency in June, 1906. For perhaps a year, the death of Captain Hall was felt in the progress of the institution, but after 1906, there began a decided and steady increase in the number of students, which had continued until it reached its present (1921) remarkable enrollment: <sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> *Bulletin for 1920-21*, p. 29.

Regular College Day Students	1,551
Night School of Commerce	364
Total Collegiate	1,915
Evening School of Applied Science	280
Summer School	273
Less Duplicates	240
	<hr/>
Total Net Enrollment	2,634

To that date (1921) the graduates by departments were:

Mechanical Engineering	447
Electrical Engineering	385
Textile Engineering	112
Civil Engineering	121
Engineering Chemistry	46
Chemistry	12
Architecture	48
Commerce	34
Science	5
	<hr/>
Total	1,210

Continuing its summary, the Resolution pointed out that the maintenance fund from the state had increased from \$40,000 annually to \$112,500. Only one failure was recorded, that of the previous General Assembly, and this was explained as due to a deficit of three-and-a-half-million dollars from over-appropriation by the state legislature. The committee expressed the belief that such a result could never happen again in the history of Georgia.

Progress under Dr. Matheson's administration was shown by the increase in the faculty, including the ordinary attaches, from 40 to 195. The total income at the close of President Hall's term of office was \$62,522 per annum. When Dr. Matheson left, it exceeded \$350,000.

New buildings were added as follows: the Lyman Hall Chemical Laboratory (\$10,000 of this being raised by private subscription), \$50,000; the Carnegie Library, \$20,000; the Hospital (through Mrs. Whitehead), \$15,000; the Y.M.C.A. Building, \$80,000; the Power Plant, \$80,000; the Mechanical

Building, \$190,000. In addition, the west side of Grant Field Stadium and several smaller buildings were constructed. Thirteen and one-half acres of land were added to the campus at a cost of \$17,500. The City of Atlanta and the Fulton County commissioners for several years gave, together, as much as \$56,000 largely because of the advantages derived from the Evening Schools. Throughout the years, the county had always been generous also with grading and paving.

During these sixteen years of Dr. Matheson's incumbency, the Resolution continued, new departments had been added, notably those of Architecture, the Co-operative, Commerce (in both day and evening schools), the Night School of Applied Science, the Rehabilitation School, the Military, and finally the beginning of the Graduate Department. During this time the school had received gifts amounting to approximately \$200,000.

The Committee on Resolutions also paid high tribute to the success of the President in connection with the religious work done at the school and in the various churches of the city. And, as further testimonial, the Committee and Board closed with this "Resolution to Accompany the Foregoing Memorial":

"RESOLVED that this Board has learned with the deepest regret the determination of Dr. Matheson to sever his relations with the school in order to accept a position elsewhere.

"RESOLVED further, that the Board tenders its best wishes that the success which the President shall achieve in his new position shall even exceed the splendid work that he has done with this school.

"Respectfully submitted,

"N. E. HARRIS

"N. P. PRATT

"J. S. AKERS, *Committee.*"

For an administrative executive ad interim, thirty-two members of the faculty petitioned that Professor S. S. Wal-

lace, the head of the English Department, be made chairman until the trustees should name a new president. Professor Wallace was not well, however, and the trustees named the chairman of their executive committee, Mr. N. P. Pratt, to serve as head of the institution with the title of administrative executive ad interim, and this he did most acceptably for the four months between Dr. Matheson's departure for Philadelphia and the election of the new president.

Occasionally, after the formation of the University System ten years later, an ardent Georgia Tech alumnus would express the view that the institution would fare better financially if independent like Yale or Harvard. Atlanta's Mayor, James L. Key, thought so and stated more than once, "If the State will not or cannot support you adequately, Atlanta will be glad to do so if you will turn the institution over to us." It is interesting to note, therefore, that at this period those closest to Georgia Tech went on record as desiring a survey and a more logically planned system much as was passed by the General Assembly in 1931. At a meeting of the trustees, held on March 9, 1922, at which were present Chairman N. E. Harris, N. P. Pratt, J. S. Akers, John W. Grant, E. R. Hodgson, L. W. Robert, Jr., Floyd Furlow, Clark Howell, W. E. Simmons, and President Matheson, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

"WHEREAS, the present status of the higher educational system of Georgia is the result of political and economical expediencies and is consequently unsystematic, inefficient and almost chaotic, and

"WHEREAS, this condition affects particularly the University of Georgia and the Georgia School of Technology, resulting in unnecessary and harmful antagonisms, and

"WHEREAS, it is the desire of all concerned for the benefit of both of the institutions named and the State to operate on the basis of friendly and efficient cooperation; it is hereby,

"RESOLVED, That it is desirable to have a complete survey

made of the higher educational system of Georgia by thoroughly impartial and efficient investigators.

"RESOLVED, That should this survey be impracticable that the University of Georgia and the Georgia School of Technology unite to have the survey made of the work of the two institutions to be used as a basis of future operations and cooperation.

"RESOLVED, That such competent organizations as the Rockefeller Foundation or the Carnegie Corporation be requested to make the proposed survey, free of charge, but in the event that expense be incurred to make said survey that it shall be divided equally between the two institutions concerned."

The Greater Georgia Tech Campaign and its aftermath required time and thought on the part of the trustees. The men in charge were not in agreement on many points, and finally, through the advice of Ivy Lee, distinguished public relations man of New York, it was decided to suspend efforts in New York and the East, from which much had been expected. Mr. W. J. Milner was placed in charge of collections, and his tactful supervision was of great help in bringing the movement to an end.



## 10. A NEW PRESIDENT TAKES OFFICE

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES, MEANTIME, WAS CONSIDERING many men for the presidential post. Two from Western universities, who were active applicants, were notified that they had been dropped from consideration. A distinguished Methodist minister, a former professor at Emory University, was a favorite until his request that he be not further considered. There were three governors and ex-governors on the Board of Trustees, and the chief interest at the outset was apparently in favor of ex-Governor C. H. Brough of Arkansas. Accordingly he was invited to meet the trustees on April 5, 1922. Dean R. L. Sackett of Pennsylvania was likewise requested to come South for a personal conference, as was Dr. Milo S. Ketchum from the same state. Judge Price Gilbert recommended Carlton B. Gibson, Superintendent of the Columbus Schools, who had recently installed Georgia's first industrial high school in that city, and who was afterwards head of the Rochester Mechanics Institute of New York. Many others were mentioned and much correspondence followed. The executive committee of the trustees was charged with the responsibility of making recommendation for the vacant post. The members composing this division of the Board decided, however, that it would be better to let the question be decided by the entire Board and fixed the

date of the meeting for that purpose on July 14, 1922.

At the appointed time the Georgia Tech trustees met for the election of the executive in the office at the school. These members were present: Chairman N. E. Harris, ex-Governor Joseph M. Brown, Judge W. E. Simmons, N. P. Pratt, J. S. Akers, E. R. Hodgson, Jr., John W. Grant, George H. Carswell (afterwards Secretary of State), L. W. Robert, Jr., Hugh J. Rowe, and Governor Thomas W. Hardwick. The procedure decided upon was that of secret ballot without nominations. On the first ballot, the result showed five for M. L. Brittain, four for N. P. Pratt, and two for A. H. Patterson, a former professor of the University of Georgia. On the third, the result was unanimous for M. L. Brittain. Chairman Harris telephoned me, at the time in Athens, Georgia, delivering an address to the Summer School teachers at the University. The press reported my reply as, "It is a great responsibility," and my acceptance on the day following.

For the record, the outline of the new president's educational life and work is given here substantially as it appears in a recent edition of *Who's Who in America*:

Marion Luther Brittain was born in Wilkes County, Georgia, on November 11, 1866, the son of Dr. J. M. and Ida Callaway Brittain. Received the degrees of A.B. from Emory in 1886, LL.D. from Mercer University in 1919, University of Georgia in 1927, and Emory University in 1928. Graduate work at the University of Chicago in 1898. After a few months' teaching in Gordon County, he was elected to the Atlanta Boys High School faculty in 1887; Superintendent of the Fulton County Schools in 1900; appointed State School Commissioner in 1910, and elected State Superintendent of Education from 1911 to 1922. President of Georgia School of Technology from 1922 to 1944; President of the Georgia Education Association 1906; the Southern Education Association 1913; the Council of State School Super-



intendents 1917. Appointed by Presidents Coolidge, Hoover and Roosevelt (twice) on the Naval Academy Board of Visitors. Member and Vice-President of the Federal Prison Industries, Inc.; Chairman, Techwood Clearance Project. [This changed the Slums on the South side of the Georgia Tech campus at a cost of \$2,000,000 to the present group of buildings attracting nation-wide attention.] Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Kappa Phi, Kappa Alpha and O.D.K. Author: Introduction to Caesar, American Book Company 1900; History and Methods of Sunday School Work, S.S. Board 1901; History of the Second Baptist Church of Atlanta, Foote and Davies 1905; Blue Book of Stories, State Department of Education 1912; Lessons for Adults, State Department of Education.

And so began years of harmonious relationship. As the Minutes of the Trustees will reveal, in not one instance did they ever fail to support the recommendations of the new president. Not believing in direction by Board committees, they gave to the new official kindness and confidence with the proviso that the expenditures of the school must not exceed its income. There was common agreement as to the policy to be followed. At the outset it was planned to settle and conclude as harmoniously as possible the ill-feeling in some quarters, arising from the high-pressure financial campaign recently completed. The proud and high-spirited college wanted less appeal to the public for help. Instead of such appeals, it was believed that it would be better and wiser to take the position that as a useful and potentially powerful instrumentality of the state, the school had the right to be supported and enlarged.

Another point of agreement was that every new addition to the faculty must first, so far as possible, be interviewed by the chief executive officer before election by the Board of Trustees. Critical need had just arisen in the Department of Architecture—Professor F. P. Smith, the able Head, and other assistants had resigned. In fact, only one member of

the staff remained, the faithful and competent Professor J. H. Gailey, and he was soon to leave for a year's further study in Europe. This was August, and usually the faculty roll was completed months before. After two weeks of thought and correspondence, a trip to Harvard was made, and with the aid of President Lowell and the architectural faculty there, contact was made with one of their prize winning students, who had just returned from European study, Professor John L. Skinner. Through him, his classmate, Professor Harold Bush-Brown, was secured, and later still, Professor Kenneth K. Stowell. These three, with Professor Gailey and other fine assistants, composed the foundation for what many believe to be one of the best architectural faculties in the country, and their record in the way of winning prizes in student competition for many years justifies the belief.

There had always been criticism of the stiff scholastic standards of Georgia Tech, which were largely due to President Hall and Dean Emerson, with their West Point and Annapolis training. These standards, however, were to be maintained although it was clearly seen that more funds must be sought in order to have the most competent instructors. A pamphlet, circulated for advertising purposes by a small neighboring educational institution, ridiculed the low salaries paid by Georgia Tech to some of her instructors, and was the gadfly that spurred immediate effort for more state support. Through a deficiency bill, \$39,000 additional was obtained from the legislature within a few months, and the greater part of this sum was applied to pressing faculty needs.

The securing of this special appropriation promised hope for better financial consideration, and this hope proved fairly well justified. Considering that Georgia is not a wealthy state, and has an unusually large number of educational institutions claiming college rank—twenty-six in that year of 1922—the improvement was fairly encouraging. The appropriation in 1922 was \$112,500. This was doubled in

the next few years, and nearly tripled—\$302,500—in 1930, the last made before the creation of the University System and the Board of Regents. This entailed, therefore, the necessity for a considerable tuition fee in spite of the fact that the general maintenance was increased during the years from certain property earnings as well as by several gifts and awards from the slowly growing endowment funds.

It is interesting to note, though thoroughly logical, that the two highest honors received from the Navy and a great Aeronautical Foundation came a few years later, approximately at the time when, through these increased resources, we were able to secure unusually capable instructors in several departments. The president of a great Southern university, Dr. Kirkland of Vanderbilt, told me, "I would have secured one of those awards (the Guggenheim) but for the fact that Georgia Tech had filled its Department of Mathematics with those Masters and Ph.D.'s from Harvard." It is sad to reflect that some of these left a few years later because of the smaller appropriation and natural apprehension that came from the wordy war against "furriners."

The Minutes of the Trustees, under date of August 24, 1922, show that the President was authorized to communicate with Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, executive officer of the Carnegie Corporation, with regard to a promised gift of \$150,000 from that foundation for a Physics Building. The architectural plans showed that it would cost more than this sum, but assurance was given that the remainder needed—somewhat more than \$50,000—would be supplied from the Greater Georgia Tech funds already collected. On this visit to New York City, I consulted Ivy Lee about troublesome details involved in closing the New York Campaign, and I was assured by Dr. Pritchett that the Carnegie Corporation's promise would be fulfilled and payment made at the end of

the year. The Physics Building was completed in time for the classes beginning in September of the following term, and has since then rendered useful service in housing the Department of Architecture as well as that of Physics.

After a conference with Professors Skinner and Bush-Brown, it was decided to select for continuous use a definite style of architecture for future buildings. As most nearly harmonizing with those already constructed and also as being generally pleasing the English Collegiate was chosen, and from 1922 to 1942, buildings costing more than two and a quarter millions followed this general style, except for those on Grant Field. To this sum must be added \$785,000, expended during the thirty-four years from the founding of the school in 1888 to 1922, making a complete total of more than three million dollars as the cost of buildings, until further progress in this direction was terminated temporarily by the World War in 1942.

The beginning of a new building and a new department, that of ceramic engineering, coincides with this period of 1923. The spark was kindled by news in the state Press that the Central of Georgia Railway had employed Professor R. T. Stull, of the University of Illinois and the U. S. Bureau of Mines, to make examinations and reports as to the non-metallic minerals of Georgia. They are found in greater abundance along the right of way of this railroad than anywhere else in the state, and particularly along the Fall Line from Augusta through Macon to Columbus. The active force behind this interest was the Central's fine industrial agent, Mr. J. M. Mallory. The papers of the state gave publicity to the fact that samples of kaolins, bauxite, etc., were being sent to Ohio State University since there were no ceramic engineering faculties in the educational institutions of the Southeast. I at once planned a visit to Ohio State, and when I reached there, I saw these samples and the reports upon them.

"What will you do about them?" I asked.

"Nothing," was the reply. "This is your baby and if it is developed, you people in Georgia will have to do it."

Soon after, letters were written to different men in the state who were connected with ceramic products, inviting them to meet at Georgia Tech. A dozen came to the first meeting, and twice that number were present at the second a month later. Besides Mr. J. M. Mallory and his railroad associates, Mr. B. Mifflin Hood, a prominent manufacturer, and others were interested and helpful. More than \$50,000 in money, material and equipment were soon secured, and the Georgia legislature appropriated \$10,000 annually as a beginning for the new department. The building, with adequate classrooms and research facilities, was completed and dedicated November 15, 1924. Dr. A. V. Henry was the first head, and his assistant, appointed soon after, was Professor W. Harry Vaughan.

The course of instruction was arranged to cover a period of four years and to lead to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Ceramic Engineering. The department was planned to give direct service to the ceramic industries—since Georgia is in the center of an area that produces much of the raw materials. Never planned for a large number of students, the department fully met expectations and continued with gratifying success until the war emergency required temporary cessation. The graduates found prompt demand for their knowledge and skill at salaries considerably above the average, and with the return of peace, the work of the department will naturally have a rebirth in its work of developing the potentialities of these important resources. This must come, of course, from ceramic engineering and research, and not from the making of figurines and ornaments so frequently misunderstood as the true aim.

Its novelty naturally caused some misunderstanding as to its proper field at the outset. When I first appeared in its behalf before the legislative committee, a good old farmer, having



*Techwood, Before and After.*



*Franklin Delano Roosevelt writing a message to the Georgia Tech students.*

some trouble with the Greek derivation of the new word, ceramic, said, "Doctor, I have been supporting you right along, but cannot do so about this. You ought not to ask support and help for rams and livestock work. You ought to leave these to Dr. Soule and the State College of Agriculture."





## 11. THE BROWN BEQUEST

ON SEPTEMBER 4, 1910, THE GEORGIA TECH AUTHORITIES received notice of the death and bequest of the Honorable Julius L. Brown. The amount of the bequest was specified in his will as two-thirds of his estate, and was the largest sum given to Georgia Tech up to that time. It was to be used for the chemistry and electrical engineering departments. Not only so, but the donor specified the reason for his gift with the statement in his will, "for I believe that the Georgia School of Technology is worth more to the State of Georgia than all the rest of her colleges combined." He was the oldest son of Joseph Emerson Brown, the war governor of the state from 1860 to 1865. He made the decision as to the bequest on his own initiative without consulting or even notifying the president of the school or any member of the Board of Trustees. The property consisted of real estate in and near Atlanta (the old home on Washington Street, with books and furniture, and some lots in Fulton County), and 3,760 acres of land in Nolan, Mitchell, and Taylor counties, Texas. The Texas acreage was somewhat larger originally, but 800 acres were sold before 1922—because of the pressing financial needs of the institution from 1916 to 1921. Since that time, it has been the policy of the administration to keep intact this Texas land, because of the possibility of finding oil under some of the tracts. Half a dozen efforts

have been made without much success, although oil has been discovered with high financial returns within twelve miles of one of Georgia Tech's holdings. Meantime much of the acreage has been turned from wild into good productive farm lands, during the last twenty years tripling its value under the Texas four-year plan and bringing in an increasing revenue of from two to seven thousand dollars annually. Originally this wild land, before the change to farms, ranged from five to eight or ten dollars per acre in value. In 1944 the crop receipts were more than \$6,000 as compared with \$281 for the year 1925, derived from wild-land pasturage.

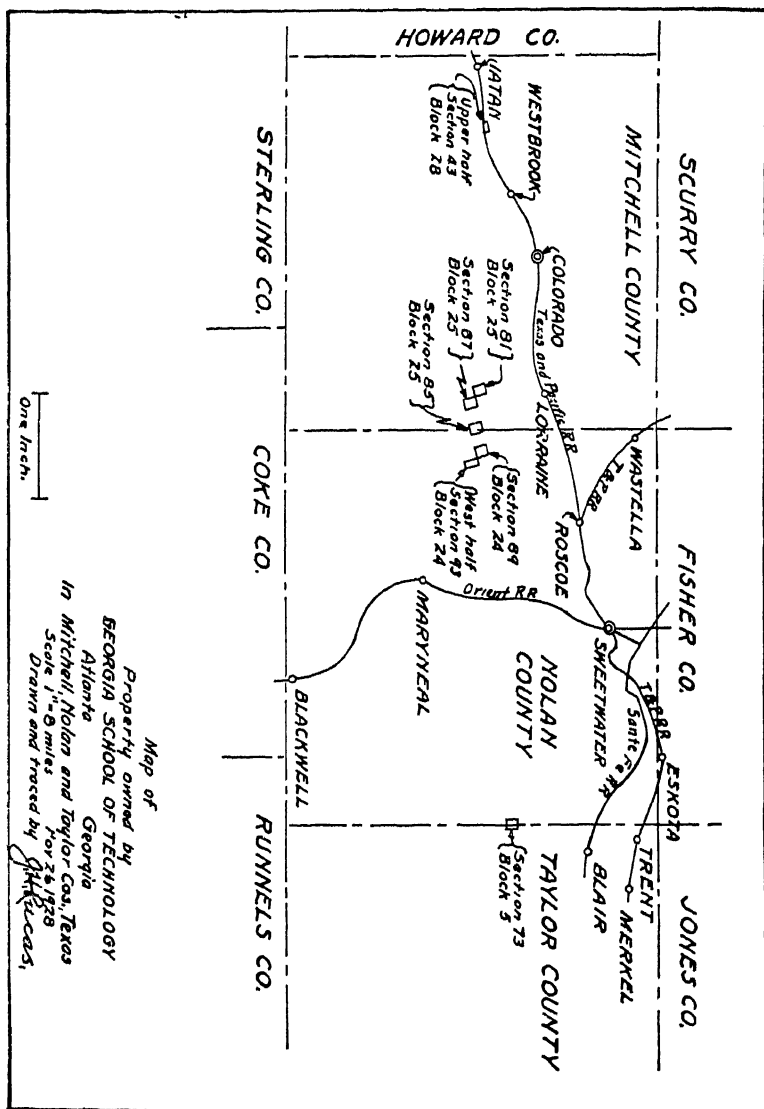
For several years ex-Governor Harris acted as financial agent of the school and manager of certain properties. By reason of advancing years and consequent feebleness, he wished me, as president, to take over these duties as soon as possible. Accordingly, in 1926 we made a trip to Texas to inspect the holdings of Georgia Tech in that great state. This travel was naturally attended with fatigue and some exposure to the weather, and Governor Harris was stricken with serious illness. His fine son, David, who was nearest of the family, was summoned by telegraph, and after some days of careful nursing and medical attention, the Governor recovered sufficiently to return home.

The Texas lands at the time of this inspection trip consisted of several lots in a poor section of the town of Colorado and, as previously stated, 3,760 acres of land in the counties of Nolan, Mitchell, and Taylor. For the record, Professor J. H. Lucas, Civil Engineering Department, has been called upon to furnish a diagram representing the approximate locations of the farms in the three Texas counties mentioned. This diagram may be found on page 102.

The facts concerning Georgia Tech's Texas property are itemized specifically because its management has been in my hands, and I believe that it is to the best interests of the school that the administration's policy, as described above, be continued, with even more strenuous efforts to find oil. The Uni-

versity of Texas is an example of what can and we hope will happen to Georgia Tech from this property of ours.

The proceeds derived from the sale of the Brown Atlanta



property were used to construct the Julius Brown Dormitory in 1925 at a cost of \$85,000, as will be shown later in detail. This, with the Texas land—both wild and improved—is estimated at a valuation of approximately \$160,000 (even without taking into consideration the prospect for oil). It is, therefore, as stated, the first large gift to the endowment of the school. This account has been told at length in order to give accurate information about this important and little known bequest and to safeguard it throughout the future.

Despite some repetition, in the interest of accuracy and security, in order that the governing authorities may be able to protect and use this far-away property of Georgia Tech, and because of the special request of Chairman Marion Smith of the Board of Regents, there will be given here documents presenting a description of this legacy, the results of the inspection visit of the President and Chairman Harris, and their recommendations for its use and disposition, especially as these vary somewhat. First is the report of Chairman N. E. Harris:

“November 8, 1926

“To the Governing Board of Trustees

Georgia School of Technology

Atlanta, Georgia

“Gentlemen:

“On the twenty-third of October of the present year, I left in company with the President of the Institution, Dr. M. L. Brittain, to investigate and ascertain the condition of the school lands in Texas. We reached Colorado—near where the lands are located—on the twenty-sixth of October after a somewhat strenuous journey. Some thirty minutes after breakfast at the hotel, I was taken with a severe congestive chill and consequent sickness following, was rendered unable to take part in the examination of the lands.

“Dr. Brittain proceeded at once in company with our Agent, Mr. Buchanan, to visit all parcels of our holdings so as to ascer-

tain the situation and true condition of the property. He will make a full report of his labors in this respect. He informed me that he found the entire 3,760 acres still in our possession, some parts of it improved and all inviting settlement. The lands are located in Mitchell, Nolan and Taylor Counties, and are in some places at least fifty miles apart. In the town of Colorado and within its corporate limits are some seventeen building lots, together with five acres that constituted a part of the Park property for which suit was brought by the City of Colorado, and was settled sometime since.

"I desire to acknowledge here the great obligation I am under to Dr. Brittain for his kindness to me in this far-off country. He brought my son to my bedside, wiring him in Oklahoma, and also provided for my oldest son's meeting me in New Orleans. I came straight to Florida, and have been trying to recuperate since my arrival. The doctor was unusually attentive while I lay on a suffering bed, meeting all my wants in a kind and generous way. I think, sometimes, I might have stayed in Texas for all time but for these kind attentions.

I regret exceedingly I could not do more for the school. I think these lands should be brought into the market at an early date—either to have some wells put down or to have them leased with mineral rights reserved or possibly sold outright. I hope to give my views more in detail at the meeting in January.

"Respectfully submitted,

"N. E. HARRIS, CHAIRMAN"

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF PRESIDENT BRITAIN  
ON THE TEXAS LANDS, NOVEMBER 26, 1926:

"To the Trustees

Georgia School of Technology:

"As planned, Governor N. E. Harris and I left Atlanta Saturday evening, October 23, to inspect the Texas lands belonging to the school. We reached Colorado, the nearest town to our property on October 25. Governor Harris became seri-

ously ill on that day, and continued weak for several days thereafter, and, in consequence, turned over to me the inspection arrangements with the Agent and the report.

"Our lands are in ten tracts along the Texas and Pacific Railroad in Taylor, Nolan and Mitchell Counties—in addition to some small lots—including half of the Park lot—in the town of Colorado, 3,760 acres in all. The town lands comprise lots in Block 1294.

"4,500 acres, besides the town lots, were bequeathed originally by Mr. Julius L. Brown to the school but 800 acres were sold, 640 acres in survey 83, block 25, in Mitchell County, were sold in March 1918; the other 160 acres were sold in October 1916.

"The 3,760 acres, we now own, extend along the Railroad for eighty miles, Merkel to Westbrook, as follows:

Section 73, Block 5	328 acres in Nolan County
Section 73, Block 5	312 acres in Taylor County

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Complete Section	640 acres
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Section 89, Block 24	640 acres in Nolan County
Section 93, Block 24	320 acres in Nolan County
Section 85, Block 25	640 acres in Mitchell County
Section 87, Block 25	640 acres in Mitchell County
Section 81, Block 25	640 acres in Mitchell County
Part Section 43, Block 28	240 acres in Mitchell County

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Total number of acres 3,760

"*Oil.* There are several producing oil wells near our 240 acre tract in the vicinity of Westbrook. These are not large producers but have been in operation for several years, and are only two miles from our property. There is some chance, therefore, for us to find oil here altho developers have not hitherto thought it worthwhile to make more than two unsuccessful tests in our vicinity. It must be remembered that it costs about \$35,000 to drill one of these wells. Nearly eighty miles away

from Westbrook within ten miles of our farthest eastern tract, Section 73, Block 5, in Taylor County, there is a new oil well which I visited, Noodle Dome, producing 600 barrels of oil a day.

*"Revenue.* The larger part of our lands have been leased or rented to different persons for grazing purposes. From inspection, I should think that 3000 of the 3760 acres would make good farming lands, the balance being suitable only for grazing. As shown by the previous sales made by the school in 1916 and 1918, grazing land is sold at from ten to fifteen dollars per acre while farm lands will bring from thirty to forty dollars per acre. At grazing land prices, our Texas land is worth about \$50,000. If all possible acreage is developed into farms, our property will be worth more than \$100,000.00 within a short time. I directed our Agent, Mr. J. A. Buchanan, therefore, to change all grazing lands possible into farms. This will require not less than four years. In the meantime, I instructed him to "open wide the door" to everything like testing for oil and allow experiments in this direction either singly or in cooperation with other land owners. Most of our property should be changed from pasturage to farms as soon as practicable because of increased values and low present income. The entire returns from our Texas lands last year amounted to only \$281.96. I feel confident with these changes I recommend that we can get from three to five thousand dollars annually at least.<sup>1</sup>

"These, therefore, are my recommendations in detail:

"1. We should sell no more farm lands for a period of years, at least, until they are developed to a value of \$30.00 per acre.

"2. That we should give every opportunity to every test for oil, separately or cooperatively on our property.

"3. That we should sell the little Colorado town lots. They are on the outside of the town, near a little Mexican slum settlement and not far away from the negro cemetery. The five acres of Park property are worth about \$1,500.00, and the rest—

<sup>1</sup> The receipts for this year prove the prophecy correct.

about a dozen lots—are valued at from \$25.00 to \$100.00. They have no future that can be seen.

“4. That we should turn all the lands that we can into farms to bring them to the highest possible value, and, if we sell any, reserve one-half of the mineral rights under the Texas law to secure a part of any revenue that may be received from oil discovery.”

The minutes (November 11, 1926) state that both the reports were read and that on motion of Trustee Robert, the recommendations of President Brittain were approved and ordered spread on the minutes.

As already stated, the first funds received from the Brown estate were used to the amount of \$85,000 for an important building on the campus, the Julius Brown Dormitory on the corner of North Avenue and Techwood Drive. An explanation of changes in the original plan should be made here in order to make clear the reason for the divergence from the legislative records and the early minutes. Originally, it was thought wise to use these first funds for the construction of a faculty apartment building. Accordingly plans were drawn for this purpose and a bill introduced in the General Assembly. Just before the measure was passed, however, the answers to a second questionnaire, distributed among members of the faculty, disclosed the fact that there was not enough need for these accommodations at that time to insure necessary financial revenue. Plans were changed, therefore, and the Department of Architecture was called on to construct blue prints for the Brown Dormitory, which was the first of the modern group erected on the block bounded by North Avenue, Williams, Techwood, and Third streets. At this time (1924) only a small strip of the block belonged to the school, but gradually all this property has been acquired between that date and 1944. The part of the block next to Third Street was temporarily entrusted to Coach W. A. Alexander for tennis courts, with the understanding



that it would ultimately be used for dormitories as funds were secured for their construction.

The Brown family deserves the gratitude of all Georgians, not only for this the first of Georgia Tech's major endowment contributions, but also because of a similar gift, made by the old War-Governor to the University of Georgia, known as the "Charles McDonald Brown Fund."

Let me repeat with emphasis: This legacy of Georgia Tech's if preserved unimpaired may yet, in the providence of God, enrich her opportunities for usefulness through the discovery of oil as was the case with the University of Texas.



## 12. RADIO STATION WGST AND OTHER GIFTS

SINCE RADIO STATION WGST IS ACTUALLY AT PRESENT, and potentially in the future, the most valuable gift ever made to Georgia Tech, and since it has required more care to safeguard than any other of her properties, the facts concerning the acquirement and development of this Radio Station should be set forth in detail. It came to the school through the generosity of one of the best known and best loved Georgians of his day, the Honorable Clark Howell. At this time, he was a member of the Board of Trustees, and spent an entire day during the month of July, 1923, in going over the campus and in conferring with me about his plans and the needs of the institution. While inspecting the electrical department, Mr. Howell was told of the need and desire for a radio outfit. He was interested and stated that he would be able to help and proved it by sending the next day a letter, of which the following is a copy, together with my reply:

July 19, 1923.

"Dr. M. L. Brittain, President  
Georgia School of Technology  
Atlanta.

"My dear Dr. Brittain:

"With reference further to the matter of your conversation with me concerning your desire to secure a complete radio out-

fit for the use of the Georgia Tech, I have upon reflection concluded to offer you The Constitution's radio outfit which we will be glad to have you accept with our compliments.

"To duplicate this equipment will cost quite a large amount—more than the Tech has at its disposal for this purpose.

"We have spent a great deal of money on this outfit during the past year and every device is of the latest pattern.

"The Constitution installed this equipment about a year ago to illustrate the possibilities of radio development not intending at that time to maintain it as a permanent feature.

"It is not a part of the newspaper business but it has been thoroughly demonstrated that its development lies along commercial lines and that its possibilities in that direction are very great.

"No newspaper is permitted to broadcast its press service news and the scope of the service rendered by an equipment of this kind must therefore be largely confined to entertainment purposes.

"A radio plant at the Georgia School of Technology would, of course, serve a widely different purpose in that it can be of great value in its use for instruction purposes for many young men who may later on put their knowledge to practical business advantage, for we are but at the threshold of the development of the radio for commercial purposes.

"At any rate, I think our plant could be put to better use by the School of Technology than by continuing it as an entertainment feature of The Constitution.

"If you feel that our complete equipment can be of practical service to the Georgia School of Technology, we will be glad to place it at your disposal at any time after August 1st.

"I am making this offer because I believe that this plant can be made of real value to the Tech, and if the suggestion meets your approval, we will feel abundantly compensated for the money we have put in the plant during the past year by the

knowledge that you are to turn it to the practical use of young men, who may be interested in this line of study.

"With cordial personal regards and with best wishes, I am

"Sincerely yours,

"CLARK HOWELL"

July 20, 1923.

"Honorable Clark Howell, Editor

Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Georgia.

"Dear Mr. Howell:

"It is a real pleasure to receive your letter of July 19 with its generous offer of the Constitution's radio outfit to the Georgia School of Technology. This donation will be of real value to this institution. A number of our students receive instructions in radio work, and the teachers in charge, this year, requested me to ask the Trustees for a large amount of apparatus to extend the work. Knowing that our resources would not permit the expense, however, I was compelled to disappoint them.

"Fortunately, this generous offer of your radio outfit in amount several thousand dollars in value, will give them just what the instructors and students need, and be of real practical service to Georgia Tech.

"In behalf of the students, faculty and trustees, I write to express our hearty thanks for your kind offer, and we shall be glad to transfer your equipment from the office of the Constitution to the Tech Campus during the month of August, so that it will be ready for use at the opening of the term in September.

"With high regards, I am

"Cordially yours,

"M. L. BRITAIN  
*President*"

These two letters record the historical facts attending the acquisition of WGST by the school. For the record, and especially with the purpose in mind of safeguarding this property in future years, it is necessary to show something at least of efforts made to take this valuable asset from the school. This was sometimes attempted by private individuals, by corporations, and even by high officials in the name of the state.

At the time of the gift, radio was in its infancy, and the actual value of the original equipment received from the donor was only \$4,915.58. (See books of Treasurer F. K. Houston.) The real value was in the proprietorship of the wave length so far as permitted by the Federal Communications Commission—though even this was not large at the time—and the development of the Station.

The equipment, with the aid of President Preston Arkwright and the Georgia Power Company, was installed on the campus during the months following and licensed to broadcast on January 7, 1924, on the 1110 KC frequency, with 500 watts power and for unlimited time. At first the call letters, WBBF, were assigned to the Station. Later, on January 12, 1925, they were changed as at present to WGST. For some time the operation was given over to the faculty department heads in turn, each being entrusted with the programs. As was the case in other educational institutions, however, not much success was attained through this plan, though at least debt was avoided—a near-by university neighbor getting into this difficulty to the extent of \$25,000 in one year.

At this time, Major John S. Cohen, editor of the *Atlanta Journal*, as well as our donor, the Honorable Clark Howell, editor of the *Atlanta Constitution*, held membership on our Board of Trustees, and with their wise advice it was decided to secure skilled management to devote full-time to the Station. After experimenting not very successfully with one or two other groups, on December 3, 1929, it was decided to form an association with the Southern Broadcasting Company with

Mr. Clarence Calhoun as active manager. A contract was carefully drawn with the distinct purpose of retaining the name, control, and ownership for the school under all circumstances. The active direction of the Station was in the hands of Mr. Calhoun and his associates, with an increasing percentage of the profits ranging from 5 to 10 per cent to go to Georgia Tech. The right was reserved for the school to broadcast educational programs each week, to censor any not thought to be in the public interest, to make use of the facilities for student training, and to retain all other rights of ownership in conformity with the federal law.

On July 7, 1930, the Station was permitted to use 500 watts power to "local sunset" and 250 watts power at night. On March 12, 1934, the night-time power was increased to 500 watts. Since May 15, 1931, the station has been allowed full-time on its frequency.

From time to time the arrangement with the Southern Broadcasting Company was modified. At first there was little profit, but gradually, by Mr. Calhoun's good business management and the natural growth of radio in power and influence, it was increased until the school received from six to seven thousand dollars annually from this source.

With the increasing profit and the outlook for much more, greedy hands were outstretched to seize the valuable asset. These efforts were numerous and persistent until I became suspicious even of friends and associates. On one occasion, when at the F.C.C. headquarters in Washington, I became so unreasonably nervous at danger from unexpected sources that I told Mr. Calhoun and the school's attorney, the brilliant legal light, the Honorable Charles Reid (later Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court) that I was suspicious even of them and wished myself to make the concluding statement before the federal authorities in the pending case. Surprisingly and generously, the F.C.C. Board permitted this, and I told of the continuous efforts to take the Station from the school, and of our

plans and purposes for the Station. Judge E. O. Sykes of Mississippi, then chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, expressed himself as in full sympathy with my statement and stated that so long as he was in authority WGST would remain safely in the school's possession, and that the Commission wished that more of the country's radio stations were in the hands of state authorities instead of purely commercial interests.

As WGST grew in value, these efforts to take it from the school continued, and, with the purpose of protection, it was listed in the catalog among the *trust-fund endowments* of the school. Later this was approved by a committee of the Regents, Judge Price Gilbert, chairman. Based on financial returns the valuation was small at first, but it increased until it became in a few years worth more than a million dollars—even under the most moderate appraisal—and with its revenue a large addition to the campus has been purchased.

And now a bit of curious history, which is taken from one of the Annual Reports by Tech's President to the Board of Regents at the meeting in Athens: "A critical and trying experience occurred during the year when Governor Rivers wished to take over this valuable asset of Georgia Tech for the State. One afternoon, a telephone message came to the effect that plans had been completed for this purpose and that final action would be concluded in the Senate within an hour. I thanked the informer, who did not wish to be known, and went at once to the Senate Chamber. At the conclusion of the session, the Governor appeared and requested the passage of the measure, transferring WGST from Georgia Tech to the State. After his speech, I asked to be heard and stated that I did not believe our laws would permit either the Governor or the General Assembly or even both combined to take endowment trust-funds from the school. After my argument, the Governor was kind enough to admit that he had not fully understood the case and asked Judge Duckworth

of the Supreme Court, who was among the spectators, to aid me in modifying the measure to protect Georgia Tech's interests. This was accordingly done, and though through the State Radio Commission there was the shadow of danger during this and the next administration, safety seemed again assured."

Trouble again appeared, however, and this time from the federal authorities. The F.C.C. was changed as to personnel, and new regulations were passed requiring Georgia Tech to substitute active direction of the radio in place of the arrangement with the Southern Broadcasting Company. Accordingly, this was done, and Regent Frank Spratlin was placed in charge and, with John Fulton and the rest of his fine corps of assistants, has done such excellent work that the future holds still greater financial promise for this most valuable of all Tech's material assets.

To aid in safeguarding this property throughout the changes that may come in the personnel of the Board of Regents in future years, the following letter, taken from the 1936 files of the *Georgia Tech Alumnus*, is added:

"As the alumni, students, and other friends of Georgia Tech will desire full information on the historical facts of WGST; and in order for them to know something of the efforts that have been made by the Executive in connection with the Station, we are publishing a letter, in full, that Dr. M. L. Brittain wrote on March 26 to the Chancellor and Board of Regents.

"Since its presentation to the Board, the letter has become a matter of public information. It is as follows:

March 26, 1936

"TO THE CHANCELLOR AND BOARD OF REGENTS

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

"GENTLEMEN:

"Under date of March 9, 1936, you received a letter, signed



by the SOUTHERN BROADCASTING STATIONS, INC., by W. H. Summerville, Manager. In fact, it is an offer of \$16,000 in cash, with certain privileges, for the right and ownership of the GEORGIA SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY to the Wave Length of WGST.

"It is my opinion that this offer should be rejected, and, with your permission, I desire to outline the reasons for this recommendation of mine.

"This property, I have placed in the list of our Trust funds, and it is recorded in our catalog this year as having a value of \$100,000. In 1923, Honorable Clark Howell, Sr., and I had several conferences about this Radio Station which was then owned and operated by the ATLANTA CONSTITUTION. Through his generous spirit, as set forth in a letter to me, under date of July 20, 1923, this institution was presented with this Radio property.

"At that time, Mr. Howell and Major John S. Cohen of WSB Station were both members of our Board of Trustees. There were divergent opinions as to the best way to utilize this gift. However, the Board came unanimously to my opinion that we should employ managers, reserving the right for instructional purposes or school programs as desired. Different groups of men were employed before we arranged with the SOUTHERN BROADCASTING STATIONS, INC., under a contract, set forth in the Minutes of the Board of Trustees, under date of December 3, 1929. Later, supplementary revisions were made January 6, 1930, and December 21, 1931.

"The contract was drawn for a period of years for the distinct purpose of retaining ownership to the wave length for the school and the State under all circumstances. The Company contracted to pay the school an increasing percentage, ranging from five to ten per cent. Under this contract the School has received annually from this source from four to seven thousand dollars. In consequence, I recorded the valuation of this Trust fund at first as \$50,000, and later

changed it to \$100,000—since it paid a fair per cent on these sums.

“It has always been my conviction that WGST might have immense value to the State as well as to GEORGIA TECH some day, and that it is a sacred trust which we must keep for future generations.

“This is of such importance that we should fight to keep it even though it is possible that the Southern Broadcasting Stations, Inc., may be in position through connections at Washington to imperil our ownership. However, both of our Senators and Congressman Ramspeck have always come to our aid when called upon.

“Several times before this, individuals and groups have tried to take this property from us on some technical ground. More than once, I have gone to Washington, and appeared before the Federal Radio Communications Commission myself, being rather ridiculously distrustful and perhaps even of some of our strongest and best friends. I informed the Commission of our purpose to keep this trust for the use of GEORGIA TECH and the State, and not to surrender it to any group for commercial purposes. Judge Sykes, Chairman of the Communications Commission at that time, stated that I was exactly right, and that he would see that technical non-compliance with the rule would not keep us from this purpose of maintaining the Station for the public good.

“The whole State would condemn the sale of this part of our trust funds—even if possible under the laws—and I call attention to the fact that the sum of \$16,000 is about what we shall receive within two or three years, and that the annual rental saves the State from having to appropriate six or seven thousand dollars annually to us.

“As the Supervisor of these radio operators, appointed by our old Board and continued under the Regents, I have always maintained cordial relations with the SOUTHERN BROADCASTING STATIONS, INC., but I recommend unhesitatingly that

if this group makes the effort to take this part of our Trust Funds away from us that we should, on the basis of attempted breach of contract, take over this Radio Station ourselves and operate it.

"Although not definitely agreed as yet with the complaint that the present antenna system at the Georgia School of Technology may not be made to comply with the requirement of the Federal Communications Commission in its present position, I have offered the Southern Broadcasting Stations, Inc., choice of three other locations on Tech property with insistence, however, that it remain on land owned by this institution.

"Very truly yours,  
"M. L. BRITAIN, PRESIDENT"

As already set forth, the largest and most important gift to Georgia Tech in the early days of her history was received from the Honorable Julius L. Brown, who left two-thirds of his estate for the promotion of chemical and electrical training. While this last sentence was being written the administrative assistant to the president brought me a letter enclosing a check for \$170.88, the first received for oil from an experimental well on the Texas lands near Westbrook, Mitchell County, Texas. While the amount is small, it proves, after repeated efforts, that oil is there, and it is a hopeful augury for the future. It also proves, I think, that the policy of selling no more of this great potential asset is wise, especially since the school's income from these farm crops alone was more than \$6,000 in 1944.

The Brown Bequest and Radio Station WGST have for almost fifty years constituted the greater part of the assets of the young institution to form the most stable of all its pillars of security, namely, endowment. And although they were later developed in value considerably, the former, when first received, could not be appraised at much more than a

hundred thousand dollars, and the latter at a considerably smaller amount.

A few thousand dollars annually was all that could be expected at first from these endowment sources. Since, by comparison with other states, Georgia was never wealthy and had from Reconstruction days been much less than liberal with appropriations to her colleges, it seemed wise to guide gifts and bequests as far as possible into endowment. Just as useful, of course, would be dormitory buildings, since their revenue from room-rent would naturally be used for school maintenance. Mrs. Josephine Cloudman, for instance, originally intended to devote her gift of nearly a hundred thousand dollars to scholarship funds, but instead was persuaded through her attorneys, Ed and Alex Myers, to let the greater part of it be used for a Memorial Dormitory for Co-operative Students, and its income for school maintenance.

Generous friends have contributed money for aid to needy students through loan funds, beginning with three scholarships furnished by Aaron French during the days of President Hall. They are now sufficient to care for all normal needs. In fact, no worthy student who made application for this help has been disappointed, at least for more than twenty years past. One of the largest units of these funds, The Student Supply, in amount over \$30,000, which should be constantly increasing, has been derived from the restaurant-bookstore in the basement of the Main Building.

Established in 1923 as a disciplinary measure to counteract the enticing temptations of three or four shops then on Cherry Street, its profits have been divided according to need between the maintenance requirements of the school and scholarship help.

Acknowledgment should be made here of the help afforded by Mayor W. B. Hartsfield. Always a generous friend of the institution, he was at this time a member of the City Council. As an able member of the bar, he was employed by

commercial interests to fight the establishment of the restaurant-bookstore, begun during my administration, for the reason that a non-tax-paying arm of the state had no legal right to enter into competition with these shops. The new enterprise had been made so attractive and helpful as to take away most of the students thronging between class periods to these shops for entertainment—some of it dubious in character. Mr. Hartsfield came out to the school in his legal capacity and stated his mission. I asked him if he would be willing to take two or three hours for personal inspection in order to learn the exact facts. He consented and after looking over the situation and examining the records showing the students who had suffered disciplinary penalties from the temptations incurred, he agreed that the action taken was for the public good. With characteristic cordiality, he said at the conclusion of his visit: "I shall tell my clients that I cannot represent them and shall advise them to drop the case."

The following is a complete list of scholarship loans and gifts at present up to and including the latest report of the state auditor:

**THE LEWIS H. BECK FUND:** The Lewis H. Beck Scholarships were given by the late Mr. Lewis H. Beck of Atlanta, for the benefit of students, who are residents of Georgia, attending the Georgia School of Technology. They are administered by a special Board of Trustees. For information write to the Office of the Lewis H. Beck Scholarships, Grand Theater Building, Atlanta, Georgia.

**THE J. D. RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS:** The late J. D. Rhodes left one-third of the income of the Rhodes Building, Atlanta, for the purpose of educating boys at the Georgia School of Technology. The amount of money, available each year, will vary, as it depends on the rentals of the Rhodes Building.

**THE ADAIR AND OLDKNOW SCHOLARSHIPS:** Alumni of the

school have established two scholarships to be known as the George W. Adair and William S. Oldknow Scholarships, in memory of these loyal Tech friends, and much on the same basis as the J. D. Rhodes Scholarships.

Generous friends of the institution have established funds of varying amounts, which are used for emergency loans for students:

Architects Loan Fund	\$200.00
J. Baldwin Loan Fund	50.00
Berry Loan Fund	2,400.00
S. F. Boykin Fund	100.00
J. B. Campbell Loan Fund	1,000.00
William B. Coleman Loan Fund	420.00
Holland Coleman, Jr., Loan Fund	480.00
S. C. Dobbs Loan Fund	75.00
Ga. Federation of Labor Loan Fund	800.00
The A. French Loan Fund	1,500.00
Mrs. A. V. Gude Loan Fund	200.00
Lyman Hall Loan Fund	1,400.00
J. M. High Loan Fund	850.00
Dr. and Mrs. T. P. Hinman Loan Fund	200.00
I. S. Hopkins Loan Fund	30.00
Louis Gholstin Johnson Loan Fund	400.00
Malta Lodge Loan Fund	800.00
Malta Lodge Fund, No. 2	250.00
Lona Mansfield Loan Fund	750.00
E. P. McBurney Loan Fund	10,475.00
Gayle Nimmocks Memorial (Pi Kappa Phi)	400.00
Scottish Rite Loan Fund	1,000.00
Sam W. Small Loan Fund	100.00
T. W. Smith Loan Fund	265.00
J. P. Stevens Loan Fund	5,000.00
Clark Thornton Memorial Fund	362.50
E. A. Turner Loan Fund	50.00
Mrs. Fannie B. Wright Loan Fund	925.00
Class of Dr. M. L. Brittain Loan Fund	500.00
Joseph M. Terrell Loan Fund	7,300.00
George W. Adair Loan Fund	450.00
Thomas E. Mitchell Fund	Approximately 1,904.16 *
Student Emergency Loan Fund	3,500.00
Student Book and Supply Fund	1,800.00
Student Fee Loan Fund	10,000.00

\* Annually.

Student Supply Loan Fund	32,000.00
Lewis H. Beck Foundation—\$25,000—Int.	1,500.00 *
Lowry Loan Fund for Georgia Students— preferably North Georgia	3,000.00 *
Josiah Dana Cloudman Fund	10,000.00
Alice Spencer Coon Loan Fund for M. E. Students	4,000.00
Eugene O. Batson Scholarship Fund— Interest on \$10,000	
The Irving Subway Grating Company	1,380.00
Robert Foundation	100.00
Accumulated Interest	5,371.00

Applicants for loans must qualify in scholarship and character, besides presenting evidence of bona fide need of financial assistance.

**TEXTILE SCHOLARSHIP:** The Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia has given to Textile students a scholarship of \$120.00 for tuition and books, and a loan fund not to exceed \$200 annually.

#### ENDOWMENT FUND:

From Julius L. Brown	\$160,000.00
" Daniel Guggenheim	150,000.00
" Honorable Clark Howell and Atlanta Constitution WGST	1,000,000.00
" Josephine L. Cloudman	60,000.00
" George W. Harrison	20,255.00
" Floyd W. McRae, Sr.	500.00
" George W. Forrester	863.57
" William S. Rankin, Class of 1903	439.75
" Louis Wellhouse Memorial Fund	2,500.00
" The Philip R. Lamar Research Professorship	30,000.00
" Southern Airways Research Fellowships	6,000.00
" Broadus E. Willingham, Sr.	1,000.00

To be added to these are: (1) The Thomas P. Hinman Memorial of approximately \$100,000, ready for use and waiting only for the removal of war restrictions on building, and (2) The Brownell legacy of still larger value, which first makes provision for Mrs. Brownell's two aged relatives.

\* Annually.



## 13. THE LIBRARY

THE LACK OF ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE LIBRARY IN THE early days of the school is strange and hard to explain even when we remember the straitened financial situation prevailing. As late as 1922, before the addition was built, half of the building was not used and the entire lower section was filled with old mattresses and beds left over from the training of the veterans of the First World War. The librarians, as stated earlier, were two typical ladies of the Old South, and naturally better acquainted with the classic books of Bulwer-Lytton and Sir Walter Scott than with the scientific treatises of Newton and Faraday. In addition to strengthening the library, my purpose was to secure as soon as possible membership for the school in the Southern Association of Colleges, and designation by the Association of American Universities on its preferred list of American institutions of learning. Both required certain standards of excellence for the libraries of applicants. To meet these, a stack addition was built furnishing space for 40,000 additional volumes, and a yearly increasing income for the purchase of books and periodicals, chiefly scientific and technical, was appropriated.

In the effort to bring about improvement and to have at Georgia Tech the best technical and scientific collection of



engineering literature in the South, no one has done more than the librarian we have had for the last twenty years. Aided by the sage advice of the chairman of the library committee, Dr. W. G. Perry, Mrs. James H. Crosland has been everything a college could wish in the way of a wise and discriminating librarian. On account of her superior knowledge, she has been called upon to furnish the account of the history and progress of the Georgia Tech library down to the present time and has done so in the following words:

"In the early history of our institution, little provision was made for a library. A small collection was started in April, 1899, and a room in the Administration Building was used for a library. Most of the books were acquired by gifts from the faculty and from prominent citizens of Atlanta. In 1901 the first library appropriation of \$360.00 was made for the salary of Miss Madge Flynn, who was employed as Librarian. Miss Flynn remained as Librarian until May, 1905. At this time, there was still no appropriation for books and periodicals. However, through gifts and very small donations from school funds there was a library collection of 2,658 volumes.

"Miss Laura Hammond was appointed Librarian in May, 1905. Miss Julia Hammond was made Assistant in 1906. They served in these respective positions until their resignations in December, 1924. Under Miss Hammond, the library grew from approximately 3,000 volumes to 16,000, and from little or no appropriation to \$4,600.

"In 1906 Mr. Andrew Carnegie donated \$20,000 for a Library Building with the stipulation that the school would appropriate \$2,000 annually for its support. The new building was officially opened in October, 1907.

"The school received from the Estate of Julius L. Brown in 1912, two-thirds of his library. Some of the books are fine editions and are rare. There are two pieces of incunabula, many old Bibles, long runs of the *Annual Register* and the

*Gentleman's Magazine* and autographed editions of some well-known authors. This is a very valuable historical collection.

"Miss Frances Newman was appointed Librarian January, 1925, with Miss Delia Johnston as her Assistant. Miss Newman was granted a year's leave of absence October, 1925, Miss Johnston was made Acting-Librarian, and the present Librarian, Mrs. James H. Crosland, at that time Miss Dorothy Murray, was elected to the Assistant's position. Miss Newman returned when her leave expired. The Board of Trustees had agreed to appropriate enough funds for an additional assistant; so Mrs. Crosland was employed on a permanent basis. Miss Newman's book, *The Hard-Boiled Virgin*, was published in the fall of 1926. In December, Miss Newman decided to resign because of the business concerning her book, and Miss Johnston resigned to be married to Dr. M. Hines Roberts. Mrs. Crosland was Acting Librarian from January until July, 1927, at which date she was elected Librarian, which position she has held since. There have been many changes in the personnel of the library staff, which has gradually increased in size.

"Under Mrs. Crosland, the Library has grown from fewer than 17,000 volumes to over 70,000. The Library subscribes to or receives by gift about 950 current periodical journals. The book and periodical appropriation that was \$1,200 in 1927 is today more than \$25,000. This has been supplemented in recent years by donations.

"The General Education Board has made two grants, one in December, 1939, of \$7,500 and the other in May, 1943, of \$12,000. These appropriations were made to strengthen the files of the scientific and technical journals. In 1941 the Carnegie Corporation of New York made an appropriation of \$6,000 for books to be used chiefly by undergraduates. Also in 1941 the Carnegie Corporation allocated a Music Set to the library on a co-operative basis. The Student Coun-

cil and the Student Lecture Association joined with the Corporation to make the Music Set available. This co-operative venture has proven most worthwhile. It has given hours of pleasure to both students and faculty. Mr. C. F. Kettering, President of the Research Division of General Motors Corporation, Judge Price Gilbert, Governor N. E. Harris and the James F. Lincoln Arc Welding Foundation are among those who have also made contributions to the book appropriations.

"The Library Building was erected almost thirty years ago. There were then about 3,000 volumes. The same building is in use today with a collection of 70,000. For the enlargement a stack addition to house 40,000 volumes was made. This was soon used and more space was needed. There are five departmental libraries, housed in their respective buildings: Aeronautics, Architecture, Ceramic, Experiment Station and Textile. A new library building to house 300,000 volumes is included in postwar plans of the institution.

"Today the library is recognized as being outstanding in all fields of engineering. Its research collection is becoming known throughout the country. Requests for loans come from far-off California, Canada, Texas, and from nearby States. The Army and Navy engineers have used its material to further research. Recently, an engineer of note made the statement that it was the finest technical collection in the South. It will continue to grow, to serve the needs not only of the students and faculty, but also of research workers and engineers of this State and the South."

By the way of supplement to the foregoing, it should be recorded here that Mrs. Crosland was chosen as the "Atlanta Woman of The Year in Education" for 1945. The committee in charge of the award was unanimous in its decision. It was composed of the following members: W. E. Mitchell, Malcolm Bryan, J. McDowell Richards, O. M.

Jackson, Fred S. Turner, C. B. McManus, and President Blake R. Van Leer.

The committee through its chairman, W. E. Mitchell, presented the reasons for its selection in the following terms: "Mrs. Crosland is the Head of the largest and best engineering and technological library in the South. She has built up the Tech library from 16,000 volumes in 1927 to 73,000 today. This year, due to her own personal initiative and efforts, she obtained a contribution of \$30,000 from outside sources for the Tech library."

When the examining committee headed by Dr. George A. Works, of the University of Chicago, made the extensive survey of Georgia Tech and the other units of the State System of Colleges, the Chairman said, "Mrs. Crosland, I don't know that you could have done better if you had an engineering degree."

She graduated from the Carnegie Library School of Atlanta (now the Emory University School of Library Science) in 1923, and has never ceased her study in her chosen field, particularly as it pertains to the engineering and scientific departments of the library world. Chairman Mitchell's closing words in his presentation of the "Woman of the Year" award adds: "She is a woman not simply respected but loved by thousands of Tech men; a woman of great culture, intelligence, efficiency and beautiful character. Her books are so many precious jewels which she dearly loves; a great influence for good in an engineering college."

Since the award just mentioned was received, Mrs. Crosland has visited several European countries in search of valuable scientific works and was successful as usual in her efforts to add additional works of reference to her library shelves.



## 14. THE NAVY R.O.T.C.

**D**URING THE FIRST WORLD WAR, OUR NAVAL AUTHORITIES faced the fact that the supply of officers was utterly inadequate for the new vessels which were frenziedly built for the emergency. By 1926, therefore, it was decided to establish naval units somewhat similar to the Army R.O.T.C. They were expected to follow as nearly as practicable the general pattern of training at Annapolis. Their locations were carefully selected from nationally known and approved institutions, at first limited to six, namely, Harvard, Yale, Northwestern, the Universities of California and Washington, and Georgia Tech. At first the Georgia Tech authorities asked if some mistake had not been made, since Atlanta could hardly claim to be a maritime city, in spite of her half-hearted attempts to deepen the Chattahoochee and make it a commercial waterway to the Gulf. The federal officials replied at once, stating that some of the small lakes in the vicinity of Atlanta were large enough for the boat practice and that the high scholarship requirements at the school had mainly influenced their decision. The marked characteristic of faculty and students to insist on the best academic standards at Georgia Tech was the direct cause, therefore, of the first great national distinction the school received. We were placed in distinguished company, but the records and testimony of the Naval authorities will bear out the statement

that we well maintained the pace set by our five scholastic associates.

Before the establishment of these units, the Fleet and Volunteer Reserves were formed in several cities, and met weekly under the auspices of the Navy. They received training to qualify for service in the event of an emergency, and Harry Dobbs of Atlanta proved himself so capable that he rose to high position in later years. The Naval authorities felt, however, that they must depend chiefly on the college units for training the officer supply which would certainly be needed in the event of war.

First of all, credit should be given to the officers in charge; and those sent to Georgia Tech have always been unusually capable. The commandants of our Naval unit through the years have been as follows:

Commander J. J. London	1926-29
Commander Harold Jones	1929-31
Captain J. J. London	1931-34
Commander M. C. Bowman	1934-35
Captain Reid Fawell	1935-40
Commander Paul Coloney	1940-41
Captain W. C. Wickham	1941-
Captain John V. Babcock	1942-45
Captain Robert Strite	1945-

Commander George C. Griffin rendered invaluable help during these years.

The course, basic and advanced, was grouped under four general headings: seamanship, navigation, ordnance and gunnery, and naval engineering. Credits were allowed during normal years:

Freshman year	3	credit	hours	(1.5 per semester)
Sophomore year	3	"	"	(1.5 per semester)
Junior year	6	"	"	(3 per semester)
Senior year	6	"	"	(3 per semester)
Total	18			

Provision was made for a total enrollment of two hundred at first in these four classes, and sixty-five were carefully selected through physical and mental tests for the freshman class of 1926 in order to secure, as far as could be foreseen, a graduating quota of fifty. During the summer the members of the sophomore and junior classes were required to take a three weeks' cruise, in which the class-room instruction and theory work of the winter term were put into practical application. During the years, the Georgia Tech unit made cruises aboard the U.S.S. *Florida*, *New York*, *Wyoming*, *Mississippi*, *Arkansas*, *Fairfax*, *Philip*, *Taylor*, *Sturtevant*, *Schenck*, *Dickerson*, and others. They visited Panama, Cuba, Bermuda, Nova Scotia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the leading United States Atlantic ports.

At first, quarters were temporarily arranged in Swann and Knowles dormitories and afterwards (1932) in the new Aeronautical Engineering Building. But these quarters were inadequate, and by 1935 the unit finally came into its own. With some financial help from a loyal alumnus, Ferd Kaufman, from C.W.A., federal authorities, and the Athletic Association, the Naval Armory on the corner of Techwood and Third streets was built. The cost was \$130,000, and this sum provided what was said at the time to be the best facilities among all six educational institutions designated for this special training. First, these included a spacious drill-hall, a full-size destroyer bridge reproduction, fire control and signal apparatus, complete navigational equipment, arms, and different ship models. In the issue of November 1, 1935, the *Technique* gives the opinion of one qualified to speak with authority on this subject: "Admiral William H. Standley, Chief of the United States Naval Operations, highly commended the Georgia Tech Naval R.O.T.C. Unit after his visit to the Armory on Tuesday morning. He stated that he was surprised to find an R.O.T.C. Unit with such a completely equipped Armory. He was especially impressed by the

*Ellis Arnall, Governor of Georgia,  
1943-1947.*



*Eugene Talmadge, elected four time,  
Governor of Georgia.*





*Navy Trainees Taking a Boxing Lesson at Georgia Tech, 1943.*

Ship's bridge, which members of the Unit use to learn the actual fundamentals of Navigation. 'Since its establishment in 1926 [he said] this Unit has under President Brittain and the successive Professors of Naval Science and Tactics, contributed well toward the fulfillment of this mission. To the Navy Department's efforts in sending to the Naval R.O.T.C. Units Sea-going officers whom it considers particularly qualified for this work, you have responded in a splendid manner demonstrating that you fully realize the importance of your position in the scheme of National Defense. Your performance speaks for itself. The Georgia Tech Unit has without fail each year more than fulfilled its allowed quota. You have graduated to this date a total of 168 students from the course of Naval Science and Tactics of whom the Navy Department has commissioned 154 officers in the Naval Reserve, 4 in the Marine Corps Reserve, and 1 officer in the Supply Corps of the regular Navy.' The Admiral further stated informally that he considered the Tech Unit to be one of the best in the United States, and urged that the same type of co-operation be continued in the future."

Interesting souvenirs from the battleship *Georgia* were placed in charge of the Armory officials. This vessel was a part of the fleet which President Theodore Roosevelt sent on that spectacular cruise around the world to impress the nations of the earth with the strength of our Navy. Its bronze eagle figure-head was secured with the aid of Governor Clifford Walker, and later the Ship's bell was located at Mare Island Navy Yard and sent to us as an additional memorial for the Armory.

In addition to the prestige of having one of the first Naval R.O.T.C. Units established by the government authorities, Atlanta, through Lieutenant (now Captain) Harry F. Dobbs, Commanding Officer of the First Battalion, United States Naval Reserves, had won the efficiency trophy as the *Outstanding Unit* in the country for several consecutive years.

Government aid through the C.W.A. was therefore made possible and \$130,000 was secured with the aid of financial assistance furnished by friends of the school. Alumnus Ferd Kaufman, was enthusiastic in his devotion to the school and was particularly fond of athletics. Rarely was a game played, whether on Grant Field or in a distant state, without the presence of this ardent devotee. He was the last surviving member of a group called the "Old Guard" of Georgia Tech supporters, the others being George Adair, Joseph Rhodes, Frank Holland, William Oldknow, Lowry Arnold, and, in later years, Big Bob Jones.

In concluding this history of the Naval R.O.T.C. perhaps an interesting incident resulting from its establishment and success should be added, even though it occurred ten years after this founding period. As the direct result of the fine work of this "dry land" unit of the Navy, I was invited in the summer of 1937 to be a guest of the Navy on board the battleship *Colorado* when this vessel, then one of the four largest of the fleet, was making a Pacific training cruise from San Francisco to the Hawaiian Islands. From a nation-wide syndicated interview with me after my return, written by Davenport Stewart, the following is quoted:

"We had just reached Honolulu when we received a radio message from President Roosevelt, ordering the ship to join in the effort to find Miss Amelia Earhart, who was the object of perhaps the greatest search for an individual in the history of the world. The front page of every newspaper in America heralded her flight from Miami, Florida, around the equatorial belt of the world, beginning in early June, 1937. On June 6, she flew from Brazil to the African shore and then on to India. From there she went to Singapore and from that historic fort to Lae, New Guinea. On Thursday, July 1, her "flying laboratory" took wing from Lae, bound for Howland Island in the South Pacific Ocean. There food and fuel had

been stored for her to make the 2,570 mile trip to Honolulu.

"But early on July 2, her last stuttering radio message came stating that she had only enough gas for thirty minutes more and was out of sight of any land. The Battleship Colorado had just reached Honolulu when we received a radio message from President Roosevelt ordering us to go immediately 3,000 miles southward in the Pacific and search for Miss Earhart. Our Battleship had two planes and while the Aircraft Carrier Lexington had fifty-four, it was 2,000 miles further away at San Diego. In addition, the Coast Guard Cutter, the Itasca and three destroyers were summoned for the same mission. No trace of Miss Earhart was ever discovered altho 240,000 square miles were covered in the search."

The extraordinary time and effort, expended to rescue her, caused me to believe that the real purpose of Miss Earhart's historic flight was to inspect that part of the Pacific and to see if the rumors were true that the Japs were building forts and airfields among those islands, surrendered to them by mandate as the result of World War I. Subsequent history has undoubtedly made it seem possible if not probable that either the President, or some one else in authority, was especially interested in this part of the daring lady's round-the-world trip, and that it was kept secret for diplomatic reasons. Certainly, it was true that the Japs bowed out with "So sorry please" every effort made by England and the United States to find out as to the truth of the suspicions—suspicions which our armed forces in the South Pacific later found at the cost of many lives to be only too true. Miss Earhart was too good and careful a flier to leave Lae without sufficient gas and if her plane were tampered with or she was shot down in the Pacific when her last message was heard, there is yet a possibility that she may be a prisoner and alive—a feeling dimmed if not rendered completely hopeless as the war ended without further news of her fate.

Before leaving Honolulu one pleasant incident occurred. We had time for luncheon and several of us went to the Royal Hawaiian Hotel. Tables were prepared in the Coconut Grove between the building and the noted Waikiki beach. Shortly after we were seated, the proprietor and three or four waiters with much ceremony escorted four guests—two beautiful ladies and two gentlemen—to an adjoining table. They were Mary Pickford, long known as “The Sweetheart of the American Screen,” and Jeanette MacDonald, equally celebrated. They had just been married and were on a honeymoon-trip with their new husbands. We had had the pleasure of having Miss Pickford in the president’s box during a football game at Georgia Tech, and it was interesting to see her in Hawaii’s tropical surroundings.

As we steamed southward into the Pacific after refueling at Pearl Harbor, we would not have believed that within four or five years from that time our Army and Navy would there receive from the Japanese Air Force the worst and most disgraceful defeat in our history. To us the great batteries, as they disappeared from sight or rose in view from their subterranean pits, seemed impregnable. The vessels in the harbor, however, had no chance of escape through the narrow egress, crowded as they were when the Japanese planes came over on that December morning so soon thereafter.

Our battleship, the *Colorado*, was the third largest in our fleet at that time. We crossed the equator with the usual ceremonies attendant upon Neptune’s Court.

As we drew near Howland Island, from which Miss Earhart’s last message had come, Captain W. E. Friedell sent out two aviators in each of our planes to look for the missing world-famous flier, in squares of 100 miles on each side of the boat as we proceeded. There were thousands of islands, many of which have been the scenes of romance from the pens of famous writers.

After one of the flights, I asked the young aviators to de-

scribe what they saw, They said that they had lowered their plane into the lagoon of one of the islands, about a mile in diameter. The natives came over in canoes and with them, said the young men, "was the everlasting Englishman. You can always find at least one." "What do you eat?" "Fruit mainly." "Why don't you eat these fish we see swarming in the lagoon?" "I did once," said the Englishman, "and suffered convulsions for days."

Some of us were skeptical about poisonous fish but reference books proved that it was true at certain seasons of the year in the tropics.

Anyway, none of those interviewed could give any news of Miss Earhart.

We continued on and met the *Itasca*, several other vessels, and finally the *Lexington*, after which our mission was over, and we were authorized to return home after seven weeks of absence when we had expected only three.



## 15. TRAVEL AT HOME AND ABROAD

FOR SEVERAL YEARS AFTER 1923, NEW BUILDINGS WERE added annually to those already constructed on the campus. Among these were the Emerson Addition for chemistry and chemical engineering, the N. E. Harris Dormitory, the Army Headquarters Building, and College Dining Hall. Some of the expense incurred was met from the collections of the Greater Georgia Tech Fund. As previously indicated, like all subscriptions secured largely by youthful volunteers, sometimes under considerable pressure, collections were less than the million-and-a-half dollars pledged, and after a few years the Board of Trustees decided to discontinue the effort to secure more rather than resort to legal means. The amounts obtained, however, even if not as large as hoped for, were of great value in providing improved facilities.

Then, too, the General Assembly became more liberal with its appropriations, giving in 1929 nearly three times as much as in 1922. One reason for the gratifying result in 1929 was the presence in the legislature of an able and tactful alumnus, the Honorable (now Judge) Frank Hooper. It is well known that the average Georgia Tech men have a distaste for politics amounting almost to repulsion. Few have entered this field, but occasionally they will do so, and with distinct success as happened with Tom Linder, Commis-

sioner of Agriculture, J. M. Thrash of the South Georgia College, L. W. Robert, Jr., former Assistant U. S. Treasurer, and Frank Hooper, who from the legislature went on to the Appellate Court bench, and is now Judge of the Superior Court in Atlanta.

A paragraph of the Minutes of the Board of Trustees, under date of November 19, 1927, reads as follows: "The President outlined his recommendations for the proper use of the increased maintenance for the next two years as follows: \$25,000 for increased salaries, the same amount for new professors, \$50,000 increased class-room and laboratory facilities, and \$50,000 towards the construction of a new Dining Hall. This last was completed the year following, mainly from the increased Legislative funds at a total cost of \$150,000, and in removing the students, from the old basement eating place in Knowles Dormitory, did more to encourage them in the way of morale than any building in Tech's history. It is artistic and beautiful and a credit to Professor Bush-Brown and his staff of the Architectural Department."

A few weeks later a motion—made by the Honorable Eugene Black—was passed by the trustees, which reads:

"WHEREAS, our President will next summer have the opportunity to get away from the exacting Legislative duties of his position, be it

"RESOLVED, That he be requested to go abroad, and that his expenses be paid out of any funds applicable for this purpose."

While deeply appreciative of this consideration, I accepted only a small sum and expended this in the purchase of some artistic treasures while in Italy. Among these are the replica in Carrara marble of the famous recumbent gladiator in the Capitoline Museum at Rome, which was placed in the new dining hall, and "Dante's Beatrice" for the library.



In addition, several pictures were bought in Florence for the school.

This is not the occasion to describe the trip, which was chiefly a Mediterranean tour with a little more than a hundred college and university companions on the steam yacht *Théophile Gautier*. It will suffice to state that three months were spent in Greece, Egypt, and Palestine, and in the Chateaux region of France.

One feature will be detailed, however, although of a purely sentimental nature. While in Athens, the wandering Georgia Tech Executive left his collegiate companions one day, hired a cab, and, taking a stone mason, drove out to the ancient battlefield of Marathon, twenty miles distant. Mount Pentelicus, overlooking this historic scene where Miltiades and his 10,000 Greeks defeated the Persians in 490 B.C., is rich in the marble which was used in constructing the Parthenon and other buildings and statues of the city. Through the efforts of the stone mason, a slab of the marble, about six feet in length, two feet in width, and six inches thick, was cut from a quarry at the famous site and carried back to Athens. From there it was sent to Coach W. A. Alexander for Grant Field. He placed it on the west side of the stadium, where the track teams begin and end their races. O. B. Keeler, the brilliant columnist of the *Atlanta Journal*, asked about it on the occasion of a visit to an athletic contest, and his penetrating words will carry to future generations of Tech athletes a valuable message as to the meaning of its transportation from its historic home to our athletic field: "This was the idea or a part of it that brought the blue-white, rough-hewn marble slab from the quarries at Marathon, and set it up at the fifty-yard line where the runs and sprints finish. The single word, Marathon, in Greek characters is deeply chiseled in the slab and below it is a bronze tablet bearing the word, 'Victory.'

" 'The students needn't know Greek to decipher the idea,'

said Dr. Brittain reflectively. And it was something to watch the young men finishing their runs of a quarter of a mile or half-a-mile opposite the stone that was bedded in the field of Marathon the day that Miltiades and his ten thousand Greeks sent Darius and ten times as many Persian invaders reeling back to the coast, and Pheidippides, the Grecian runner, set out with the news to Athens twenty-six miles away.

"He ran his heart out—that young Greek—but what the Marathon stone stands for is the idea that he reached Athens and delivered his message—'Athens is saved'—before he died. It's quite an idea by and large. I saw a youth named Carter finish his half-a-mile in a relay, losing it but running until he dropped at the finish by the Marathon Stone. It was a curious reflection across the slanting light of more than twenty centuries, that boy on the turf by the stone that came from Marathon. He hadn't run as far as Pheidippides, but I think he ran just as hard while it lasted. His message was no message of victory and salvation for Athens; it was only a hollow baton. But it carried an idea. And he ran his heart out for the idea."

Among the personal reminiscences of this year of 1928, there is a curious and at (at least to me) interesting experience connected with the Georgia Tech work. In December, the Annual Meeting of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools was held at Fort Worth, Texas. It was necessary for me to attend as the representative of the school. As one of the victims of the wave of influenza that afflicted the institution and the entire country at that time, I was permitted to make the trip on the promise to my physician to be in bed before nine o'clock each night while away. By reason of this, when the train stopped for water at a tank between Monroe, Louisiana, and Dallas, Texas, I was in my berth and asleep at an early hour. It was about nine

o'clock when I was awakened by rough words, and peeping between the curtains I saw the conductor holding out his cap to a passenger and advising him to give up his pocket-book and jewelry, stating that it was wiser than to endanger his life. Just behind the official was a wild-looking man pressing two of the largest revolvers I ever saw in the conductor's back and urging him to make haste. The cap was nearly filled with wallets and watches. It may be because there was so little of the heroic in what I did that I have never said much about this incident, but I hid a twenty-dollar note under the mattress and placed the rest of my funds with my watch upon the blanket, hoping that the robber would be satisfied with the eighty dollars exposed. He evidently was not disposed to look behind the mysterious curtain and left me unmolested while he continued on his way through the pullman, collecting from the rest of the passengers. As he neared the exit one man was slow about obeying orders, and the outlaw shot him through the neck but fortunately inflicted only a slight wound. Just before jumping from the rear platform, he shouted to us: "Don't move for thirty minutes. Two of my brothers have guns pointed at you on each side of this car." After that half-hour passed, we assembled in groups to discuss our unusual and exciting experience. The most interesting was that of a commercial traveler. He was the only one in the dining car, just ahead of ours, when the outlaw, evidently half-crazed from some sort of dope, appeared with the conductor. Jabbing his pistols on each side of the drummer's throat, he said: "You look like you came from Chicago, and I believe I'll just kill you now." The half paralyzed victim gave up his pocket-book, and the large amount of money it contained evidently mollified the robber so that he did not molest him further. As the travelling man concluded the tale of his adventure, I told him of my good luck and offered to lend him some money. "No," said he, "my wife will meet me at this

train tomorrow morning in Dallas, and I am the happiest man in this car. I have looked into the very jaws of death and am still alive and happy."

Those of us who were delegates to the college meeting at Fort Worth found ourselves centers of attraction when we reached that city and told of our Wild West experience. Some two months afterwards, the newspapers reported the arrest of the robber and his conviction and sentence to a life term in the penitentiary.



COACH W. A. ALEXANDER,  
ROBERT (BOBBY) L. DODD,  
16. AND THE ATHLETIC BOARD

**I**N PRECEDING CHAPTERS SOME ACCOUNT HAS BEEN GIVEN of athletics, and especially of football during the regime of John W. Heisman, the first full-time coach employed by the school. The second, William Anderson Alexander, one of Georgia Tech's immortals, deserves more extended consideration.

Coach Alex succeeded Heisman in 1920 and resigned, though still retaining the position of director of athletics, professor of physical training, and head of the department, in January, 1945. He entered school from Mud River, Kentucky, in 1906, and made the Varsity football team in 1911. He was appointed instructor in mathematics after graduation, and was also assistant to Coach Heisman from 1912 until he assumed that athletic magician's task eight years later. In World War I he served as lieutenant in Field Artillery.

From 1920 until his retirement twenty-five years later on the advice of his physician, few men had surpassed his record. The highlights of his accomplishments while he was coach include five major bowl games (three of these victories) and eight Southeastern championships. His 1928 team won 8 to 7 over the University of California on January 1, 1929, in the

Rose Bowl. In 1939 there was victory over Missouri 21 to 7 in the Orange Bowl. In 1942 his team lost to Texas 14 to 7 in the Cotton Bowl. The Georgia Tech 1943 Yellow Jackets won over Tulsa 20 to 18 in the Sugar Bowl, and lost to the same team on New Year's Day in Miami the following year.

But above these outstanding testimonials to his shrewdness and ability as a coach, there has always been apparent his fine influence among the students. The fact that he was a product of Georgia Tech, pupil and professor, together with his loyal integrity, prevented the friction so frequently seen between faculty and athletic departments. It is high tribute to him and to the school authorities that he never had to worry for a moment about holding his position. "Win, lose or draw," he knew that he was secure. The complete record discloses that he won 132 games, lost 94, and tied 14 in his twenty-five seasons.

Some colleges have had trouble with commercial groups in their vicinity or pressure from over-enthusiastic alumni. In the early nineties, when there were few or no regulations and when coaches as well as instructors played as a matter of course on the Southern teams, this was especially true. Later in our territory college associations were formed to agree on definite rules for eligibility, first the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association, followed by the Southern and then the Southeastern Conference. This last body, of which Georgia Tech is a member, is composed of twelve institutions of learning: Alabama Polytechnic, University of Alabama, University of Georgia, Georgia Tech, University of Florida, Louisiana State, University of Kentucky, University of Mississippi, Mississippi A. & M., University of Tennessee, Tulane University, and Vanderbilt University. The rules of this body, governing athletics, require absolute faculty control, and as the Minutes of the Georgia Tech Athletic Association will show, there has been compliance in letter as well as in the spirit of the law. The membership of

the Tech Board during one of the early years of Coach Alexander's work is illustrative of all, and was composed as follows:

The President, Chairman

Dean W. V. Skiles

Dr. J. B. Crenshaw

Professor A. H. Armstrong

Professor G. H. Boggs

Professor Floyd Field

W. A. Alexander, Advisory member without vote

Three student members ex-officio:

Editor of the *Technique*

Captain of the Football Team

President of the Student Council

Two Alumni members:

L. W. Robert, Jr.

George W. McCarty

It is only fair to state that Professor A. H. Armstrong, through his service as business manager, has during these years made an enviable reputation for himself and his associates and, as will be later shown, for the Athletic Association. With the invaluable advice and work of Coach Alexander, he has added materially to the property values as well as the fame of Georgia Tech.

There was never any doubt among the members of the Athletic Board as to the successor of Coach Alexander. His talented assistant and backfield coach, Bobby Dodd, was the unanimous choice for that position. Mrs. Dodd's favorite sketch of her husband's career was written by Ed Danforth and appeared in the Magazine Section of the *Atlanta Journal* in the issue of September 16, 1945. It discloses that the new football coach was born at Galax, Virginia, but that his family moved to Kingsport, Tennessee, in 1921, when Bobby

was a small boy. He entered the University of Tennessee and won national attention in the Vanderbilt game in 1936 by his pass to Hackman after crossing the field in spectacular fashion "not more than three times" with the entire opposing team in pursuit. In further description, Danforth states: "Dodd had been driven to his goal line and was getting ready to throw the pass into unoccupied territory and kill it when he saw Buddy Hackman in the open about the thirty-yard-line, entirely surrounded by men in orange jerseys. All the Vanderbilt men were trying to crowd Dodd over the goal line and spill him there. Dodd spun the ball, Hackman caught it and set out for the Vanderbilt goal, seventy yards away, screened by half a dozen Tennesseans. He crossed with several players jogging alongside. The story is enlarged by legend wherever football fans of the late '20's gather, but there is Dodd's own version of 'the accident' that sewed up the game with Vanderbilt."

The new head coach is popular with both students and public, and all believe that, under his direction, football at Georgia Tech will continue to hold its proud position of excellence attained through the skill and ability of Heisman and Alexander.

The outstanding success of Coach Alex's work and the noted teams brought to Atlanta had the natural effect of greatly increasing the attendance at the games. The most spectacular game during his first year was the contest with the "Praying Colonels" of Centre College, Kentucky. Their coach, Charlie Moran, and noted pass-thrower, Bo McMillan, had carried them to victory over some of the greatest university teams of the country. Consequently, the attendance in Atlanta was large, overcrowding the meager facilities of Grant Field on October 30, 1920, when the two teams met for combat. The line-up was:



TECH		CENTRE
J. Staton	L.E.	Chinn
Fincher	L.T.	Montgomery
LeBey	L.G.	Ford
Amis	C.	Weaver
Davis	R.G.	Robb
Johnson	R.T.	James
A. Staton	R.E.	Snoddy
Ferst	Q.	McMillan
Flowers	L.H.	Whitnell
Barron	R.H.	Armstrong
Harlan	F.B.	Roberts

The game ended with the score 24 to 0 in favor of Tech. Such successful contests with some of the most noted teams in the country caused much more popular interest, larger crowds, and more revenue.

Another factor made these even greater. Near the close of the First World War period athletic contests between the University of Georgia and Georgia Tech, always at fever-heat tension, were discontinued. In 1924 Dr. S. V. Sanford, then faculty chairman of athletics at the University of Georgia in Athens, and Georgia Tech's President, lifelong friends, met at the Piedmont Hotel and agreed to smooth over the difficulties between the athletic authorities of the two institutions and resume the contests which were of such eager interest to the entire state. Accordingly, the first game of the new series since 1916 was arranged for November 14, 1925. It was apparent that existing facilities would not accommodate the crowds that would wish to see these battles royal.

Georgia Tech's stadium in 1924 would take care of half the spectators expected and was a temporary structure of wood, with the exception of the west side stand, which would accommodate 5,600 persons. This was of concrete and was



LEFT TO RIGHT. *Mercei McCall (Mack) Tharpe, Line Coach, killed in action in the sinking of the "Bismarck Sea" in the Pacific, February 22, 1945; William Anderson Alexander, Football Coach, Professor of Physical Training and Athletic Director; Robert L. Dodd, present Football Coach.*



*Robert Tyre (Bobby) Jones, the "Emperor of Golf."*

built largely by the students and, ultimately, through the generous gift of \$50,000 by Trustee John W. Grant. The Athletic Board was confronted by the fact that funds were not available from the state to enlarge the stadium. Accordingly, it was decided to proceed with the structure and pay for it gradually from gate receipts, and the east side concrete stands were completed in 1924. A year later, the U-shaped south stand was finished, and the entire stadium, accommodating more than 30,000 spectators, and completed at a cost of more than \$300,000, was ready for use. Tech graduates played a prominent part in building the structure. On April 22, 1924, as shown in a letter signed by J. M. Shelton, McQueen Auld, and Cherry Emerson of the firm of Robert & Company, the plans were presented free, and J. M. Shelton was the architect for the work.<sup>1</sup>

And so, beginning in the early twenties, Georgia Tech furnished the city and state the best stadium in the South at that time, though now much smaller than those of the University at Athens and other institutions. Shortly after its completion, O. B. Keeler in the *Atlanta Journal*, on the occasion of a football banquet at the close of the 1927 season, well described the unusual success of the work:

"I remember when Tech and Georgia played at Grant Field in 1915 on a muddy field. I remember that attending that scoreless tie of a dozen years ago was a crowd which we stated with pride in the papers was a record for attendance at a football game in Atlanta. As I recall it the attendance was just over 8,000 and the 'gate' was just over \$8,000. It was a 'whale' of a crowd and a whale of a gate." And at a later contest, George Trevor, who had come all the way down to Atlanta to cover the Georgia Tech-Georgia game for the *New York Sun*, said that he wished the architects of the famous Yale Bowl had taken a leaf out of the book of Chip Robert, who designed the Grant Field Stadium. "And," he

<sup>1</sup> *Georgia Tech Alumnus*, III, 149.

continued, "nearly 40,000 persons were seated at this final game of 1927 in the Grant Field Stadium. It was something of a shock recalling the little old grandstand of 1915. Now this has come about in a gradual and orderly manner. The Georgia Tech Athletic Association built this great stadium with not the slightest aid from the state; and the Association started the construction with little or no money in 1922. It may also be in order to explain the Georgia Tech Athletic Association, because I have heard more than one comment indicating that the Association is rather generally regarded as being composed of business men and sportsmen in and about Atlanta.

"This is quite in error. In accordance with the regulations of the Southern Association of Colleges, the majority and control of the Georgia Tech Athletic Association is always vested in the faculty of the school. The Association consists of the President as Chairman, five other members of the faculty, two Georgia Tech alumni, and three ex-officio members of the student-body.

"So this is the body to be credited with the building of this stadium, which has cost more than \$300,000 and which was built in sections—in three 'takes'—you might say—in a wonderfully business-like manner; the plan being to make the work pay for itself as it went along, and the second installment not being undertaken until the first was paid for and proved successful.

"I have heard too that so successful and so soundly managed was the entire enterprise that only about \$10,000 of indebtedness now remains of the whole \$300,000 proposition.<sup>2</sup> It may be suggested too that all the time the stadium was being built, it was not only paying for itself by the improved capacity and comfort afforded Atlanta and Southern sports fans, but it was also attracting to the city huge cohorts

<sup>2</sup> This has, of course, been paid in full.

of visitors who otherwise never would have thought of trying to attend a football game.

"I suppose the Georgia Tech-Alabama game must have brought directly and indirectly ten thousand visitors to the city; certainly the Georgia Tech-Georgia game exceeded that figure; every hotel in town was filled to the place where, on opening any outside door six guests would fall out. These visitors must have averaged an expenditure of at least ten dollars apiece; a hundred thousand dollars spent in a day or two is no small item.

"And it might really be as well for Atlanta as a city to remember that where so many other cities have provided the stadium for the local college, Georgia Tech not only provided the team that attracted swarms of visitors, but with no burden on the city in any way constructed the stadium to accommodate forty thousand of them—and will expand it still more.

"Independently and boldly and in the most straightforward business-like way in the world, Georgia Tech has built at Grant Field a great stadium that is a lasting monument to the conscientious ambition to play fair with the people of Atlanta, of Georgia, and of the South."

It now needs enlargement, however, and is greatly exceeded by the facilities provided at Tulane, Georgia and others.

With the victory over Georgia—then undefeated—in the rain and mud of Grant Field in 1927, it became apparent that Coach Alex had put together a real "Golden Tornado" that would spread destruction for his opponents during the season of 1928.

And so it proved, but in the interest of accuracy, it would be better to let the story be told by an expert sports writer, Morgan Blake. In the 1929 *Blue Print*, he describes the season as follows:

"The most glorious football season Georgia Tech's Yellow Jackets have ever experienced came to an end on last New Year's day when they won the National Championship by a brilliant victory over the University of California at the famous Rose Bowl in Pasadena.

"Previous to this battle, Georgia Tech had won the Southern Conference championship by sweeping through a very strong field. In addition, the Jackets finally conquered their old foes, the pesky Irishmen of Notre Dame.

"It was the second Conference championship for Coach Alexander and his noble band, and the Yellow Jackets were worthy of all the laurels that they won. A great and invincible spirit prevailed on the team. It was this spirit that carried them to victory in the Rose Bowl when they conquered a previously undefeated team of great physical power. The final score was 8 to 7, Tech having the enemy blanked until the last minute of play when one of those long passes clicked to California. The Jackets had the game in hand all the way. After getting an eight point lead, the aim, of course, was to prevent California from scoring twice. This strategy was successful.

"The Tech-California game will be talked about as long as football exists in this land of the free, due probably to one of the weirdest plays ever pulled in a major game. It was that reverse run by Roy Riegels, Captain-elect and center of the Golden Bears."

Here it will probably be well to interpolate the explanation of the run as made by Roy Riegels, himself, to the Georgia Tech President:

"Stumpy Thomason fumbled the ball on the Tech 30-yard line. I picked it up and started to run with the ball. Just as I started Durant dove at me and the shock of his impact whirled me around and unconsciously I started for my own goal 70 yards away. Benny Lom, realizing the situation, ran after me at once and finally reached me on the one-yard line.

It was a difficult position and when Lom kicked, Vance Maree blocked it for a safety and two points."

Continuing Morgan Blake's account: "In the third quarter, Georgia Tech scored a touchdown on two plays from midfield. Mizell running thirty-five yards and Thomason carrying over the ball for a touchdown after a fifteen yard sprint. California's touchdown came in the closing seconds on a long pass from Lom to Captain Phillips.

"Not only did Tech have a brilliant and resourceful backfield but the Jackets had one of the greatest lines the South had seen. Captain Peter Pund of Augusta was practically the unanimous choice of every critic for All-American center. Warner Mizell was almost as popular a choice for All-American half-back and Frank Speer, tackle, won the Associated Press composite selection for All-American tackle. Raleigh Drennon received prominent mention. Mizell, Thomason, Speer, Jones, Pund and Drennon made All-Southern in their positions and the only reason that Maree, Waddey, Thrash, Westbrook, Lumpkin and Durant didn't make it was because the critics figured it would look too bad to have everybody on the Georgia Tech team on the mythical eleven."

The Georgia Tech team and party returned to Atlanta on January 7 to receive what the *Constitution* and *Journal* described as one of the most enthusiastic welcomes in the history of the city. The receipts from the game were invested in the purchase of a new athletic field. This is an entire block, bounded by Fifth Street on the south, Eighth Street on the north, Fowler on the east, and Cherry on the west. As a memorial of one of the greatest and most interesting contests in football history, it is called the Rose Bowl Field and furnishes practice space for football, baseball, and military drills. On occasion it has also served for commencement formalities as well as pageants for the school and the city.

The first four-letter man in the history of Georgia Tech



athletics was Douglas Wycoff, noted for his running, kicking, and line-bucking in football. He was All-Southern fullback in 1923, 1924, and 1925, but his most spectacular performance was in baseball against the University of Georgia at Spiller Field. It was equalled only by the imaginary heroes in Horatio Alger fiction. The Georgia Tech baseball coach, R. A. Clay, brought his charges through nineteen Conference games with four defeats and one tie, and only Georgia remained between them and a championship. Two games had been lost at Athens but the first on the Atlanta field was won through a home run by Gus Merkle. A large crowd for those days, 8,000 enthusiastic fans, were present for the thrill always promised by a Georgia Tech-Georgia contest. The tenth inning came with two out and Wycoff at the bat. Like the immortal Casey, two balls and two strikes were called on him with three men on bases, but unlike that baseball hero, Douglas connected with the next pitched ball and landed it for a home run in the covered stand far across the left field. This won the game by the score of 4 to 3, evened the series with Georgia, and won the Conference record for the season.

Intercollegiate honors were won in many other fields by Georgia Tech men, like Bitsy Grant in tennis, Charlie Yates, Perry Adair, and Watts Gunn in golf, Dave Young in swimming, and Ed Hamm, the broad jump champion. Some educators will be critical at this point and complain that too much attention has already been devoted to athletics, but experience and history have plainly shown that this subject should receive more rather than less attention from school authorities, until all the boys and girls are trained for health and self-development, both for themselves and for their country.

By universal agreement the Georgia Tech alumnus who has won most renown in the field of sports is Bobby Jones. This greatest figure in the history of golf was born on March 17, 1902, and was named Robert Tyre Jones, Jr., after his

grandfather, a prominent merchant and manufacturer of Canton, Georgia. His father, "Big Bob Jones," has long been a strong Georgia Tech adherent, without whose presence no Tech annual football dinner would be complete. Bobby graduated from Georgia Tech in June, 1922, with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering. He went on to Harvard for additional work and to Emory for legal training.

At the age of nine, he won the Junior Championship prize, offered by the Atlanta Athletic Club. When fourteen, he was the winner of the Georgia State Amateur Championship at the Brookhaven Club, Atlanta, and a year later at Birmingham he became Southern amateur champion. When twenty-one, he won the National Open Championship at Inwood in competition with Bobby Cruickshank, and at the age of twenty-two became national champion at Merion, Pennsylvania. At twenty-three, he was the winner of the National Amateur at Oakmont, and, a year later, won singles and foursomes in the Walker Cup matches at St. Andrews, Scotland. In the same year of 1926, he won the British Open at St. Anne's, and the American Open at Columbus, Ohio. To these honors, he added the Southern Open at the East Lake Club of Atlanta.

Thus by the time he had reached the age of twenty-five, he had won the leading golf championships of the world. After completing the "Grand Slam," the Emperor of Golf retired from competitive play in 1930, and from the beginning of the world conflict devoted himself mainly to civic duties and especially to war work. Atlanta looks upon him and Margaret Mitchell, the talented author of *Gone with the Wind*, as the two citizens who have brought most renown to the state in recent years.



## 17. GEORGIA TECH'S GREATEST HONOR, THE GUGGENHEIM AWARD

EITHER BECAUSE THEY WERE STILL DAZED BY THE GLAMOUR of their athletic victory in the Rose Bowl or more likely because, conscious of their hard work and the stern academic proficiency required of them, the Tech students took in their stride, as a matter of course, the receiving of the greatest honor ever bestowed upon the school, or, for that matter, upon almost any Southern college, for it was quietly received and without fanfare. Less than half a column was given to the news in each of the two official periodicals, the *Technique* and the *Alumnus*, when the notice came of the receipt of the Guggenheim gift of \$300,000. In the 1930 catalog, we read that the award was made after a careful investigation of the institutions applying for the grant, with reference to location, aviation environment, cosmopolitan character of the student-body, and standards of scholarship. As a result of this investigation, the committee made its decision, and then submitted its proposed action to the other universities which had received Guggenheim appropriations: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, New York University, University of Michigan, California Institute of Technology, and Leland Stanford, Jr. University. It is a source of gratification to the Board of Trustees, faculty, and alumni that these great insti-

tutions voted approval of the committee's selection of the Georgia School of Technology.

The following is the *Technique* account in the issue of March 7, 1930: "\$300,000 given Tech by Guggenheim Fund. Aeronautical School to be Established. After careful consideration of 27 Southern Colleges and Universities, Georgia Tech was finally awarded the \$300,000 by the Guggenheim Fund for the establishment and maintenance of an Aeronautical School. The committee in charge of this donation has been very actively engaged in determining the respective qualifications of the various schools for the last three months and this announcement of their decision has been expected for the last two weeks.

"Quite naturally Georgia Tech was anxious to secure this award: first, because of the ability it would give us to install a first-class course in aeronautics; and secondly, because it proves that Georgia Tech's scholastic prestige among the ranking institutions of the South remains undisputed.

"Credit should be given Dr. Brittain for the masterful way in which he handled Georgia Tech's application, especially since he was confronted by the problem of meeting some of the most prominent men in the South in their quest for this gift for their own institutions.

"This is the last donation that the Guggenheim Fund made before officially going out of existence. Awards of similar character were made to four other Northern and Western Universities. Besides these, awards were made to individuals and corporations for the development of aeronautics. In all, the Fund has given \$1,500,000 for this purpose, and, besides these gifts, has created the Guggenheim Air School at New York University."

In the fall of 1929, the news came that the wealthy Guggenheim family, long known for their interest in aeronautics, would make their final contribution to some Southern institution of learning. In the effort to find the most suitable

and worthy for their purpose, they sent out a distinguished expert, Captain Emory S. Land, now Admiral Land, on a tour of inspection and also invited the different Southern colleges to forward applications and statements detailing at length the reasons each had for believing that it could give this difficult technical training successfully. Captain Land inspected personally twenty-seven leading Southern universities. When his reports were all in and the several applications had all been referred to a distinguished committee for decision, the award was made to Georgia Tech.

Before announcement, however, Captain Land was sent to Atlanta for an interview with me. When he presented himself in my office, he said, "Congratulations! Georgia Tech has won but there is one doubt that we wish removed. Georgia has not a good reputation for liberality in the treatment of her colleges and we want to be sure that she will not let it starve to death if we provide you with the funds to establish a School of Aeronautics. Many states and universities would gladly double or meet us halfway to secure this award and we want to know what Georgia will do."

At once we summoned for a dinner conference Governor L. G. Hardman, Mr. I. N. Ragsdale, the Mayor of Atlanta, Comptroller B. Graham West, Mr. Paul Etheridge, Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, and several other citizens. All declared that there would be no danger from lack of support—not foreseeing the depression and bank closures about to come. With this assurance, Captain Land returned and the Guggenheim authorities forwarded the check for \$300,000 at once and "without any strings attached."

It may be interesting to recount our first steps in the formation of this new department. I learned that my best adviser would be the distinguished Director of Aeronautical Research for the Federal Government in Washington. Ac-

cordingly, I went to that city and presented myself at his office. "What are your plans?" was his question.

"To get your help about the best expert available to head the department and then follow his advice."

"Well, then I won't give you a d— bit of help."

Abashed, I asked, "Why?"

"Because," said he, "if you get six experts, you will get six plans. This is your baby and you ought to plan for it."

"But I know nothing about aeronautics."

"Nobody knows very much, but if you want my help, you will have to show me that you know where you are going with this new feature at Tech."

"How can I learn?"

"Did you ever 'cram' for an important examination? Well, prepare to do so now. I understand that you have already inspected California Tech, now spend three days—one each—in the the Aeronautical Departments of M.I.T., Carnegie Tech, and New York University, and then come back to me."

I did so and after some hours at each, I learned enough to save many thousands of dollars in our new undertaking, and to see—at least much more distinctly than before—something in correct outline of our new task.

On my return the Director questioned me especially as to what had been learned about a general plan. He seemed pleased although my head was dizzy with recently acquired information about aerodynamics, wind-tunnels, etc. He gave me all day and part of the night in the way of aid and counsel.

Following his advice, I then secured Montgomery Knight, at that time engaged in research work at Langley Field, for the new head, planned for a building to cost \$100,000, planned to expend \$50,000 for wind-tunnel and other equipment, and finally to invest one-half the funds in 5 per cent

bonds for endowment as a safeguard against financial troubles—already looming ominously in that year of 1930.

This outlines the acquisition of Georgia Tech's greatest intellectual victory. It is notable, and natural as well, that it came when we received our largest appropriations from the state, city, and county, and other sources. Chancellor Kirkland, of Vanderbilt, said to me just after the decision, "I would have secured that award for Vanderbilt if you and D. M. Smith, the fine head of the mathematics division, had not filled that department at Georgia Tech with those excellent Ph.D. instructors from Harvard." That department and others of the school at the time had no superior in this section because we were able to offer fairly good salaries and security from political troubles.

Since no one man and no one group of men but the entire faculty of Georgia Tech was responsible for the winning of the Guggenheim Award, there has been inserted, as Appendix IV, a complete list of the members composing this important group at this period; namely, for the school year 1930-31. It will be of further interest to compare this list with the number of instructors of the early days.

And here, for the record, the letter of Captain (now Admiral) Emory S. Land is given in full:

"THE DANIEL GUGGENHEIM FUND  
FOR THE PROMOTION OF AERONAUTICS, INC.  
598 Madison Avenue  
New York

March the third, 1930

"M. L. Brittain, Esquire  
President, Georgia School of Technology  
Atlanta, Georgia

"Dear President Brittain:

"The Committee, appointed by the President of the Fund, has determined that the grant for the establishment of a

Southern Aeronautical Research Center shall go to the Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia.

"There is enclosed herewith the Fund's check to your order for \$300,000 for the purpose of establishing 'The Daniel Guggenheim School of Aeronautics' in your institution.

"It is understood that you will carry out the ideas and requirements in connection with this grant, as have been outlined in correspondence between you and the Fund, supplemented by verbal agreements and discussions carried on between you and Captain Land, the Fund's representative, during his visit in February, 1930.

"The Fund feels that you are familiar with its ideas in regard to this grant and has every confidence in your ability to carry them out in the most efficient manner.

"The establishment of an Aeronautical Engineering School in a leading educational institution in the South is the last act of 'The Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics,' and we take this opportunity of wishing you every success in putting into being this very important project.

"Faithfully yours,

"E. S. LAND,  
VICE-PRESIDENT"

Incidentally, as our Aeronautical building neared completion, the Honorable Robert Guggenheim, Ambassador to Cuba, invited me for a visit with him in Havana to confer about a bust of his father which he wished to present to the school.

It was a rather exciting time, for one of the not infrequent revolutionary uprisings was in progress.

One day while walking on the beautiful Prado I saw a commotion across the wide street. Two students were brandishing a flag and making speeches from the balcony of a hotel. They must have been unusually vigorous in their de-



nunciations and appeals, for to the horror of the spectators one of the soldiers shot the young woman who was speaking and she fell dead from the second-story porch to the sidewalk below.

Dr. M. N. McCall, in charge of the Baptist Missionary work in Cuba, had kindly invited me for a ride that afternoon, and when he appeared at the hotel, the police authorities refused to let us go because of the excited feeling.

That night Mr. and Mrs. Carey, the parents of two of our students in architecture and electrical engineering, invited me to their home for dinner. Plans had to be changed, however, and our meeting was held in Mr. Carey's office. He was the head of the Telegraph Company and could not leave his post because of the repeated gunfire and reports of violence. The invitation came as the result of an interesting incident. Shortly after the two Carey boys entered Georgia Tech, Professor Floyd Field, Dean of Men, reported to me that they were exceedingly homesick, as is the case occasionally with freshmen when they first arrive at college. To help them, I invited them to dinner one Sunday, and in the effort to make them feel at home, instructed the cook to have a favorite Cuban dish, rice stewed with chicken, *arroz con pollo*, as they call it, and with true Castilian courtesy, they declared it was just like home cooking.

My readers will forgive me, I hope, for carrying this Cuban food incident further back in time. In 1910, when I was appointed state superintendent of education by the governor, at our meetings among the coast counties, this particular food appeared to be almost as popular as the barbecued pig and lamb in Middle and North Georgia. It had an unknown name to me, however, pilau, spelled in half-a-dozen different ways.

Curious about it, I made a little research and learned that it had really been imported from Cuba and that the name

resulted from the effort to pronounce the strange Spanish combination of *arroz con pollo*.

And I cannot refrain from adding a few words about the pleasure it gave me to meet those coast-county representatives, the "knightly DuBignon," smiling William Clifton, ever-courteous Senator Tison, Banker-host Bachelot on two Cumberland Island deer hunts, and many others. Direct descendants of Georgia's first settlers, they had a gentle sweetness and courtesy much more pronounced than I had known in our North and Middle Georgia people, who had flocked to the state with land-grants just after the Revolutionary War. But this gentle courtesy was shown to friends; enemies would find them as quick and deadly in reprisal as the rattlesnake. The English actress, Fanny Kemble, noted this in her interesting diary about the year spent on a Georgia island as Mrs. Pierce Butler.



## 18. FACULTY PERSONALITIES

GEORGIA TECH WAS PARTICULARLY FORTUNATE IN THE character and ability of the first two deans in the history of the school. The Minutes of the Board of Trustees, under date of November 14, 1924, contain the following paragraph: "The President called attention to the death of Dr. W. H. Emerson, Dean of the School, and it was moved and decided that Dr. Brittain prepare suitable resolutions to be spread on the Minutes and that a copy be sent to the family."

For some months previous, Dean Emerson had been unwell, and since he was unable to attend to duties, he told me that he felt he should resign. I assured him, however, that his resignation would not be accepted and that his mere appearance on the campus among us whenever he felt able to come, together with his long and distinguished service, would be more than recompense for the salary paid him. He continued, therefore, to aid with his presence and counsel as long as he was able, until the end came on November 13, 1924. The page devoted to his memory reads as follows:

### MEMORIAL

IN HONOR OF DEAN WILLIAM HENRY EMERSON

"Since the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of the Georgia School of Technology we

have been saddened by the death and burial of Dean Emerson. This scholarly educator has been associated with the Georgia School of Technology from its beginning. He was placed in charge of the Department of Chemistry in 1888 at the opening of the school, and few if any connected with its progress have had greater influence in its development.

"William Henry Emerson was born at Tunnel Hill, Georgia, June 17, 1860. He was appointed to the United States Naval Academy in 1876 and served as Naval officer until 1884. At this time, he resigned to enter Johns Hopkins University, where he received the Ph.D. degree in Chemistry three years later.

"He was united in marriage to Miss Lily Cherry in 1887. Coming to the Georgia School of Technology in 1888, he has always been an important factor in its splendid progress from that time until it has become among the largest of the South-eastern colleges. He will be missed by us all and his place will be hard to fill. His service and personality will always be a proud recollection. In honor of his life and work the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees devote this page to his memory and direct that a copy of this appreciation be sent to his family.

"JOHN W. GRANT, *Chairman*

"FRANK K. HOUSTON, *Secretary*"

The class of 1924 commissioned the artist, Miss Kate Edwards, to paint his picture, and this portrait accurately represents the gentle and kindly personality so well known to the students of Georgia Tech from the first days of 1888 to his passing in 1924.

To succeed him as head of the Department of Chemistry Dr. Gilbert H. Boggs, son of a former Chancellor of the University of Georgia, and long highly respected for his fine work in the faculty, was chosen. For the highly important task of successor to Dr. Emerson as Dean of the School, Dr. W. Ver-

non Skiles was nominated and elected. No finer selection could have been made, as the thousands of students who came under his care since 1924 will testify. Dr. Skiles was born at Troy Grove, Illinois, on April 23, 1879. He first graduated from the State Normal University, Normal, Illinois, in 1901; received from the University of Chicago in 1906 the degree of B.S., and that of M.A. from Harvard in 1911. To these there was added Sc.D. from the University of Georgia in 1926. He married Miss Ellen McWhirter November 28, 1901, and they have one son, W. Vernon Skiles, Jr., M.D.

After a few years of experience in public school teaching, he came to the Georgia School of Technology as an instructor in the Department of Mathematics. He advanced steadily in rank and influence until he became Dean early in 1925. He is a Fellow of the A.A.A.S., member of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, the Georgia Academy of Science, a Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Kappa Phi, and a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Under date of October 29, 1945, Lauren Norvell, in the *Atlanta Journal*, terms the Dean "Tech's Mr. Chips," and to those who have read James Hilton's famous book, *Goodbye Mr. Chips*, the association with the beloved character is a particularly apt reference. The article describes well in the words of the Dean Emeritus some of the reasons for his great work at the school:

**"TECH'S MR. CHIPS MISSES CONTACT WITH THE YOUNG**

"Although he has dealt with young men at Georgia Tech for forty years, Dr. William Vernon Skiles, retired Executive Dean, finds the one thing in life that he misses most is young people.

" 'For after all what is finer than working with young men,' Dr. Skiles said. 'The teaching profession has advantage over all others. The Doctor sees the boy when he is sick, the Lawyer

sees him when he is in trouble, but the teacher sees him when he is young, ambitious, and happy.'

"Dr. Skiles' secret of getting along with students is to show a genuine interest in what they are doing. He said that it didn't take them long to find this out. While at Georgia Tech, Dr. Skiles attended nearly all the social functions and made most of the trips with the football teams. This kept him in close contact with the boys.

"Speaking of football, Dr. Skiles once taught Coach W. A. Alexander. Coach Alexander came to Tech as a student the same year Dr. Skiles became an Instructor in Mathematics.

" 'Coach Alex was a very good student, but for mercy sake, he asked a lot of questions,' Dr. Skiles laughed. 'One summer, we didn't have enough teachers and so we got Coach Alex to help out and also to assist Coach Heisman, who later went to the University of Pennsylvania.

" 'I don't believe Alex ever played any varsity football, but he was a very good scrub,' Dr. Skiles said. 'He knew the game and had an excellent mind.'

"Dr. Skiles explained his duties at Tech when he was Dean. According to him a definition of a Dean is a man who has the authority over everything the President didn't specially want to do.

"He handled all discipline cases except the severe ones which involved dismissal and they were dealt with by the Executive Committee of the Faculty. Dr. Skiles said these were very few.

" 'Our Southern boys are wonderful to work with. They are the most genteel and lovable in the world,' Dr. Skiles continued."

Dr. W. G. Perry, the head of the English Department, Mr. J. H. Daniel of the Department of Chemistry, and Professor D. P. Savant of the Electrical Engineering Department, were appointed to aid with some phases of the work and rendered efficient service as deans of general studies, graduate work, and

engineering. These officials, with Dr. D. M. Smith, head of the Department of Mathematics, were among the very pillars of Georgia Tech during its formative years. To their number must be added the long-time registrar of the school, Mr. Hugh H. Caldwell, who until his health failed was a towering figure in educational circles in the state and the South. Happily, the good fortune of the school in this department continues in the person of the present able registrar, Professor Lloyd W. Chapin. To these should also be added the names of Professor C. A. Jones, the modest head of Textile Engineering, and Professor R. S. King, of the Mechanical Engineering Department, who has brought his machines and shops and training—both intra- and extra-mural—to a high degree of efficiency rarely found elsewhere.

To succeed Dr. Skiles after his retirement, Dr. Phil Blazier Narmore was made acting executive dean. This able young official was born in Lansing, Michigan, in 1902. He received his B.S. degree at Georgia Tech in 1925, and later his Ph.D. degree from the University of Michigan. He first served Georgia Tech as assistant in the Co-operative Department, and later in Engineering Drawing. In 1943, after enlistment in the U. S. Navy, he was summoned to the nation's capital to aid in the administration of the Navy College Training Program. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, the American Association of University Professors, Georgia Engineering Society, Georgia Society of Professional Engineers, and the Georgia Academy of Science.

Dr. Ralph A. Hefner, from the mathematical staff, on which he has served for years with outstanding efficiency, was appointed acting dean of general studies. He was born in Bluefield, West Virginia, December 20, 1902, and received the degree of B.S. in 1924. In 1927, the University of Chicago conferred upon him the degree of Master of Science, and in 1931, the degree of Ph.D. He came to Georgia Tech in 1929, and is

widely esteemed for his distinguished work and brilliant intellectual ability.

Another of the pillars of Georgia Tech during the last twenty-five years has always been H. E. Dennison, head of the Department of Economics and Social Science. More and more, as his training and ability have become manifest, the school, the Board of Regents, and the leading business men of the state have called on him for research and important investigative work of value to Georgia.

Floyd Field, M.A. from Harvard, for many years has been connected with the Department of Mathematics. His greatest usefulness, however, has been manifested in the faithful duty he has rendered as counsellor to the students, especially among the fraternities, and in his service to the Christian Council of Atlanta.

The group of younger men around Dr. W. G. Perry in the English Department have long been among the most highly respected of the entire faculty: Folk, Walker, Anderson, and Rainey. The last is immensely popular as a speaker—particularly among liberal groups throughout the state, who are willing to be shocked occasionally out of old conservative patterns of thought, so restful and pleasing to the typical southerner of the old Magnolia era.

I realize the debt of gratitude due to Professors J. H. Henika, Wenn, Thrash, Wyckoff, the Webers, and many others among the old-timers, whom thousands of former students will always remember with appreciation if not affection, but time and space will not permit further reference to these Georgia Tech veterans of past years any more than to the array of brilliant newcomers, from whom so much is expected.

In some important characteristics, I found the Georgia Tech faculty to be *sui generis*, at least in this part of the country. I had opportunity to form a fair conclusion at this point, for during my services as state school commissioner, through action of the General Assembly, for several years I served as ex-officio



member of the trustees of the several colleges of the State System. Recently, at a Rotary meeting, two speakers from another state each said, "I spent some months in your city but was invited to go back home by the faculty of Georgia Tech because I did not study and keep up with my classes." Hundreds have given the same testimony, apparently feeling no rancor and believing that it had been a valuable lesson. And certainly beyond the easy-going rules of many colleges, Georgia Tech has insisted upon work and study for those who wish to remain on her campus, as thousands of young men will testify with appreciation and gratitude.

Another feature in the disciplinary routine of the faculty seemed strange at first, though it was impressed upon me later as best for the youth in spite of its derivation from Army and Navy experiences rather than from a strictly scholastic and legal view. It was a shock to me in 1922, as I may confess at this time, to learn the difference in standards as evaluated by our executive committee with regard to certain disciplinary cases among the students. I had myself been reared in the atmosphere of the ministerial parsonage, and gentle, orthodox Christian parents had taught so thoroughly the doctrine of the sinfulness of any alcoholic beverage that I never even saw the inside of any place keeping it for sale until after I was twenty-one years of age. Consequently, when the other members of the executive committee wanted to punish any appearance of deceitfulness, lying, or dishonesty more severely than over-indulgence in wine or whiskey or other serious infractions of the moral rules sometimes tempting all youth, I was disposed to protest. Later, I grew to believe more in the faculty point of view and to feel, as one of them expressed it, "that we must train Georgia Tech men first of all to be honest and truthful, and that even the Master Teacher seemed to feel more sympathy for those poor sinners yielding to temptations of the flesh than for the liar or thief." "We do not want such a man at Georgia Tech," was the stern verdict therefore, whenever

one was proved a failure in honesty or truthfulness, just as much as in inadequate attention to his studies; and these characteristics of the institution are well known and appreciated by parents as well as students.

It seemed to me, correctly or incorrectly, as a newcomer in 1922 that the atmosphere of Georgia Tech was too grave and stern for the best interests of the school, and I fear that I sometimes shocked the faculty with the effort to inject some lightness and humor even in the grave formality of commencements, where they had never been heard of before. It was not only because of agreement with that wise modern philosophy that a man—especially a teacher—"must not take himself too blamed seriously." Personal experience had impressed this truth long ago. Once when invited to speak at the Albany (Georgia) Chautauqua, County Superintendent of Schools Welch told me of a humorous incident occurring among his teachers. As he described it, one morning there appeared in his office a young Negro man who presented himself for examination for a teacher's license. He was a graduate of one of our Atlanta colleges for Negroes, said Superintendent Welch, and at the conclusion of the test, the good old official informed him that he was entitled to a first grade license by virtue of his fine scholarship. "And," added Mr. Welch, "we have a school, but I do not wish to appoint you as principal there because they would run you away just as those unruly boys and girls have treated the last three or four teachers I have sent there." The young Negro pleaded so earnestly for a trial, however, that Superintendent Welch gave him the appointment "for a short time anyhow until I can go and see for myself whether or not you can manage those bad boys and girls."

A few weeks later, he went for the inspection. At the beginning of the lane, turning into the school grounds, he had before always seen boys jumping out of the windows and other signs of disorder, but this time there was silence. "I thought

they had frightened him away as they had his predecessors," said Mr. Welch, but after I had fastened my horse to the tree in front of the schoolhouse, he met me at the door, more plump and smiling than I remembered him. The teacher conducted me down the aisle amid deep silence. There was no movement except from one Negro boy about twelve years of age, who looked up in curiosity from his book and then returned to its pages as he caught the stern reproof in the school-master's eye.

"Well," said Mr. Welch, "you have done it but how in the world have you attained such discipline in what was the worst school in the county?"

"I'll show you," said the teacher, and addressing the boy who had permitted his curiosity to lure his eyes away from his textbook, he commanded, "John Henry, come up here and bring your lunch." The boy obeyed, and watched in misery as the teacher unwrapped the newspaper covering, and before his eyes ate the ham sandwich and baked potato. "That will teach you not to break my rules when we have distinguished guests," said the pedagogue. Addressing the Superintendent, he said, "That's the way I control them. You can see that I weigh twenty pounds more than when I took the examination in your office, and I calculate to have the best order and discipline of any school in Dougherty County if my digestion holds out."

At the Convention of the National Education Association which met in San Francisco in 1916, I was invited to speak on school supervision in the South, three other educators, one each from the North, East, and West, having the assignment from their sections of the country. Naturally, I consulted encyclopedias and other noted sources in the preparation of the address for such an important occasion, but I began my speech with the little educational experience just detailed about the Albany Negro school. To my surprise, after returning home, I received no requests for information as to the canned wisdom and learning I thought I had put together but a number of

appeals for "that Negro school story." Several times since, the same disillusioning experience has shown that this sad world of ours not only wants training and wisdom but craves a little humor as well. So many professors have reassured me along this line as to lead me to believe that I succeeded a little at least in lightening the almost unsmiling weight of faculty gravity at Georgia Tech.

The alumni and students naturally enjoyed a joke at the expense of a faculty member whenever possible. When we reached Pasadena for the Rose Bowl game during Christmas week of 1928, I received a message from the local authorities that in accordance with their custom they wished to send the presidents of the two competing colleges each a case of Scotch whiskey. Thinking that it was a fine opportunity to set a good example, I declined the proffered courtesy with thanks. The news was received without great enthusiasm by several of our many alumni present, and the next morning the case appeared on the shoulders of a stout porter, who was shouting to the hotel group at the entrance, "Case of Scotch for Dr. Brittain." It was received with considerable glee by several of our mischievous friends, who had telephoned the officials that I had changed my mind and desired the Scotch sent over to the hotel as soon as possible.

An incident, however, which the boys told with gusto, and which had about as little foundation as most tales, concerned an accident just before the Rose Bowl game when some of the temporary wooden seats broke down and a few of the spectators were injured. The tale ran that with the effort to show the old-time chivalry of the South, I walked over to the scene of the accident and met a six-foot, red-headed California freshman, who was carrying out of the wreck a fainting blonde. When I said to him, "That's fine. I'll take her now, son," they say he gave me one freezing look out of his steel-grey eyes and replied, "Blazes, no. Get one for yourself. There's plenty more in there."

Even though the tales may appear foolish to all except the alumni concerned, I insist that more of a sense of humor would brighten and even help the all-too-stern and serious aspect of much of our college curricula.

One of the best illustrations of this truth is furnished by Dr. D. M. Smith, for many years the head of the Department of Mathematics. Since the days of Dr. J. S. Coon, he has been the most interesting and talked-about professor of the school. Recently he was elected by student vote as the most popular teacher on the campus. His humor has not interfered with the efficiency of his class-room work, for the skill and supervision manifested by the members of his staff are well known. It can hardly be unfair to state that much of his success is due to the fact that he is endowed by nature with the best developed sense of humor of all the members of the Georgia Tech faculty.

A recent article in the *Technique*, by Philip Emmer, declares truthfully that he has already "become a legendary figure on the Georgia Tech campus." Among other stories, Mr. Emmer relates one which concerns a post-graduate course in mathematics in which D. M. proposed to enroll in his younger days at some university in this country or Germany. He was reputed to have entered the class but left early during the first lecture. When asked by the instructor why he was leaving, he answered with his usual puzzled grin, "Can't learn much here; I wrote the book you are using."

What actually happened was that a close friend of D. M. Smith's happened to take the course, and he reported back that they were using a research paper which Dr. Smith wrote upon discovering a very original method of solving a certain type of problem. Mr. Emmer adds: "Dr. Smith's stories are countless. The best thing one can hope is to have him for Calculus. Besides his ability to tell little anecdotes, his is one Math course that is unforgettable and upon leaving his class, the student knows that he has learned his Calculus."

Reference has been made before to the forceful impression

made by John Saylor Coon, the head of the Mechanical Engineering Department, upon the students in his classes from 1889 to 1923. His sense of humor, love of nature, and originality have been treasured during all these years by his former pupils. He graduated from Cornell University in 1877 and died in 1938. So desirous were the young men to preserve at least some of the wit and wisdom of this striking personality that E. Roddey Garrison, Class of 1923, was persuaded not long ago to print a booklet about the revered teacher. Fortunately Mr. Garrison had preserved many of his classroom notes, and even after a score of years they recall the flavor of the distinguished teacher. R. H. Lowndes, Class of 1903, quotes an able graduate as declaring that his "Senior Year, spent in almost daily contact with Dr. Coon was the most inspiring, most edifying and altogether the happiest of my life."



## 19. NOTABLE GUESTS

MANY OF THE GREAT AND NEAR GREAT, NOT ONLY FROM this country but from foreign lands as well, have been the guests of Georgia Tech. One of the most interesting during the early days of the institution was Theodore Roosevelt. On October 20, 1905, he came to Georgia as the guest of the State Fair. At that time he visited Roswell, where his mother, Martha Bulloch, was born and reared. Subsequently, during his term of office as president, and once after his "Big Game" hunting in Africa, he was a visitor to Atlanta and was received with great popular acclaim.

N. E. Harris, chairman of the Board of Trustees, described this first presidential visit to the school in his interesting account of his life and work.<sup>1</sup> He told of his suggestion to President K. G. Matheson that he introduce Theodore Roosevelt to the students as the foremost citizen of the world at that time, with the successful conclusion of his effort as intermediary between Russia and Japan. Mr. Roosevelt spoke to the five hundred students from the steps of the Academic Building:

"I thank you heartily [he said] but I am only the first citizen of the world in so far as America is the first nation of the world; and America is the first nation of the world; and America can be the first nation only by the kind of training and effort which

<sup>1</sup> N. E. Harris, *Autobiography*, pp. 405 ff.

is developed and is symbolized in institutions of this kind.

"If America stands for anything, it stands for trained intelligence and effort; and we can get such intelligence and effort at its best through instruction of this character. I want each man of you here to feel that he is getting an education for his own benefit; but not merely for his own benefit, to do well for himself, but that he is also to do well for America by the effort he develops. Every triumph of engineering skill credited to an American is credited to America. Every triumph of productive science put to the credit of any individual American goes to the credit of America as a whole. It is incumbent upon you to do well, not only for your individual sakes, but for the sake of that collective American citizenship which dominates the American nation.

"I believe also in play. I believe that you are all better for it. Play just as hard as you know how, but when you quit playing, quit, and then work with all your hearts, and as hard as you know how."

After this short address, he suddenly stopped and exclaimed, "Boys, I want to shake hands with all of you," and descending the steps he greeted each one of the throng personally. Later, in Dr. Matheson's office, he asked in his cheery way, "How did you like that?" and Chairman Harris replied, "That was a splendid thing you did. Those boys will tell their grandchildren about it."

Later Chairman Harris described a visit to the White House when President Roosevelt came out to meet him saying, "Come in and sit down. I want to talk to you. You have a great school down there in Atlanta. Did you see that I noticed it in my message?" And so on this pleasant keynote ended the episode of our first presidential guest at Georgia Tech.

Mr. Taft, at that time president-elect, spent his winter vacation of 1909 in Augusta, Georgia. The Chamber of Commerce invited him to visit Atlanta and sent a special train for him to



be the guest of the capital city on January 15 and 16. After a reception at the capitol, tendered by Governor Hoke Smith, and a "possum" dinner given by the Chamber of Commerce officials at the Auditorium, on Saturday morning, January 16, at ten o'clock, he addressed the Tech faculty and six hundred members of the student-body. President Matheson presented Chairman Harris, who introduced Mr. Taft as a worthy successor of his great predecessor, Theodore Roosevelt. "If we cannot elect a Southern man to the presidency," said he, "we are glad that one will occupy that position who has been among us and knows us and understands us, and who goes out from our midst to assume the duties of the high position to which he has been elevated."

After expressing in cordial terms his appreciation of Chairman Harris's introduction, Mr. Taft spoke at length, and among other things said, "I don't wonder that he has been for twenty-five years chairman of your Board of Trustees. I have no doubt he will remain there twenty-five years longer. He speaks as if it would never happen that a Southern man would become president. It may be that we won't find them in the graduates of the technical schools because these have to give up some walks in life. I have no doubt, however, that I am looking into the faces of young men, some of whom will doubtless be at the head of great constructive works like the Panama Canal. The office of the president seems to fall to the legal or military profession instead of to the engineers, ministers, or doctors.

"It is a great pleasure to be here at this great institution of learning, which is sending out young men to carry on the enormous physical and material development that must go on in this section of the country. The importance of technical education has, I think, impressed itself more and more upon our country." The address was greatly appreciated, and was printed in an attractive pamphlet by the school.

One of the most interesting of our visitors was a member of the Royal House of Sweden, Count Folke Bernadotte, who with his bride was described in the columns of the *Technique* of December 14, 1928: "Royalty witnesses Tech-Georgia game. Count and Countess Bernadotte of the Royal House of Sweden, attended the Georgia Tech-University of Georgia game last Saturday as guests of Dr. M. L. Brittain, President of Georgia Tech.

"This was the first football game the Count had seen and the Countess, an American girl, was continually occupied in explaining the various plays.

"The Countess carried on most of the conversation as the English language is almost entirely foreign to the Count. However, the Count made it evident that he enjoyed the game immensely and that he thought Roy (Father) Lumpkin to be the best man on the Golden Tornado.

"In expressing her opinion of the game, the Countess said, 'I've seen most of the great football teams of the East this year, and I do not think there is a single Eastern team that compares with Georgia Tech for sheer power.' "

Just a few days before, Count Bernadotte had married the wealthy heiress, Estelle Manville. They came to South Carolina for their honeymoon and suddenly decided on the day of the game to motor to Atlanta to witness the contest between the two famous teams.

The Atlanta Chamber of Commerce heard the news and kept the wires hot in an effort to make contact with the distinguished visitors and to offer them entertainment. Their efforts were fruitless, however, and the couple reached Grant Field undiscovered. At the west side entrance their chauffeur, because of the crowd, found his efforts to secure tickets unavailing. I happened to pass by, and noticing their distress, asked if I could help. The chauffeur told who his passengers were and I invited them to sit in the president's box. The day was cold and after the game they went home with me and re-

mained for tea. The Press had learned their whereabouts by this time, and soon their representatives appeared.

Like his father, Prince Oscar, Count Folke married a commoner, a member of the rich asbestos dynasty of New York State. This romance, according to Joachim Joesten of the International News Service, began a few months before at a dinner party at Monte Carlo which was given in honor of King Gustav of Sweden. A toy balloon exploded near Miss Manville, and when she laughed, Count Folke looked at her and both smiled. An ardent courtship followed, and not long afterwards the wedding took place at the Manville home in Pleasantville, New York. In my conversation with him the Count spoke of his great ancestor, Jean Baptiste Bernadotte, from Pau in Southern France, more than he did of the football game. This was, of course, Napoleon's famous Marshal, who married the sister-in-law of the Emperor and was made heir to the throne by the Swedes with the Emperor's approval in 1810. Count Bernadotte's later efforts for peace, the more interesting to us because of his Atlanta visit, were characteristic of his lineage from the time when his ancestor was placed on the Swedish throne in 1810. From that day to this the influence of Sweden has been directed toward neutrality and peace for the world.

The following is a brief outline of the important part played by Count Bernadotte in the Second World War as given in the dispatches from Sweden under date of May 1, 1945:

"Count Folke Bernadotte, 50-year-old nephew of King Gustav, is one of the few men who has been able to talk to the top leaders of both sides in this War, and to hear and to keep some of their secrets.

"His negotiations as Vice-Chairman of the Swedish Red Cross, have been directed to the humane effort of exchanging incapacitated prisoners of war and relieving the lot of political and other internees in Germany.

"In that connection he has traveled many times in Germany, to Britain and even to France to see General Eisenhower. He has made hazardous flights and been in Berlin during some of the heaviest raids on that city while carrying on his work.

"Bernadotte's integrity has enabled him to win the confidence of even such men as Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler.

"The Swedish Count was especially praised for his smooth organization of three prisoners of war exchanges in Göteborg.

"The Swedish press said he developed his organizational talent in the United States, where he took a job as an errand boy in a New York bank, and then step by step familiarized himself with each of its branches. Later, he returned to New York to direct the Swedish exhibit at the World's Fair.

"Bernadotte is energetic and charming and is popular among youth, whom he leads as chief of Sweden's Boy Scouts. Bernadotte married the former Estelle Manville, daughter of the American asbestos magnate, in 1926. They have two children.

"He is the son of Prince Oscar, who resigned his rights in succession to the Swedish throne after marrying a commoner."

Another famous visitor at Georgia Tech was Winston Churchill. Not since the days of the Caesars and Napoleon have the people of all lands looked upon three such mighty political figures as Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin. Two of this triumvirate have been our guests at Georgia Tech and have spoken to the multitudes that crowded Grant Field. The first of these, in point of time, was Winston Churchill, noted Englishman, descendant of the Duke of Marlborough. The outline of his life since his birth on November 30, 1874, is amazing. After completing his training at Harrow and Sandhurst, he joined Kitchener in the Sudan Campaign, and

was at the battle of Omdurman. In the Boer War he was equally prominent. Entering Parliament, he became First Lord of the Admiralty in 1911, and was responsible for the efficiency of the British fleet when the First World War broke out in July, 1914. He was much criticized for recklessness in the Dardanelles Campaign. In 1916, when Lloyd George became Premier, Churchill became Minister of Munitions. With the beginning of the Second World War he was made Prime Minister, succeeding Neville Chamberlain. Since then, he has stood throughout the world as the foremost living embodiment of English tenacity and courage.

In 1932 he visited America and when he came to Atlanta, through the co-operation of Russell Bridges of the Alkahest Bureau, he accepted the invitation to address the faculty and student-body on Grant Field. Before the military review and speech, Mr. Churchill invited me to have lunch with him and his daughter, Diana, at the Biltmore, where he made the time pass swiftly with reminiscences of his experiences. It was during the prohibition era, and he apologized for the bottle of white wine on the table, saying that it was by his physician's order. He was impatient with reporters and photographers, and his quick temper was plainly in evidence as he kicked violently at one of the latter obstructing his passage during the walk to the flower-covered stand placed in the center of the Athletic Field. Praising the drill of the R.O.T.C. units, he closed with the words: "It is my earnest desire that the two great English-speaking nations will always remain united by their common language together with those ties of blood and history that have always made us brothers across the sea."

The world will never forget his defiance as he voiced the gallant spirit of the English people after the Dunkirk disaster: "Let us, therefore, brace ourselves to our duties and so bear ourselves that, if the British Empire and its commonwealth last for a thousand years, men will say: 'This was their finest hour.'" And no less thrilling or prophetic was his promise, "We shall not lag or fail; we shall go on to the end;

we shall fight in France; we shall fight on the seas and oceans; we shall fight with growing confidence and growing strength in the air; we shall defend our island, whatever the cost may be; we shall fight on the beaches; we shall fight on the landing grounds; we shall fight in the fields; and in the streets; we shall never surrender."

Georgia Tech will always be proud of his presence among us, and cherish his visit as that of one we shall never forget.

President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's first contact with Georgia Tech came in the autumn of that same year, 1932. At that time, he was governor of New York, and came to Warm Springs for a visit of several weeks. He invited the presidents of some Georgia colleges to visit him during that time. His purpose was to have us arrange a lecture course for the benefit of the polio patients, and Presidents McCain, Cox, Dowell, Sanford, and Brittain were glad to co-operate with him and to send members of their faculties to speak as he desired. In May I received a letter from him asking that I close the series with a talk on the subject, "My Philosophy of Life." It was a new thought to me, but I complied with Mr. Roosevelt's wish, and Frank Freeman, the noted Paramount Pictures executive, then a Georgia Tech trustee, accompanied me to Warm Springs for the meeting. The Governor—as he was then—presided and introduced me as the speaker. It was probably due to the association at this time that Mr. Roosevelt appointed me a member of the Federal Board of Prison Industries, Inc., and designated me as a member of the Board of Visitors on several occasions to the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis.

At different times, the President, Mrs. Roosevelt and other members of the family have been our guests at football games, at the completion of the Techwood Project, and other occasions, but on November 29, 1935, the largest crowd ever assembled on Grant Field was gathered to hear the address of President Roosevelt. Not only were the seats occupied but

the crowd also filled the playing field and other vacant space to the number of at least fifty or sixty thousand. The *Technique* editor, in his enthusiastic account of the meeting, estimated even a hundred thousand.

Before starting for the field, the President, while at lunch, signed a message of greeting to the Tech students, and it will always be a happy memory that our largest and most appreciative audience was gathered to hear and pay their respects to the greatest American of our generation.

When he died at Warm Springs in "the Little White House" on April 12, 1945, grief was felt throughout the nation. Like the rivers, he had seemed ageless. The leader of four electoral landslides, he had swept away the third term tradition, and served as president for more than twelve years. The shock of his passing stunned the whole world as the realization came that one of the three strongest hands, guiding the destinies of civilization, would be felt no more at the helm of State.

Many other distinguished guests could be mentioned. In particular, the list of commencement speakers has been notable. In 1921 the address of Josephus Daniels, father of the brilliant Jonathan, was outstanding. He had served as Secretary of the Navy and our representative to Mexico, and was a great North Carolina leader as editor and author.

In watching the reaction of the students, however, I was most impressed by their feeling toward Charles F. Kettering, the nationally known inventor and research scholar. The members of the senior class were given a luncheon in the President's home in order that they might meet Mr. Kettering personally, and it was interesting to see how, for once at least, they paid little attention to food or anything else, and gathered around his chair as he talked to them informally for more than two hours. I think it was as fine a tribute as I have ever seen paid by youth to a wonderful personality as well as a great inventive genius.



## 20. CREATION OF THE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF GEORGIA

**B**EGINNING WITH THE YEAR 1929 AND CONTINUING FOR several years thereafter, Georgia and the whole nation suffered severely from financial depression. This focused the attention of the state leaders sharply upon the logic and value of appropriations made by the General Assembly. Educational thinkers had for years noted with uneasiness the pervading laissez-faire philosophy which encouraged drifting instead of planning in college and university matters. The financial stringency of the times made this situation more sharply apparent than ever. Accordingly, when I was invited to address the alumni of the University and Georgia Tech at Savannah, I felt it to be a duty to speak out clearly and forcefully upon the subject. The Press account of April 28 presents the following outline of my address:

"Dr. M. L. Brittain, President of the Georgia School of Technology, spoke in Savannah tonight to the Alumni of that institution and the University of Georgia at their Annual meeting. He created a sensation by his outspoken declaration that the time had come when Georgia must take an inventory of its educational assets with the view of taking such steps as may be necessary to put her educational institutions on a better basis. He attacked the policy of continually increasing the number of the University branches, stat-



ing that such a policy had been abandoned wherever it had been tried and that it was sapping the vitality of the educational institutions forming the heart of the University System. His statement was heartily applauded.

"The time has come, he said, for this State to stop drifting, and plan a clear, definite policy as to our higher educational institutions. It should perhaps come from the parent institution, the University at Athens, but for some reason or other the older educational authorities have kept silent. To continue a spineless course not only spells calamity to the University System but is unfair to the State and means ruin for every hope for Georgia to hold up her head with her sister commonwealths in the field of higher education. It is not even best for the score or more of institutions that are blindly striving for an equal place in the sun with the older colleges. No other State even dreams of maintaining more than one University for Liberal Arts, one College of Agriculture, and one College for Advanced Technical Training. To attempt the support of two dozen or one in every county, as seems the present tendency, means that none will be worthy of the name.<sup>1</sup> Absence of authoritative plan and policy is the real trouble instead of legislative weakness. The members of the General Assembly have the right to be shown the outline of a real system by competent advisers instead of being besieged by twenty or thirty different local groups at every session. The survey of our educational needs could be made by the United States Bureau of Education, the General Education Board or some such competent commission.

"With a State System of Junior and Senior colleges definitely outlined a logical plan of support should follow. \$200.00 per capita appropriation for the Senior and \$100.00

<sup>1</sup> It should be borne in mind that there was then a movement on foot to amend the charter of one of the district high schools in order that it might be empowered to do the work of the State College of Agriculture at Athens, and also that of the Georgia School of Technology.

for the Junior colleges would be a fair basis as a starting point for maintenance.

"Every person informed on the subject must reach the conclusion stated. The time has come when it must be voiced in spite of the antagonism and hostility sure to follow. The State we love has the right to have our care and consideration in higher education as well as elsewhere.

"To drift as we have done is not fair to our youth, reflects on our intelligence, and if continued will shame us in the eyes of every sister state."

The newspapers widely quoted and referred to the dispatch from Savannah, and many other speakers and writers were even more emphatic in their condemnation of the situation. Public opinion crystallized by the time the legislature met, and the measure was passed and signed by Governor Richard B. Russell on August 28, 1931, creating the University System of Georgia to begin work on January 1, 1932. Philip Weltner, afterwards chancellor, had much to do with the preparation and the passage of the new law, and he was given an appointment on the Board of Regents from the State-at-Large.

Because of its great importance, the Act establishing the University System of Georgia is given here:

### THE LAWS OF GEORGIA—ACTS OF 1931 <sup>2</sup>

Sec. 45 Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that there is hereby set up and constituted a department of the State Government of Georgia, to be known as the "Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia." The name of the corporation heretofore established and existing under the name and style, "Trustees of the University of Georgia" be and the same is hereby changed to "Regents of the University System of Georgia."

<sup>2</sup> Beginning on p. 20.

Sec. 47 The branches of the University of Georgia shall be and consist of the following:

- (a) School of Technology, Atlanta.
- (b) College of Agriculture, Athens.
- (c) South Georgia Teachers College, Statesboro.
- (d) Georgia State College for Men, Tifton.
- (e) State Agricultural and Normal College, Americus.
- (f) Fourth District A. & M. School, Carrollton.
- (g) Georgia Vocational and Trades School, Monroe.
- (h) Georgia Industrial College, Barnesville.
- (i) Seventh District A. & M. School, Powder Springs.
- (j) Eighth District A. & M. School, Madison.
- (k) Ninth District A. & M. School, Clarkesville.
- (l) Tenth District A. & M. School, Granite Hill.
- (m) South Georgia State College, Douglas.
- (n) Middle Georgia College, Cochran.
- (o) Bowdon State Normal and Industrial College.
- (p) Georgia State Women's College, Valdosta.
- (q) State Teachers College, Athens.
- (r) State Medical College, Augusta.
- (s) North Georgia College, Dahlonega.
- (t) School of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, Forsyth.
- (u) Georgia Industrial and Normal College, Albany.
- (v) Georgia Industrial and Normal College, Savannah.
- (w) Georgia Experiment Station, Griffin.
- (x) Coastal Plains Experiment Station, Tifton.
- (y) Georgia State College for Women, Milledgeville.

Sec. 48 The government of the University of Georgia, and all of its branches named in section 47 of article 6 of this Act, is vested in a Board of Regents.

Sec. 49 Any trust fund or property, real, personal, or mixed, that may have been heretofore created by will or otherwise as a fund or gift or donation or devise to any board of trustees of any of the institutions hereinbefore mentioned, or to any executor or trustee to and for the use, benefit, or

behoof of any such institution, shall not lapse by virtue of any of the provisions of this Act, but the same shall remain valid and of full force and effect, and such beneficial interest under any such deed of gift or will or other conveyance shall vest in said Board of Regents as trustee to and for the use, benefit, and behoof of the institution intended to be benefited by said gift, devise, or other conveyance in its favor. In any case where provisions of any deed of gift, or will, or other conveyance hereinbefore referred to require a trustee, and no trustee shall in any contingency exist, said Board of Regents shall be and become a substituted trustee to carry out the beneficial purposes of said gift, devise, or conveyance.

Sec. 50 The Board of Regents shall be composed of eleven members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, one from the State at large, and one from each of the Congressional Districts. The Governor shall be ex-officio a member of said Board. No person shall be a member of said Board of Regents who at the same time holds any official position with the University of Georgia or any of its branches named herein; nor shall any person be eligible for membership on said Board of Regents who is employed by any school-book publishing company; nor shall more than five members of said board be alumni of any one of the institutions or schools named herein.

Sec. 51 The term of office of the members of said Board of Regents shall be as follows: one shall be appointed for a term concurrent with that of the Governor, provided he shall hold said office at the pleasure of the Governor and be subject to removal by him; two shall be appointed for a term ending July 1, 1933; four shall be appointed for a term ending July 1, 1935; and four shall be appointed for a term ending July 1, 1937; and thereafter their successors shall be appointed for a term of six years, except as to the one member to be appointed who holds his office for a term concurrent with that of the Governor.

Sec. 52 In case of the death or resignation of any member of the board, the Governor shall fill such unexpired term by appointment, subject to confirmation by the Senate.

Sec. 53 The Board of Regents shall elect one of their members chairman.

Sec. 54 The said board shall elect a secretary, not a member thereof, for such term and salary as it may fix. The duties of the secretary shall be defined by the board. He shall devote to them his entire time and maintain his office in the State Capitol. The salary of said secretary shall not exceed \$5,000 per annum. Said secretary shall give good and sufficient bond payable to the Governor of this State, for the faithful performance of his duties and for the faithful accounting for all funds coming into his hands as such secretary, the surety on said bond to be a surety company duly qualified to do business in this State; and said board may pay, out of funds coming into its hands, premiums for said bond.

Sec. 55 They may establish such rules and regulations for their own direction, as they may deem proper; may fix the term of office of their chairman, their vice-chairman, and their secretary, and are vested with all of the powers, privileges, and rights vested in former Boards of Trustees of the University of Georgia, and all former boards of trustees or directors of its branches, named in section 47 of article 6 of this Act; and they are charged with all of the duties, obligations, and responsibilities incumbent upon and/or pertaining to said former boards.

Sec. 56 It shall be the duty of the members of the Board of Regents to attend the meetings of the board so as to take part in its deliberations; and should any regent be engaged at the time of any meeting of the board as counsel or party in any case pending in the courts of this State, and should such case be called for trial during the regular session of said board, his absence to attend such session shall be good

ground for a postponement or continuance of the case until the session of the board shall have come to an end.

Sec. 57 The office of any member of the board shall be vacated if he neglects to furnish a good and satisfactory excuse in writing to the board for absence from two consecutive meetings of the board. If any member, for any cause, fails to attend three successive meetings of the board, without good and valid cause or excuse and/or without leave of absence from the chairman, or, if chairman for any cause cannot act, from the vice-chairman of said board, his office shall be declared vacant by the board, and the secretary shall in either event notify the Governor of a vacancy in the board, and the Governor shall fill the same as provided by this Act.

Sec. 58 The board, through committees of not less than two of its members, shall make at least one annual visit and inspection of each of the institutions in the University System of Georgia, and report their visit and inspection to the board.

Sec. 59 The members of the board shall each receive the sum of \$7.00 for each day of actual attendance at the meetings of the board or on tours of inspection, in lieu of expenses incurred in connection therewith, and actual cost of transportation to and from the place of meeting or place of visits and inspections of the respective institutions by the nearest practical route from their respective homes, such expenses and mileage to be paid by the State Treasurer out of the funds of the State by executive warrant, on presentation of vouchers by the members of the board, approved by the chairman and signed by the secretary. The members of the board shall receive no emolument or compensation for their services as such members.

Sec. 60 The Board of Regents shall submit to the Governor annually reports of their transactions, together with such information as is necessary to show the condition of the

University System of Georgia, with such suggestions as it may deem conducive to the good of said system, and the cause of education in the State.

Sec. 61 The Board of Regents shall have power: 1st, to make such reasonable rules and regulations as are necessary for the performance of its duties; 2nd, to elect or appoint professors, educators, stewards, or any other officers necessary for all of the schools in the University System of Georgia, as may be authorized by the General Assembly of this State, to discontinue or remove them as the good of the system or any of its schools or institutions or stations may require, and to fix their compensations; 3rd, to establish all such schools of learning or art as may be useful to the State, and to organize the same in the way most likely to attain the ends desired; 4th, to exercise any power usually granted to such corporation, necessary to its usefulness, which is not in conflict with the constitution and laws of this State.

Sec. 62 Within ten days after the effective date of this Act, the present Board of Trustees or directors and/or the treasurers thereof of the University of Georgia and all of its branches, named in section 47 of this article, are hereby directed to turn back into the State Treasury all funds remaining on hand from any unexpended appropriation and to transfer to the Board of Regents all funds, credits, and property of whatsoever kind, from whatsoever sources received. The boards and the officers of said boards are directed to deliver to the Board of Regents all records in their custody or control.

Sec. 63 The Board of Trustees of the University of Georgia is hereby abolished.

Sec. 64 The management and government of the University of Georgia is hereby vested in the Board of Regents.

Sec. 65 The powers, rights, privileges and duties heretofore vested in and exercised by the Board of Trustees of the University of Georgia are hereby vested in the Board of

Regents; and all laws now existing, pertaining to the powers and/or duties of the Board of Trustees of the University of Georgia shall be applicable to the Board of Regents as successors to said Board of Trustees, except where repealed herein expressly or by implication.

Sec. 66 The Board of Visitors for the University of Georgia, as provided for in the Acts of 1887, page 67, approved October 13, 1887; Acts of 1900, p. 79, approved December 18, 1900; and Acts of 1894, pp. 63, 64, approved December 18, 1894, is hereby abolished.

Sec. 67 All Acts of the General Assembly relative to the University of Georgia, in force at the time of the adoption of this Act, if not embraced herein and not inconsistent with what is so embraced, are still of force.

Sec. 68 The several Boards of Trustees or Directors for each of the schools, colleges, institutions, and stations as named in section 47 of article 6 of this Act, and designated as branches of the University of Georgia, are abolished.

Sec. 69 The government, control, and management of each of said institutions named in section 47 of article 6 of this Act is hereby vested in the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia.

Sec. 70 All of the powers, duties, privileges, and rights heretofore by law vested in the Board of Trustees or Directors of the various institutions named in section 47 of article 6 of this Act are hereby vested in the Board of Regents, and all laws now existing pertaining to the powers or duties of said separate Boards of Trustees or Directors shall be applicable to the Board of Trustees, except where repealed herein expressly or by implication.

Sec. 71 That title to all real, personal, and mixed property of whatever nature now held by the Boards of Trustees or Directors of each of the institutions named in section 47 of Article 6 of this Act shall vest in the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia, to be held by said board



in trust for the benefit and use of the institutions entitled thereto, it being the purpose and intent of the Legislature that the Board of Regents shall hold title to the property or assets of each institution, so that each institution shall receive the use and benefit of the property devoted to its use, and in no event shall the property or assets of one institution be subject to the liabilities or obligations of any other institution; provided, however, that this restriction shall not prevent the Board of Regents from utilizing the facilities, educational or otherwise, of one school for the advance or assistance of another.

Sec. 72 When moneys or properties are appropriated by the Legislature or received from any other source by the board for the use and benefit of any particular institution, the said board, unless directed otherwise by the General Assembly, shall not use said moneys or properties except for the benefit of the institution for whose use the moneys or property was appropriated or donated.

Sec. 73 The State Treasurer is hereby directed, out of any unexpended appropriation to the University of Georgia and any of its branches, to pay to the Board of Regents thereof, at periods and times now provided by law, such sums as may be requisitioned by said board and as may be approved by the Governor, upon warrants of the Governor, to and for the use of said University of Georgia and/or any of its branches or any or each of them, respectively. All money or sums of money payable under the provisions of this section to said Board of Regents shall be paid to an official elected or appointed by said Board, which official shall, on or before entering upon the discharge of his duties, give good and solvent bond with a surety company qualified to do business in this State, as surety for the faithful performance of his duties and faithful accounting for all moneys coming into his hands as such official, which bond shall be payable to the Governor and his successor in office. The premium for which

may be paid out of funds lawfully coming into the hands of said Board. The Board of Regents, however, in their discretion, may authorize local treasurer of any of the educational institutions to retain such fees and matriculation fees as they deem proper to facilitate the prompt payment of incidental expenses of said institution, strict account being made to the Board of Regents as to all such receipts and expenditures.

Sec. 74 The said Board of Regents shall carry out the purposes and intent of the various Acts creating the institutions named in section 47 of article 6 of this Act, it not being the intent of this Act to repeal any of the laws creating said institutions or defining their functions, but merely to abolish the separate Boards of Trustees or Directors of said institutions and place the management and control of said institutions in one Board with all of the powers formerly vested in the several Boards of Trustees or Directors, except such powers and duties expressly or by implication repealed.

Sec. 75 All Acts of the General Assembly relative to each of the institutions named in section 47 of article 6 of this Act, in force at the time of the adoption of this Act, if not embraced herein and not inconsistent with what is so embraced, are still of force and effect.

Section 76<sup>3</sup> repeals the laws establishing a long list of Georgia State Colleges.

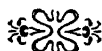
To anyone at all familiar with educational work the mere reading of the long list of Georgia State Colleges detailed in the new law would prove that it would be an impossible task for any of even the wealthiest states in the Union to support adequately all these institutions. And the situation was growing worse yearly as the circumstances attendant upon the addition of the Bowden High School to the State University System will show. I was state superintendent of education at the time, and when the Carroll County representatives intro-

<sup>3</sup> For Secs. 76 and 77, see Appendix VII.

duced the measure to make their school a branch of the University, I was consulted as to the wisdom of the measure by both Senate and House Committees on Education. In accordance with my advice both committees held up the bill and refused to recommend it for passage. Then, on one hot August day, seven big, imposing-looking men from Carroll County, headed by their Senator, the Honorable E. T. Steed, presented themselves for an interview. As stated, the weather was sizzling, but not more so than the expression on the countenances of those six-foot men.

"We understand," said the spokesman, "that you have stopped the passage of the Bill to make our school a college in the State System." "Yes," I replied, "but you already have one branch of the University in your county at Carrollton." "Well, won't you agree that the University Trustees have more responsibility about this question than you?" "Yes," I admitted. "Well, read this letter." It was a communication from the legislative committee of the University, signed by the beloved Chancellor David C. Barrow and Judge George Gober. The request it contained was that I cease opposition to the Bowden Bill because of the danger to the University appropriation, the responsibility for which they naturally felt to be paramount. I threw up my hands and surrendered.

I want it understood, however, that these Representatives from Carroll County were not more to be blamed than those from all over the state. It was an impossible situation, which could be cured only by such a law as the Reorganization Bill, creating the Board of Regents.



## 21. THE BOARD OF REGENTS TAKES OVER

ON JANUARY 1, 1932, THE ELEVEN MEMBERS OF THE new Board of Regents with Governor Richard B. Russell, Jr., assumed direction of all the state institutions of higher education in Georgia. The members appointed to this first body were:

First District, A. Pratt Adams, Savannah Attorney, term expiring July 1, 1933

Second District, W. J. Vereen, Moultrie Banker, term ending July 1, 1935

Third District, George C. Woodruff, Columbus Financier and former Head Football Coach at the University of Georgia, term ending July 1, 1937

Fourth District, Cason Callaway, LaGrange Textile Manufacturer, term expiring July 1, 1935

Fifth District, Hughes Spalding, Atlanta Attorney, term expiring July 1937

Sixth District, W. D. Anderson, Macon Textile Manufacturer, term expiring July 1, 1935

Seventh District, Miss Martha Berry, Head of the Berry Schools, Rome, Georgia, term ending July 1, 1935

Eighth District, Judge M. D. Dickerson, Douglas Superior Court Judge, term ending July 1, 1937

Ninth District, Judge Richard B. Russell, Sr., Chief Justice, State Supreme Court, father of the Governor, Win-  
der, Georgia, term ending July 1, 1935

Tenth District, T. F. Green, Athens Attorney, term ending  
July 1, 1937

State-at-Large, Philip Weltner, Atlanta Attorney, promi-  
nent in the preparation and passage of the Reorganiza-  
tion Bill, term concurrent with that of the Governor.

The members of the new body were citizens of ability and distinction, but there was one flaw which aroused apprehension in the minds of Georgia Tech men everywhere. The majority were graduates of the University of Georgia, and not one was from the Georgia School of Technology. It was years before the Georgia Tech alumni could be made to believe that this was not by accident but was designed to give advantage over the younger of the two rivals who had contended so often on the athletic field. To accentuate this feeling, the authorities of Georgia Tech and the State College of Agriculture at Athens had clashed more than once over the impression that the latter was infringing upon Georgia Tech's field of work. The Agricultural Head was the distinguished Dr. Andrew M. Soule, who had lifted his school from obscurity to a high national position, and who, true to his marked English characteristics, was no "shrinking violet" in his energetic efforts to advance his institution in every way.

The appointment of the new Board of Regents meant a farewell to the old Board of Trustees. So the year 1931 was a climactic period in the history of Georgia Tech. Since its founding, it had progressed under its own special Board of Trustees. This Board had been composed of unusually able men. One reason for this has already been noted: they had been given the power to fill for themselves any vacancy occurring among them through death or resignation. Although this was highly undemocratic, even aristocratic, in spite of

dating back to the constitutional convention of 1877, it enabled the Georgia Tech body to preserve its original strength and ability free from all political influence. From the original commission, as it was called in the eighties, on down to the final year of their separate existence, just the roll of their names shows a list of the most devoted and public-spirited men of that time.

From the standpoint of Georgia Tech, there was no need for a change, but with the state as a whole, it was absolutely necessary if the state colleges were not to drift into confusion and chaos. For years prior to 1931 every meeting of the General Assembly was marked by efforts of some high school, especially if it had a brick building, to have itself designated as a state college and as a branch of the University of Georgia, therefore entitled to support from the state treasury. The same situation had existed in Florida and had been remedied by the Buckman Bill. North Carolina saw the handwriting on the wall and enacted a similar measure for consolidation of her higher institutions of learning. Georgia was forced to move in the same direction or else have numerous so-called colleges drain the life-blood from the real educational institutions on which the welfare and progress of the state depend. With the enactment of the new law, quoted in the preceding chapter, all state educational boards were abolished, and the Georgia Tech trustees sent to Chairman Anderson of the new Board of Regents the following "swan song," which expresses eloquently the fine supervision of these able men:

January 7, 1932

"Honorable W. D. Anderson, Chairman  
Board of Regents  
University System of Georgia  
State Capitol, Atlanta, Georgia

"DEAR MR. ANDERSON:

"Although the old Board of Trustees of the Georgia School

of Technology went out of existence the beginning of this year, we are today having a final meeting of the members of this Board to discuss among ourselves Georgia Tech of the past and the future. The outgoing members of this Board and the ones that have gone before us have derived a great deal of pleasure out of our association with this institution. It has been a source of great satisfaction to see the institution grow and improve as the years went on. We have found a true affection for our work and association and thru the years have had an opportunity to study at first hand various lines of policy which have meant much to Georgia Tech.

"In turning over our work to you, gentlemen, there are a few points to which we would respectfully direct your attention, which received our closest consideration and which we wish to pass on to you for whatever they might be worth.

"First: We have adhered strictly to a non-coeducational policy at Georgia Tech. Thru wide investigation, we have been convinced unanimously that it was best to keep this particular institution strictly for male students. The very nature of our technical curriculum is not encouraging to female students and if it were, there would be very few to take advantage of it. We have never considered that a small or even large number of female students intermingled with the large male attendance would be best.

"Second: We advise that the Georgia School of Technology be permanently kept at its present location. Some few years ago, we went thru a discussion of an entirely new location and it was very definitely ascertained that it would not be to the best interest of the College. Right of eminent domain has been secured for Georgia Tech and scheme of development carefully studied and we could never see where it would be handicapped for expansion in the future. Our scheme of development has been carefully thought out and for the last several years has been closely followed.

"Third: That the institution be kept entirely a technical

school, with proper and sufficient allied commercial courses. We believe that this policy has given Georgia Tech a position of National prominence among Technical institutions of the United States.

"Fourth: We strongly advocate encouraging out-of-state students. It would be a great thing to have fifty per cent of our students coming from outside of the State of Georgia. This in itself gives our student-body a large acquaintance and a national position, and automatically reduces the cost per student to the State of Georgia. This policy, we strongly advise.

"Fifth: We advise everything possible being done to provide Dormitory space for all Freshmen and Cooperative students. We have bent every effort in recent years to provide these facilities.

"Sixth: Our experience with this Institution has convinced us that it is not necessary to have at any one time large amounts of money for expansion, such as has been enjoyed by some of our sister institutions in other states. We urge, and would prefer, a reasonable yearly expansion program, systematically applied.

"Seventh: Athletics and other activities of this Institution have been operated by a Board of Directors of the Athletic Association, composed of seven faculty members—of which the President is one—three students and three alumni. We have regarded Athletics and student activities as being entirely voluntary and except for being properly supervised by Faculty members, they should be primarily at the discretion of this Association. Operations, under this plan, have proven satisfactory and of material benefit to the Institution and financial saving to our State.

"Eighth: We beg to call your attention to the fact that altho the State of Georgia has appropriated but a very few hundred thousand dollars to the plant and equipment of Georgia Tech, the Institution thru its policies and its position



of national prominence, and thru its friends and alumni has accumulated a property value for the State in excess of several million dollars. This Board and members, who have gone before us, have given close business study to the operation of this Institution and its progress was never retarded.

"We hope you will appreciate the spirit in which we are addressing the above to you and further, that you understand that each and every member of this old board of Trustees is ready and will be happy at any time to answer any questions or give you any information pertaining to Georgia Tech thru knowledge we might have gained in our years of association.

"In conclusion, we wish to call your attention to the untiring devotion of the Alumni of Georgia Tech and to the host of friends throughout Atlanta, Georgia, and the Southeast, who have thrown their support to this Institution in recognition of its high standing and their wish for it to remain an outstanding Technical Institution. They likewise are at your disposal in the great responsibility you have assumed in serving your State.

"Very respectfully yours,

"BOARD OF TRUSTEES

"GEORGIA SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY

John W. Grant, *Chairman*

L. W. Robert, Jr., *Chairman Executive Committee*

N. P. Pratt

E. R. Hodgson, Jr.

George H. Carswell

George G. Crawford

Eugene R. Black

W. H. Glenn

Y. Frank Freeman

G. M. Stout

John S. Cohen

Harrison Hightower.

In 1932, the new Board of Regents organized by electing W. D. Anderson of Macon, chairman; Philip Weltner, vice-chairman; Charles M. Snelling, then head of the University at Athens, chancellor; and Erle Cocke, secretary-treasurer. Before the end of the first year, Chairman Anderson resigned, and W. Elliott Dunwoody, a fine architectural graduate of Georgia Tech from Macon, was appointed to succeed him. As chairman, able Hughes Spalding followed Mr. Anderson. Miss Martha Berry also resigned and was succeeded by the Honorable E. S. Ault of Cedartown.

When not in session the Regents arranged to function through four committees:

On Education, with Philip Weltner as Chairman

On Organization and Law, with Thomas F. Green, Chairman

On Finance, with W. J. Vereen as Chairman

On Visitation, with R. B. Russell, Sr., as Chairman.

The financial problem pressed immediately, for the state as well as the nation was suffering from the greatest depression of modern times. Appropriations for the years 1929, 1930, and 1931 had been paid only in part, and there remained obligations still to be met for more than a million dollars. Some of the debts were paid by the state through the discount of the Western and Atlantic rentals, and others by severe economical reductions in the amounts given to the various institutions. By the end of the first year, obligations had been decreased though of necessity salaries had been sharply lowered.

The next important step confronting the Board was what to do with the twenty-six organizations in their care? Some of them were formed through ignorance, chance, or politics; and sometimes weaker units, with scarcely high school facilities, were claiming to do university work. Efforts at duplication and reduplication were frequently seen.

Logical consolidation was first undertaken at Athens, where the University and two of the branches, the State College of Agriculture and the State Normal School, were side-by-side in the same town with three different boards of trustees and entirely separate management. These were fused into one to be called the University of Georgia. There still remained twenty-five, including the two experiment stations. The help of the General Education Board was sought and obtained in order to secure more consolidation and to be reinforced by the opinion of trained experts. These were five nationally known university men: Dr. George A. Works, Chairman; Professor of Higher Education, the University of Chicago; Dr. L. D. Coffman, President, the University of Minnesota; Dr. Edward C. Elliott, President, Purdue University; Dr. Charles H. Judd, Dean, School of Education, the University of Chicago; Dr. George F. Zook, President, University of Akron.

Specialists were also summoned to give advice in various fields; and in particular H. P. Hammond, the well-known expert from the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, came to advise on technical training.

In general criticism, the committee of experts gave its opinion as to the constitution of the Board of Regents:

First, members of the Board should represent the whole state instead of congressional districts.

Second, appointments should be made for ten or twelve years, one to expire each year, so that no governor would have the power to appoint a large number during any one administration.

Third, the governor should not be an ex-officio member of the Board, with the extreme power given or assumed by Georgia governors in recent years. (The third recommendation while disregarded at the time, was soon made a major issue in state politics and enacted into law with the advent of Governor Arnall.)

Sharp reduction in the number of the state colleges and high schools of the system was urged and more support for the three leading units: the University at Athens, the Georgia School of Technology at Atlanta, and the Women's College at Milledgeville. These were declared to be necessary for the state's welfare and progress.

As to Georgia Tech specifically, the committee said, "Two other State supported schools that offer courses in engineering were established earlier but from its opening, the Georgia School of Technology has grown rapidly until now it is the largest engineering school in the South, and third in size among the engineering schools of the country."

As to the collegiate schools for business, the committee declared, "The State cannot adequately support two Schools of Commerce," and added, through the advice of Dean William H. Spencer of the University of Chicago, "The location of this school at the University will, in the long run, despite the difficult problem, prove most advantageous."

With regard to the Negro schools, the opinion was expressed that the one at Forsyth should be abolished, and in its stead a school established in the vicinity of Macon. Fort Valley was accordingly selected.

The survey committee completed its task early in 1933, and as a result of its advice and their own conclusion, the Regents eliminated:

1. The Tenth District A. & M. School, Granite Hill
2. The Georgia Vocational & Trade School, Monroe
3. The Seventh District A. & M. School, Powder Springs
4. The Eighth District A. & M. School, Madison
5. The Ninth District A. & M. School, Clarkesville
6. Bowden State Normal and Industrial College, Bowden
7. Georgia Industrial College, Barnesville.

The discontinuance of these institutions and the consolidation of the three at Athens were decidedly in the public inter-

est and for the good of the new University System. Further progress was made by the discontinuance of high school training at the state colleges and the classification into junior and senior colleges with the separation of the old Georgia Tech Evening School of Commerce from the parent institution into a Department of Adult Education and the transference of work of this kind from Athens.

The next step taken by the Regents, however, was so serious both in its effect upon the progress of Georgia Tech and in its possible portent for the future as to awaken uneasiness and alarm. The civil and electrical engineering work, done at Athens, was conducted on a very limited scale.<sup>1</sup> This was abolished and transferred to Georgia Tech. But the Georgia Tech School of Commerce had a large enrollment of 447,<sup>2</sup> and when it was removed to Athens the effect was naturally serious. The Georgia Tech faculty was apprehensive and the student-body flocked to a mass meeting to express their excited feeling. The Regents held firmly, however, to their position, Chairman Spalding, with his disarming geniality, saying to me, "That is all right for you fellows to act that way. If I were a Tech man, I would do likewise, but we are going to stand firm anyhow for we are compelled to economize and cut out all reduplication."

This year—1933—was a period, therefore, of uneasiness, and the Georgia Tech faculty suffered in morale from the alarm. Continually, the members came in to my office with rumors that the school would suffer still further loss, until I felt it a duty to give public expression to the existing feeling even though it appeared to show disloyalty to the Board and was certain to cause anger and recrimination.

Saturday, November 25, Homecoming Day for the alumni, was also the occasion selected by the Georgia Tech graduating class of 1933 to present their gift to the school, which was

<sup>1</sup> *Annual Report of the Regents, 1933*, p. 10.

<sup>2</sup> *Catalog, 1933*, p. 194.

a painting of the President by the celebrated artist, Mr. Charles F. Naegle. The *Technique's* issue of December 1, 1933, contains the following account of the occasion abridged from the more complete details appearing in the *Atlanta Journal* by O. B. Keeler.

#### "PRESIDENT ASKS AID OF THE ALUMNI"

"Dr. Brittain in an address to the alumni at the Annual Homecoming Luncheon last Saturday forcefully brought out the harmful effects of the change of the Commerce Department from Georgia Tech to the University of Georgia and expressed the belief that time would bring about its return. In his speech following the presentation of a portrait of himself to the school by the Class of 1933, he said:

"I find it difficult to convey in words the appreciation which I feel for this notable compliment to myself and gift to the Georgia School of Technology by the members of the Class of 1933. It is particularly significant that some of these young men are the survivors of the Department of Commerce just taken from us at Georgia Tech. I have an idea that—consciously or unconsciously—their feeling that I was so at one with them in regard to this loss may have had something to do with this token of their affection and esteem for I have never concealed my belief that it is not to the best interests of this institution, city, or state to remove the Department of Commerce from the Georgia School of Technology.

#### "COMMERCE ESSENTIAL

"It could not aid as a measure of economy from any standpoint and so logical is this location in Atlanta for such a department that I believe time will show the wisdom of its return. The responsibility which I have carried during these last years in guiding the fortunes of Georgia Tech has forced upon me a clear perception of our best interests and I do not think that they are so definitely understood even by those of

our own friends, who would restrict our activities. My own view is that this should be a distinct technical college rather than the Engineering Department of the University of Georgia. Engineers certainly need training in Business Administration. What I fear most, however, is that this first elimination will lead to the loss of other departments, as of Architecture for instance, with the purpose of making Georgia Tech a mere subsidiary of the University at Athens instead of a complete technical college as I desire. Georgia cannot afford to dim the lustre of this school which has won fame in this country as well as abroad through the excellence of its work. We have too few colleges whose reputation extends beyond the Mason and Dixon Line. That we have fairly earned this high place let me prove by facts that have taken place since I have been President.

"In 1925, our Naval Department selected this institution as one of six schools in the United States to do its Naval R.O.T.C. work, and did so with the statement that it was largely because of our excellent work in Mathematics and Science.

"In 1929, the Guggenheim Foundation—after a year's survey among Southern colleges—selected the Georgia School of Technology as the best suited for its award of \$300,000 for Aeronautical training.

"In 1931, we were placed on the "Approved List" of the Association of American Universities—the highest rank any college may attain.

"Not intentionally would the fine personnel of the Board of Regents diminish this hard-won position, but I am frank to say that this loss of our Commerce Department would never have occurred—in spite of our Survey Commission—if Georgia Tech had been given our just share of alumni members on the Board of Regents with the instinctive and natural leaning towards their Alma Mater. We need and want your aid to maintain our high place.

"I have spoken of dangers that beset us rather than in appreciation of this gift from the Class of 1933, and the fine work of the famous artist, Mr. Charles F. Naegele, but I want you to know that I shall cherish this proof of your consideration and the evidence of the affection always shown me by the students of the Georgia School of Technology."

To return to the new University System, its first chancellor was Charles M. Snelling, Virginia born and characterized by the finest qualities of the old-time antebellum gentleman. At the time of the reorganization he was head of the University of Georgia. He was then advanced in age, and after a few months was made chancellor emeritus. To succeed him the Regents elected Philip Weltner, who served for nearly three years. A fine analysis of his work is given in the report of the new chairman, the able lawyer, Marion Smith:<sup>3</sup>

"On April 10, 1935, the Regents received with regret the resignation of Chancellor Philip Weltner. He has rendered intelligent and efficient service in the reorganization of the University System. The improvement in curriculum, the encouragement given to faculty members, the economical and business-like operation and the promotion of the educational ideals desired by the Regents are among a few of his constructive achievements. The following testimonial was passed on his retirement: 'Philip Weltner drafted the bill, creating this Board, sponsored it before the General Assembly, and materially aided in its passage. He was the first appointee to this board, and was the chief factor in its organization and in the reorganization on sound educational lines of the whole university system. He was the only and unanimous choice of this board for Chancellor of the University System.

" 'With a clear mind and pure heart, he has given unsparingly of his energy and talents to educating the minds of the young people of Georgia to think straight and has implanted

<sup>3</sup> *Annual Report of the Regents, 1935, p. 7.*



in their hearts that love of justice and righteousness which is the chief aim of true education.

“ ‘He leaves the service with the gratitude of the Board of Regents, and he is entitled to the gratitude of all the people of Georgia.’ ”

On April 10, 1935, the State Board of Regents elected, as Dr. Weltner's successor for the position of chancellor, Dr. Steadman Vincent Sanford. This was not only important to the University and to Georgia Tech, but to every unit of the State System as well. By both natural ability and experience, no man in the country was so well fitted for this important place. He had for years so dominated athletics, as well as nearly everything else at the University, that some Georgia Tech alumni and friends were naturally dubious as to whether the leader of their opponents in so many hard-fought contests would be able to treat their Alma Mater with impartiality in questions affecting the two institutions. Their fears were soon shown to be groundless, though naturally Dr. Sanford would feel in such circumstances somewhat like the Irishman in dictating his last will and testament, who said, “When I die, bury me avenly between my two wives, but with just a little laning towards Katie.”

His last task as head of the University at Athens was particularly difficult. When the new Board of Regents came into power, they found at the University, as previously indicated, three colleges all practically independent of each other with separate heads and separate boards of trustees. Jealousies and conflicts in authority were natural and unavoidable. To Dr. Sanford was given the duty of consolidation and reorganization of these three units. This he accomplished. The State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts was placed under the direction of the University with H. P. Stuckey and afterwards Dean Paul Chapman as its head. The Georgia State Teachers College was made a subsidiary part of the parent institution, and its president, Jere Pound, and later R. H. Pow-

ell, became dean. Former President Pound, one of the really great leaders of Georgia education, was transferred to Valdosta. When Dr. Sanford was elected chancellor, Harmon Caldwell, former head of the law faculty, was chosen as president of the University.

Steadman Vincent Sanford (see *Who's Who In America*) was born in Covington, Georgia, August 24, 1871. He was of a notable ancestry. His grandfather, Shelton P. Sanford, long head of the Department of Mathematics of Mercer University, was the author of Sanford's Arithmetics, widely used throughout the state and the South. He himself was a graduate of Mercer and afterwards a student at Berlin and Oxford. With early experience in the Marietta High School, he began his work at the University in the Department of English, was founder of the Henry Grady School of Journalism there, became dean in 1927 and president in 1932. In the field of athletics, he was a power in the Southern Conference, and for years the president of that organization. Gifted by nature with political shrewdness and ability, he attained more influence with legislators in managing the affairs of the University, and afterwards of the entire System, than any of his distinguished predecessors. Georgia Tech, as well as the other units of the System soon benefited from his diplomatic skill.

At Georgia Tech several important faculty changes occurred at about this time. Dr. W. G. Perry, A.B., M.A., Litt. D., the head of the English Department, was made Dean of General Studies, and Professor D. P. Savant, B.S. in E.E., M.S. in E.E., E.E., Dean of Engineering. D. M. Smith, Ph.D., one of the leading mathematicians of the country, was made head of his department, and also given charge of the catalog and other official bulletins of the school, positions which he has filled with unusual efficiency and ability. Professor Floyd Field, A.B., A.M., prominent in the Christian Council work of Atlanta, was made Dean of Men (later Dean of Students).



## 22. GEORGIA TECH'S PLACE IN THE STATE SYSTEM

TO GIVE AN ACCURATE PICTURE OF GEORGIA TECH'S place, it seems proper at this point to outline the work of the unified State System of Higher Education, made possible, through the Regents for Georgia, by the General Assembly of 1931. It is now composed of twenty-one units.<sup>1</sup> These consist of seven senior colleges and seven junior colleges, three for Negroes, three experiment stations, the Division of General Extension in Atlanta, and the Division of Agricultural Extension at Athens.

The oldest of these—not only of the Georgia units but of all the state-supported colleges in the country—is the University of Georgia at Athens. It was incorporated by the state on January 27, 1785, and began its work in 1801 as Franklin College. Its only rival claimant as to age is the University of North Carolina, and its brilliant roll of alumni, headed by Alexander Stephens, the LeConte brothers, Robert Toombs, and Benjamin H. Hill will forever be the pride of our people.

At first, like other institutions of the time, its curriculum was confined to the old classical courses. Instruction in law was added in 1842, and in 1872, through aid from the government, teaching was provided for agriculture and mechanics. At present, provision is made for training in (1) Arts and

<sup>1</sup> *Report of the Chancellor, 1933.*

Sciences; (2) Law; (3) Pharmacy; (4) Agriculture; (5) Forestry; (6) Education; (7) Graduate Work; (8) Business Administration; (9) Journalism; (10) Home Economics.

The Georgia School of Technology, beginning its career nearly a century later, has at this time, in the year 1946, a campus of more than a hundred acres, forty-four buildings at present and more planned for the near future and some in process of construction, and an estimated valuation of approximately ten millions of dollars. Instruction is provided in aeronautical, ceramic, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, textile, general, and industrial engineering, in architecture, public health, chemistry, physics, and industrial management.

The Georgia Evening College of the University System Center in Atlanta is a development of the old Georgia Tech Evening School of Commerce, and has added a junior college of day classes. It is well planned for commercial science courses to assist business men and women in the effort for further educational progress, as well as to give training for the first two or three years of the senior curriculum.

The Georgia State College for Women at Milledgeville began as the Georgia Normal and Industrial College in 1891. It has always been a popular institution, and the graduates have been sought as teachers throughout the state and the South, especially since it became a four-year degree-granting college in 1917. In recent years the young ladies graduating there have not confined themselves to pedagogy, but have become noted in business, medicine, research, and other activities constantly increasing for our young women.

The Georgia State Woman's College at Valdosta was authorized by the legislature in 1906. Nothing was done, however, for several years. In 1912, while I was the state superintendent of education, I became convinced that the need for more trained teachers could be best supplied by a college in this southern part of the state, and I arranged with Chancellor D. C. Barrow to visit the city and look over the situation

personally. Four able and far-seeing citizens were especially enthusiastic and helpful: Messrs. W. S. West, D. C. Ashley, W. L. Converse, and Professor R. H. Powell, and these men were in fact the fathers of the useful new college with its vivid Spanish Mission architecture.

The Georgia Teachers College, near Statesboro, is a development from the First District A. & M. School established in 1908. In response to the need for more trained teachers, the state legislature in 1924 changed the name to the Georgia Normal School. In 1929 it was termed the South Georgia Teachers College, and this was still further modified in 1939 to Georgia Teachers College.

The University School of Medicine at Augusta had four full-time clinical departments in 1922, and in 1937 four more were added, and three others a few years later. This institution was founded largely upon the old Medical College of Augusta which, in 1911, became associated with the University as its medical department.

The Division of General Extension contemplates co-operation with all the units of the University System, and has been so successful as to enroll students for its correspondence courses from every county in Georgia, and even from thirty-nine other states.<sup>2</sup>

Among the junior colleges of the state, Dahlonga stands out as one of the oldest and most proficient. It was the only one in the country selected by the War Department for the training of soldiers in basic engineering under the A. S. T. Program.

West Georgia College at Genola, near Carrollton, has received considerable aid from the Rosenwald and other foundations for interesting and original work in the training of rural teachers.

Georgia Southwestern College at Americus has experienced some loss in enrollment, which its president attributes to po-

<sup>2</sup> See *Reports of the Chancellor, 1943 and 1944.*

litical agitation and declassification followed by the World War troubles. Its chief function is the training of rural teachers.

The South Georgia College at Douglas is another unit on the junior level, which has been developed from one of the old A. & M. district schools. Its president, J. M. Thrash, is popular with his constituents, as shown by the fact that they frequently elect him to represent them in the General Assembly.

The Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College at Tifton, as the name indicates, places its emphasis chiefly upon agricultural training and is deservedly increasing in popularity and strength.

The Albany State College, the Fort Valley State College, and the Georgia State College at Savannah are educational institutions on the higher level for Negroes.

We have three experiment stations. One is at Experiment near Griffin, long under the excellent supervision of H. P. Stuckey; another is the Coastal Plains Experiment Station at Tifton, working in close co-operation with the Abraham Baldwin School, and much prized for its scientific help to South Georgia farmers.

The Agricultural Extension Service, Walter S. Brown, Director, is supported by federal, state, and local funds. "The ultimate objective of all our extension work is a more abundant life for all people on all Georgia farms," and the energetic head is making every effort to fulfill successfully the complicated and important task.

The State Engineering Experiment Station of the Georgia School of Technology is the engineering research agency of the University System. The research staff is composed of faculty members, headed by Director Gerald A. Rosselot. Their activities center in the large and well-equipped building on the campus, and investigations are carried on in textiles, aeronautics, chemical engineering, physics, sanitation, me-

chanical engineering, and industrial economics. Authority for its establishment had been secured from the General Assembly during the session of 1919, but the first funds for its work were appropriated in 1934, and it began operation under the direction of Professor H. W. Vaughan on July 1. "Its primary function is to make available the scientific talents of the faculty and the graduate students as well as the equipment in the University System so that problems of an engineering nature which are vitally connected with the welfare of our citizens may be attacked and solved with effectiveness and dispatch.

"Moreover thru a close co-ordination of both the Engineering and Agricultural Experiment Stations in the State, we hope to effect a sound development of agricultural and mineral resources and attract new industries." <sup>3</sup>

During the first year of operation, the Station was responsible for the production of commercial quality rayon of Georgia pine pulp and of high quality fire brick from our Georgia kaolins. Staff members obtained donations of more than double the appropriation and thirteen part-time and two full-time workers made good results possible.

The following account of the work of the Georgia Tech Research Institute was prepared by Gerald A. Rosselot, Director of the State Engineering Experiment Station, and Harry L. Baker, Jr., President of Georgia Tech's Research Institute. It appeared in the *Experiment Station Research Engineer*, May, 1946:

"In recent years, the volume of industrial research and development conducted at Georgia Tech has reached such proportions as to dictate the necessity for correlating this endeavor through a central agency—preferably a corporate body which can assume contractual obligations. In order to meet this need, the Georgia Tech Research Institute has recently been organized as a successor to the earlier Industrial Devel-

<sup>3</sup> *Annual Report of the Regents, 1935, p. 56.*

opment Council, which was formed several years ago to serve a similar end.

"It is the purpose of the Institute to implement and coordinate the utilization of Georgia Tech research facilities by those industries, associations, government agencies, or individuals who may require these services in the search for new or better products, in the development of technical processes, or in the prosecution of fundamental research.

"The Institute is a nonprofit organization, separately incorporated under the laws of the State of Georgia and closely integrated with the Georgia School of Technology. Its board of trustees consists of four members selected from the Georgia Tech faculty, four members from the Georgia Tech alumni organizations, and four members from industry at large. The present Board of Trustees is comprised as follows: Preston Arkwright, Chairman of the Board, Georgia Power Co.; Fuller E. Callaway, Jr., President, Callaway Community Foundation; Cherry L. Emerson, Dean of Engineering, Georgia School of Technology; M. A. Ferst, President, M. A. Ferst, Ltd.; Frank A. Hooper, Jr., Judge, Superior Court, Atlanta Circuit; Raymond A. Jones, Vice President, J. A. Jones Construction Co., Inc.; Frank H. Neely, Chairman of the Board, Sixth Federal Reserve District; Gerald A. Rosselot, Director, State Engineering Experiment Station, Georgia School of Technology; Robert I. Sarbacher, Dean of Graduate Division, Georgia School of Technology; Blake R. Van Leer, President, Georgia School of Technology; Robert H. White, Jr., President, Southern Wood Preserving Co.; and George J. Yundt, Retired Treasurer, Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co.

"The officers of the Institute are Fuller E. Callaway, Jr., Chairman of the Board; Blake R. Van Leer, Vice-Chairman of the Board; Harry L. Baker, Jr., President; Gerald A. Rosselot, Director of Research and Secretary; and Cherry L. Emerson, Treasurer.



### "FACILITIES

"Normally, the research and development work on projects which the Institute accepts is conducted through use of the research facilities of the Georgia School of Technology. However, the charter of the Institute permits it to enlist such other assistance as may be required.

"Industrial research and development on the campus of Georgia Tech are directed by the State Engineering Experiment Station, whose modern Research Building contains the special laboratories, pilot plant floor, machine shops, design department, and other installations required to supplement the research facilities of the School.

"In the prosecution of industrial research and development, the Station has available and utilizes the extensive technical facilities of the departments of Aeronautical Engineering, Architecture, Biology and Public Health Engineering, Ceramic Engineering, Chemistry, Chemical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Economics and Social Science, Electrical Engineering, Engineering Drawing and Mechanics, Geology, Industrial Engineering, Industrial Management, Mathematics, Mechanical Engineering, Physics, Psychology, and Textile Engineering.

"The School library, one of the finest and most complete collections of technical books and journals in the country, affords a primary tool for research. All of these facilities will be coordinated by the State Engineering Experiment Station and made available on a contractual basis through the services of the Georgia Tech Research Institute.

### "PERSONNEL

"The research staff of the Institute, through its relations with Georgia Tech, includes the full-time staff of the State Engineering Experiment Station and its faculty advisors, associates, consultants, assistants, and technicians. Thus the Insti-

tute has available trained engineers and scientists who are engaged in full-time research; faculty members of all the departments of Georgia Tech, men who are highly trained in their various fields of technology; graduate students who may use their technical proficiencies in applied research while they gain additional scientific training; and technicians who are trained to perform the various routine tasks required for the successful prosecution of research.

#### "CONTRACTUAL RELATIONS

"The officers and staff of the Georgia Tech Research Institute are available for consultation with anyone interested in utilizing the research and development facilities of Georgia Tech. All discussions of such programs are held in complete confidence. When preliminary discussions yield a mutually-satisfactory understanding, a contract is then executed between the Georgia Tech Research Institute and the organization or individual.

"The sponsor of research at Georgia Tech is completely protected on patent rights, which may be exclusively assigned to him. Adequate Institute-employee agreements, proper notebooks and record procedures, a strict policy of avoiding conflicts of interest, and close contact with patent counsel are instruments through which such protection is maintained.

"Regular reports of progress and findings are rendered during the period of each contract. Upon termination of a contract, a final, detailed report is submitted.

"Each contract specifies a maximum expenditure for the term agreed upon in the course of definition of the project. Expenses are payable monthly upon submission of a statement and include the following items: (a) actual sums paid as compensation to the Institute's staff and agents who are employed on the project; (b) costs of special equipment, supplies, travel, and other directly-chargeable incidental expenses; and (c) a fixed percentage of item (a) to cover over-

head and administrative expenses involved in the performance of the project.

#### "PUBLICATION

"The Georgia Tech Research Institute believes that outstanding scientific achievements should be reported, since only in this manner can the storehouse of available information be replenished and the merit of the School and its staff be properly assessed. Consequently, it urges the publication of such material wherever feasible. Since secrecy is obviously required on certain types of projects, however, the Institute will contract to hold all information confidential until publication is mutually agreeable.

"Although the Georgia Tech Research Institute has been activated only recently, promising results have already been obtained. It is anticipated that this organization will be instrumental in developing mutually-beneficial relations between industry and the Georgia School of Technology."



## 23. TECHWOOD

IN THE EARLY 1930's, AN IMPORTANT EVENT OCCURRED affecting the welfare of Georgia Tech. The Housing Division of the Federal Public Works Administration, partly to combat the nation-wide depression and partly to show by demonstration projects throughout the country how to solve the question of urban low-rent housing, recommended fifty of these groups in thirty-five cities. That part of the City of Atlanta adjacent to the campus and extending toward the south for several blocks had long been an eyesore and had deteriorated until it had practically become a slum area. It presented, therefore, an ideal location for the purpose the federal authorities had in mind for the demonstration of their housing plans. The section had been a problem to Georgia Tech authorities since the beginning of the school, a problem aggravated by the fact that it was their purpose to go northward with the plans for campus development. This general idea is undoubtedly wise, but it should probably be modified to include at least the properties on the south between North Avenue and the Techwood and Howell projects.

As Georgia Tech's president, therefore, I was vitally interested and took an active part in the movement inaugurated by a group of leading citizens to clean up this area and use it for an object-lesson to demonstrate the value of the Public

Works Administration through the Housing Division. The governmental effort in this state was greatly aided by the fact that it was able to make use of the superior knowledge and intelligence of Charles F. (Chuck) Palmer, who had studied the subject in Europe as well as America and had a nationwide reputation as an authority on housing.

A committee was formed which held its initial meetings in the First National Bank until it secured its own offices. Preparations were made for an impressive beginning with Secretary of the Interior Harold F. Ickes present to make the address and also to dynamite the first of the slum structures which were to give place to the handsome group now forming one of the show places of Atlanta, inspected by visitors almost daily from all over the country.

This and other units constructed are described in detail in the government pamphlet, *Urban Housing, The Story of the P.W.A. Housing Division, 1933-36*, Bulletin No. 2. The architects for Atlanta were Flippen Burge, Georgia Tech alumnus, B.S. in Architecture, Class of 1916, and P. D. Stevens of 1919. Both were especially sympathetic and helpful in responding to the wishes of Georgia Tech's president, and particularly so in securing among the buildings a fine dormitory with 189 rooms. Thorne Flagler was the building manager, D. A. Calhoun, the district supervisor, and the J. A. Jones Construction Company was awarded the contract for the Project. The dormitory cost \$250,000, and was built without expense to the school. It furnishes much-needed accommodations for several hundred students. It is the only building of this kind in any of the housing projects thus far constructed.

Many of the following details about this important Atlanta unit are taken from the pamphlet *Urban Housing*: "The Techwood Homes Project was originally submitted by Techwood, Inc. as a limited dividend project. When it became

apparent that it could be handled more expeditiously by the Federal Government, it was included in the Housing Division's program of Federal Projects, and the investment was approximately three million dollars.

"The area occupied by Techwood Homes as stated is adjacent to the Georgia School of Technology. It was formerly a wretched district, crowded with run-down insanitary frame shanties, lying between a good residential section and downtown Atlanta. These slums are now replaced by a park-like development with buildings facing Techwood Drive, leading to the campus. The buildings occupy but twenty-five per cent of the twenty-five acre site, and are of fireproof construction with brick exteriors and stone trim in a modified Georgian style. There are twenty-three buildings arranged in eleven groups: 7 courts of group houses, 13 three-story apartment buildings, a dormitory, a play-ground shelter and an administration building with offices, stores and equipment for a clinic. There are 604 family units besides the 189 dormitory rooms accommodating 309 students of Georgia Tech. The Project has 396 three-room, 128 four-room, 53 five-room and 26 six-room apartments; 185 garages are provided for the use of the tenants."

In the main building, the government authorities placed a bronze tablet unveiled by President Roosevelt at the dedication two years later. It reads:

TECHWOOD

Built by the Federal Emergency  
Administration of Public Works  
Franklin Delano Roosevelt, President  
of the United States of America  
Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior  
Horatio B. Hackett, Director of Housing

## TECHWOOD ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON HOUSING:

M. L. Brittain	Chairman
C. F. Palmer	Vice-Chairman
John S. Candler, II	Secretary

## OTHER MEMBERS:

John S. Cohen  
Wiley L. Moore  
Reginald S. Fleet  
Herbert Porter  
Clark Howell  
George I. Simons  
J. Sid Tiller

Burge & Stevens, Architects

J. A. Jones Construction Company, Contractor

Begun in 1933

Completed in 1935

This Techwood Development attracted nation-wide attention from the first, and it contains such possibilities for guidance and aid that even now, in this time of housing shortage ten years later, more should be added to the picture already presented. Hardly any one effort in the lifetime of the school did more to improve the campus surroundings. Distinguished visitors—from our own land as well as from foreign countries—came to inspect the new government project. Among the earliest of these was a European group headed by Sir Raymond Unwin, noted British housing authority.

To add to the interest when the work was begun, the fiery Secretary of the Interior, Harold Ickes, as previously stated, came from Washington to touch the fuse that dynamited the first of the old tenement houses to be blown up to make way for the new structures. This occurred on Saturday, September 29, 1934. Afterward, the Secretary accompanied by Colonel Horatio B. Hackett, Director of Housing, delivered a radio

address, and visited the Housing Project at Atlanta University.

Colonel F. J. Paxon, the head of the Presidents' Club, entertained the party at luncheon, and afterwards they were the guests of Georgia Tech at Grant Field during the football game with Clemson College. The self-styled "Old Curmudgeon"—and he was just that to all malefactors and opponents of civic progress—proved a helpful ally when difficulties continually arose to beset the progress of this outstanding "new deal" movement. Even many of those who were friendly in the beginning interposed obstacles, legal and political, as the work progressed.

And here it must be re-emphasized that the chief credit for the success of the undertaking must be given to the chairman of the executive committee, Mr. C. F. (Chuck) Palmer, for his skill and superior knowledge in surmounting the difficulties continually arising. It was only natural, therefore, that he was made U.S. Co-ordinator of Defense Housing for the duration of the emergency sometime later.

As stated, in addition to Secretary Ickes, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt came to Atlanta on November 29, 1936, for the dedication exercises of the Techwood buildings. With Mrs. Roosevelt, his son James, and Senators George and Russell, he rode along Techwood Drive, inspecting the units of the history-making project, and entered Grant Field, where he addressed the thousands assembled to hear the Chief Magistrate. He was the eighth president to visit the city. The first was Millard Fillmore (then Vice-President) who came in 1848. The second was Rutherford B. Hayes in 1877 and Mr. Hayes came again a few years later. Grover Cleveland came twice, first to the Piedmont Exposition in 1887 and again in 1895. President Benjamin Harrison visited Atlanta on April 7, 1891. Theodore Roosevelt came first in 1905 mainly to see his mother's old home at near-by Roswell. The others, according to the *Atlanta Journal* in its issue of November 29, 1935, were



William McKinley in 1898, William H. Taft in 1911, and Warren Harding in 1922.

Mrs. Roosevelt paid a return visit to Techwood on March 10, 1937, and after inspection and inquiry about the living costs, walked with her escort into the Georgia Tech Y.M.C.A. auditorium where the State College Administrative Council was meeting. As related by the *Atlanta Georgian* of March 6, 1937, her unexpected appearance "startled the speaker, Professor Allen of G.S.C.W., and Chancellor Sanford, who was presiding. The members of the council, composed of educators from all over the State, recognized her almost immediately, and stood up in a body to greet and to applaud her." After a moment's confusion, I introduced her, and she laughingly asked what we were talking about when she entered. Chancellor Sanford replied that we were revamping the Survey Course in Social Science for the University System. She displayed interest in the subject and discussed it at some length before leaving.

For several reasons, therefore, Georgia Tech will always be grateful for the success of the delicate and difficult task brought to completion by the building of the Techwood Project: First, the acquisition of a handsome new dormitory, costing at the time a quarter of a million dollars, and now worth twice as much; second, the removal of a group of slattern, ill-appearing slum houses near her campus; third, the creation of the first and at this date the best and most attractive of the government's building projects; fourth, a possibility which has been mentioned discreetly more than once that possibly and particularly if the Republicans regained political power—and how much that would sweeten the pill—the Government might turn over not only the dormitory but all the apartments as well to the Georgia School of Technology. Possibly a dream but one which I think may come true with the bitter partisan feeling against the New Deal.

The Public Works Administration granted aid from the

federal government at first for revenue-producing buildings such as dormitories, and later for laboratories and class-room structures to the amount of forty-five per cent of the cost. With this aid and with trust funds new buildings were soon constructed, the following being the first at Georgia Tech:

Addition to the Chemistry Building	\$40,000
Auditorium-Gymnasium (in part)	93,000
Engineering Drawing Building	130,000
Civil Engineering Building	150,000
Clark Howell Dormitory	106,000
George W. Harrison, Jr., Dormitory	100,000
Engineering Experiment Station	100,000
Athletic Office Building	50,000



## 24. A RECORD OF DISTINGUISHED SERVICE

HUMAN NATURE BEING WHAT IT IS, IT HAS LONG BEEN thought wise to confer honors, medals, and prizes upon students who have distinguished themselves in scholarship. It is hoped that, in some measure at least, this recognition of the chief work of an educational institution may serve to lend to it something of the glamor that attends the exploits of the hero on the football field. With this in mind, as well as with the thought of binding more closely the ties between the alumnus and his Alma Mater, the Georgia Tech administrative head decided in 1934 to present during future commencement exercises honorary awards to men who had achieved outstanding success in their chosen fields, and who were also marked by devotion to the best interests of the Georgia School of Technology.

From the beginning, the superior quality of the training given made itself evident. Among the first students to graduate was George Gordon Crawford, and before long he was the president of the great Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company of Birmingham, and recognized as "The First Citizen of Alabama." He would have been the first recipient of the honor but for his death. Floyd Furlow, another early graduate, who achieved national note as a great industrial leader when he became the director of the Otis Elevator

Company, would likewise have been on the list but for the same sad reason. The awards made to date are listed here:

1934—L. W. (CHIP) ROBERT, JR., CLASS OF 1908

*Citation*

The faculty of the Georgia School of Technology believe rather in earned than complimentary degrees. However, we expect to give meritorious service awards annually to the alumnus marked by eminence in his field and unusual devotion to the institution. Therefore, today, it is my pleasant duty to present the first of these to Lawrence Wood Robert, Jr., who through the electric spark of individuality is better known as "Chip" Robert. In our opinion, he is the finest example we have of devoted service to the Georgia School of Technology. Year after year, he has expended time and effort in behalf of this institution and his love has not been lessened by reason of his work as one of the South's leading engineers or his more recent elevation to the high position of Assistant Treasurer of the United States.

1935—FERD M. KAUFMAN, CLASS OF 1894

On the occasion of the presentation of this award, reference was made to the long-continued loyalty of Ferd M. Kaufman to everything connected with the school. Especially was this true with regard to the football team. He was a familiar figure, not only at all those games played in Atlanta but also in the New England States or those on the Pacific coast as well. During his student years, he had been a member of one of the school's first teams. When the Naval Armory was being planned—largely, at first, to aid with athletic necessities—several thousand dollars were needed on one occasion to meet some of the government requirements and Alumnus Kaufman furnished the financial help desired.

## 1936—WILLIAM H. GLENN, CLASS OF 1891

During the graduating exercises on Monday, June 8, Mr. Glenn, President of the Southeastern Compress and Warehouse Company, was cited in these words: "It is with pleasure that we recognize your fidelity to the principles of truth and honor instilled through the precepts of a noble father and the best traditions of your Alma Mater. With pride, we have seen your career plainly illustrated by adherence to the finest business principles and your life marked by devotion to the best standards of a Southern gentleman. Added to these virtues there has been evidence always of loyalty to the Georgia School of Technology during your life as a student, alumnus, and trustee. So today, it is our pleasure to present this token of appreciation which bears upon one side the words "Honor, Duty, Achievement" and on the other the following inscription: "To honor one who through good deeds has served his Alma Mater."

## 1937—ROBERT TYRE (BOBBY) JONES, CLASS OF 1922

Atlanta's Golf King, noted as her First Citizen in the world of sports, received the award on June 14. He served as President of the National Georgia Tech Alumni Association and on its different boards. During the presentation, I said: "It is with pride that the Georgia School of Technology gives this recognition to one of our most famous alumni, Robert Tyre Jones, Jr. A member of the British Parliament once said to me that Bobby Jones was the best-loved American that ever visited England."

## 1938—ROBERT GREGG, CLASS OF 1905

The Distinguished Service Plaque was presented to Robert Gregg on June 13, Commencement Day. After graduation from Georgia Tech in 1905 and from Cornell in 1906, Mr. Gregg entered the steel business. Through hard work and

ability, he was promoted until he became president of the Atlantic Steel Company. He was then made vice-president of the U.S. Steel Company in New York, and later was elected to his present position as the head of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company of Birmingham, Alabama. As student and alumnus, he was noted for his leadership in the classroom, as an old football star, and for service on various boards, culminating in the presidency of the National Alumni Association.

1939—Y. FRANK FREEMAN, CLASS OF 1910

One of the best-loved products of Georgia Tech received the Distinguished Service Award on June 5. He was a member of the baseball team and active in student publications and other activities. After graduation, he advanced steadily until as executive vice-president of Paramount Pictures in Hollywood his salary is among the highest paid in the country—even if through tax laws it is largely taken over by the government. He served as president of the National Alumni Association of Georgia Tech and of the Foundation Board and as a trustee.

1940—WILLIAM A. ALEXANDER, CLASS OF 1912

Since 1920, this gentleman has been football coach and head of our Department of Physical Training Education. All too frequently there is a scarcely veiled antagonism between the athletic heads and scholastic leaders of a college or university. Fortunately, for us this has not been the case since Coach Alex has been the head of our athletic staff. I bear testimony to the fact that he has worked in happy co-operation with the teaching staff and governing authorities of the school. At the Rose Bowl in 1929 and the Orange Bowl in 1939 his leadership and skill attracted national admiration. Few, if any, of our alumni have brought more credit to Georgia Tech, and it gives me pleasure to present this 1940 award

"To honor one who through good deeds has served his Alma Mater."

1941—FRANK H. NEELY, CLASS OF 1904

On Monday, June 9, the Distinguished Service Award was made to this energetic alumnus on Commencement Day. Frank Henry Neely was the son of the first superintendent of the schools of Rome, Georgia. For years, he has been the executive vice-president and manager of Rich's. His field of public service has been extensive. He is chairman of the Board of the Federal Reserve Bank, member of the National Bureau of Economic Research, chairman of the Fulton County Planning System, and has held other positions showing the high regard in which he is held by the city, state, and nation.

1942—JAMES FULTON TOWERS, CLASS OF 1901

The citation for this year states that Georgia Tech has reason to be proud of two students from the same family. "One of these is Rear Admiral John Henry Towers, Chief of the nation's Bureau of Aeronautics, who left this institution in 1902 to enter the U.S. Naval Academy. Today, we are honoring his older brother, James, who after ten years of service with the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, has become President of Ford, Bacon and Davis Company of New York City."

1943—War conditions prevented an award.

1944—WILLIAM HARRISON HIGHTOWER, CLASS OF 1909

A leader during his student days at Georgia Tech, he was president of the Y.M.C.A., a star member of the football and baseball teams. A graduate of the Textile Department he has attained national prominence among his associates, being elected president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association at its meeting on April 12, 1944. During the previ-

ous year, due to his able leadership, there was completed the effort to secure \$500,000 from the Textile Manufacturers of Georgia. As expressed in a resolution of appreciation introduced at a meeting of the Alumni Executive Board by Robert H. White, Jr., and Baxter Maddox, "This represents one of the finest acts of public service performed by any Georgia Tech alumnus since the founding of the institution," and one of its principal purposes is to aid the Textile Department at the Georgia School of Technology.

1945—FRANK MARTIN SPRATLIN, BORN WILKES COUNTY, GA.  
September 22, 1885

*Citation*

Frank Martin Spratlin, for your untiring energy in behalf of your Alma Mater; for your supervision, direction and guidance of the Georgia Tech Radio Station, WGST; for your work on the Board of Regents, Georgia Tech Development Committee, wherein you have ably assisted in doubling the amount of land owned by your Alma Mater; for your service as a member of the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia; for your friendliness, your outstanding character; for your high sense of honor and duty; for your great citizenship in Atlanta; and for your many outstanding achievements, you are awarded this Distinguished Service Medal by your Alma Mater.

The Department of Architecture of the Georgia School of Technology which had from its establishment taken high rank received "The University Medal" for the best record of accomplishment in the teaching of architecture during the year 1938-39. This award was made by the Société des Architectes Diplômés par le Gouvernement Français, Groupe Américain, an organization, composed of architects who have received diplomas from the Beaux-Arts Institute of Design in Paris. The award was based on the record of student work



sent to the Beaux-Arts Institute of Design in New York during the year in competition with other architectural schools of the United States. There are fifty or more of these of collegiate rank.

Besides the head, Professor Harold Bush-Brown, members of the Design Staff were singled out for special mention: Paul M. Heffernan, graduate of Iowa State College and Harvard and Paris prize winner in 1935; Matt L. Jorgensen, graduate of the University of California and Harvard. In addition to this distinction for the school and department, news had come of an individual honor as well. A. Clark Hudson was awarded the silver medal from the Beaux-Arts Institute of Design of New York for receiving the highest number of point awards in the United States for student work.

On February 13-15, 1939, Georgia Tech was the host college of the important Institute of Citizenship sponsored also by Agnes Scott and Emory University. John Temple Graves II, nationally prominent newspaper writer and lecturer of Birmingham, Alabama, made the opening address. Alumnus Robert Gregg, from the same city, was joint speaker with Governor Rivers on the closing night of the session. Some other prominent Tech men who took part in this important institute were Charles A. Collier, vice-president of the Georgia Power Company, alumnus of 1909; J. B. McCrary of '91; Hammond Hardin, president of the Association of Manufacturers of Chilled Car Wheels, New York, Class of 1900; Dr. Harold Bunger of the Georgia Tech Experiment Station; Professor Harry Vaughan, Class of 1923; and Frank Neely of the Federal Reserve Bank.

William J. Forsythe, editor, thought that the greatest evidence of progress at this time was the wide-spread recognition of the new student publication, *The Georgia Tech Engineer*. Dr. Phil Narmore, always devoted to the best interests of the school, was particularly helpful in forwarding the welfare of this new and important publication.

The staff of the new Experiment Station, just built on Cherry Street, manifested much interest in various research projects, among them one on the utilization of domestic flax, a co-operative effort in connection with the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Dr. H. A. Wyckoff, head of the Department of Biology, emphasized the importance of the new degree, Bachelor of Science in Public Health Engineering. Beginning with the school-year of 1938, this important course was about equally divided among civil engineering, chemistry, biology, and mechanical engineering. For a week during each autumn in co-operation with the State Department of Public Health, Dr. Wyckoff conducted short courses for the Water and Sewage officials of Georgia. In addition to the theoretical training given, practical application was afforded through the enthusiastic co-operation of the officials of the Atlanta Water Works.

Professor R. S. King and the staff of the Mechanical Engineering Department for years conducted short courses in welding which were widely attended and appreciated by the public.

Professor C. A. Jones, of the Textile Department, wisely has always kept "open house" for the cotton manufacturers of the state—and beyond.

In the ceramic field, until interrupted by the war necessities of the government, the work so well begun by Dr. Arthur Van Henry has been carried on by his successors, Professor W. Harry Vaughan and Dr. Lane Mitchell with resultant benefit to the state. It has been resumed since the emergency under the direction of Dr. Mitchell.

Professor Thomas H. Quigley, head of the Department of Industrial Education, through his connection with the vocational training of the Smith-Hughes measure, kept the school in close touch with our manufacturing interests until he was summoned by the government to active effort related to

World War II. His service has always been outstanding.

The Department of Civil Engineering co-operates with Atlanta, Fulton County, and the State Highway Department. The *Atlanta Journal* stated editorially that in one year this division of the school had enabled Fulton County to save \$60,000 mainly by testing and selecting paving materials.

Two of the greatest electrical companies in the country have for years offered positions to every available Georgia Tech graduate. At present, our Professor M. A. Honnell is co-operating with Station WGST in experiments of great importance connected with frequency modulation and television.

These and many others of the faculty expend their skill and devotion in educational duties not merely on the campus and in the class-room, but in many other ways throughout the state. Mention may not be attempted of the hundreds of prizes of various kinds received by the students. One, however, may be recorded by way of illustration.

The *Blue Print*, published each summer, was from the beginning marked by unusual excellence. Impartial testimony to this effect was seen when the 1930 edition, Editors Frederic Roberts and S. G. Goodwynne, won the first prize, a handsome silver vase offered by the National Scholastic Press Association for the best Annual in its division. Not only so, but the distinction was won for three successive years following, and therefore the prize became the permanent possession of the school, and occupies a prominent place in the president's office. The 1931 award, Editors Fred S. Stephenson and J. W. Griffith, was made after a close contest with the *Dome* of Notre Dame, which was awarded second prize. Stanford University was third.

A distinct public service of great value has been rendered for years by the freshman football teams of Georgia Tech and the University of Georgia. In 1932 the Scottish Rite Hospital faced serious financial trouble, and its leading supporters,

W. C. Wardlaw, Thomas C. Law, and Robert Gregg, appealed to Coach Alexander and Director A. J. Stegeman to let them have the benefit of the receipts from a football game between the freshman teams of the two institutions. The first was played on Thanksgiving Day in 1933, and the series has been continued since that date except for some minor readjustments due to war conditions. For instance, in 1943 it was necessary to use the Tech B. Team and the Tenth Armored Division and, in 1944, to have as one of the contestants the University of the South at Sewanee.

The receipts for the hospital have been surprisingly generous, ranging from \$5,000 from the first game to \$18,805 in the year 1941.

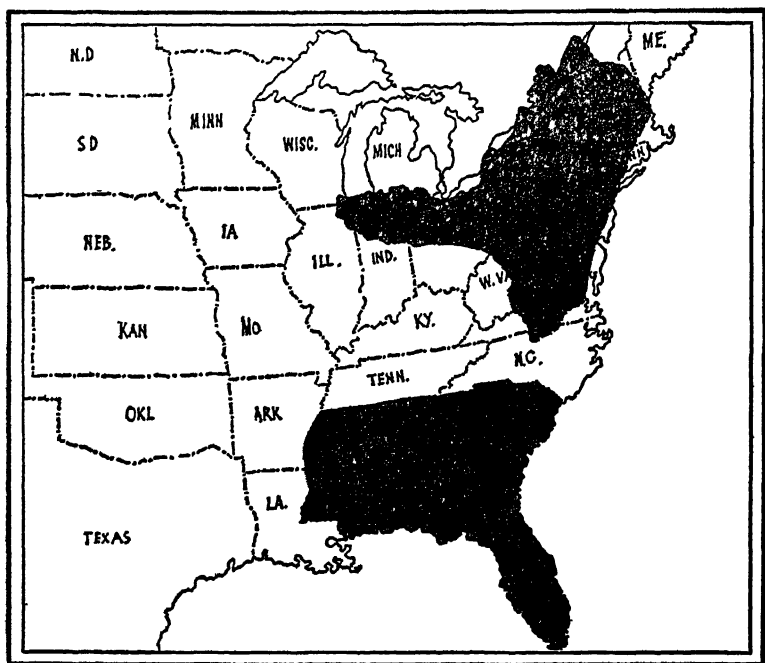
Ralph McGill's popular slogan has been effective in aiding the appeal since the beginning when he wrote the stirring editorial on the text, "Strong Legs Run that Weak Legs May Walk." Frank Spratlin, Robert Scott, and Robert Wilby have been vigorous promoters in recent years. The directors give a banquet to the teams after each game, and Eugene Gunby and the Hospital Alumni present a silver cup to the victorious captain.

Another movement in which Georgia Tech participated was the organizing of a university center to increase the opportunity for graduate study in Georgia.

On September 24, 1939, our sister institution, Agnes Scott College, celebrated her Fiftieth Anniversary. On that occasion, President J. R. McCain published a booklet setting forth that institution's part in a movement frequently discussed with the heads of Emory, Georgia Tech, the University of Georgia, and other institutions. Two illustrations were used which present graphically the contrast between the wealthy and famous educational institutions of the Northeast and the weaker and less powerful establishments of the kind in this section. The endowment of the former was dis-

closed to be more than \$700,000,000, while the latter could show less than \$28,000,000.

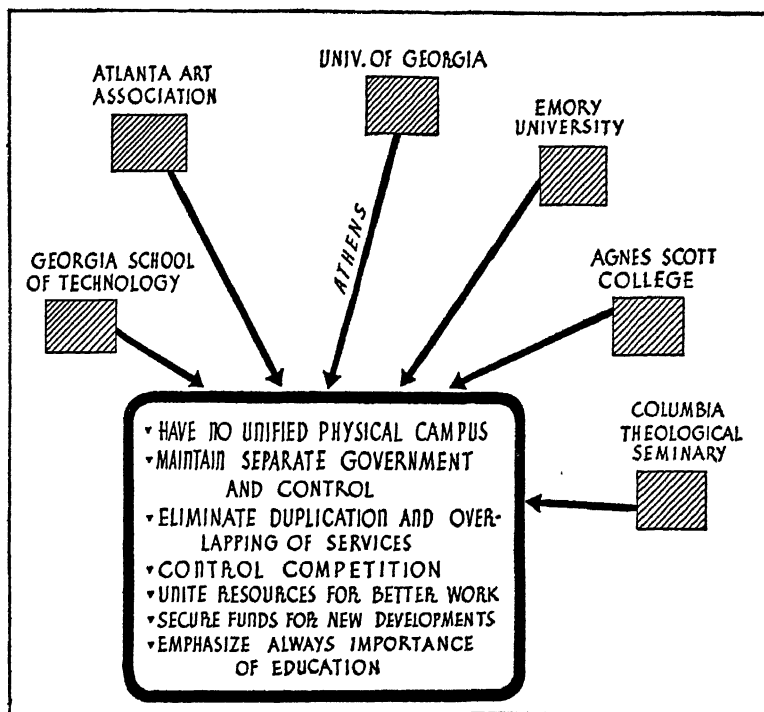
The discrepancy—more than thirty times as great—was shown particularly in research and graduate work, in which the North year by year was draining many of the best minds



*The need for a University Center in the Southeast as shown by the contrasting groups of States in the Northeast and in the Southeast. Courtesy of Agnes Scott College.*

away from the South, with increasing impoverishment of Southern life. With this difference in wealth, individual institutions plainly could not hope to compete, but the thought occurred to these college heads that perhaps a plan of co-operative effort might be worked out to form a solution. The General Education Board, always interested in problems of

Southern education, was consulted and manifested a willingness to assist. In May, 1938, this body suggested a trip to Toronto, Canada, to inspect the most successful instances of co-operative work among educational institutions in Amer-



*Chart showing the institutions participating in the University Center project, with a statement of their purposes. Courtesy of Agnes Scott College.*

ica. The Board not only carefully planned the journey, but also paid the expenses of these educators and also invited several prominent business men to see with their own eyes the result of united effort. Later, in October, thirteen members of the faculties of Emory, Agnes Scott, the High

Museum, the University of Georgia, Columbia Theological Seminary, and Georgia Tech were authorized to make the same inspection trip. Dr. A. R. Mann of the General Education Board was also present.

The University of Toronto has to its credit, among other things, the isolation of insulin by Banting and Best, a boon to the thousands afflicted with diabetes. Its most remarkable characteristic, however, is its illustration of how a number of comparatively small colleges in one region could put aside their prejudices, provincialism, political and even denominational differences, avoid overlapping, and combine their resources into one strong University System. It is composed of the following units:

The State University

The State College

Victoria—a Methodist University

Trinity—an Episcopal University

St. Michael's—a Catholic College

Knox—a Presbyterian Theological School

Wycliffe—an Episcopal Divinity School

In addition there is an exchange of work and co-operation with ten other schools in the province. It is operated and controlled by a Board of Governors and a Senate, composed of the Chancellor and the President, and, in addition, twenty-two members, appointed by the Lieutenant-governor of the province.

Other co-operating institutions were visited but Toronto is the leading example of the best the country affords of strength through united educational effort. Conferences have been held during the months that have passed in order to learn if it were legally possible to establish a great university center in the Atlanta area. Some progress has been made especially between Emory and Agnes Scott, but it is difficult

under our present laws for state and denominational colleges really to co-operate and at the same time preserve the identity desired. It is a bright dream, however, and may be possible of realization. If so, our young men and young women will no longer have to go North for their advanced degrees, and here at home we shall have really competent laboratories interested in developing Georgia products and Southern life and civilization.





## 25. THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

AFTER FIFTY YEARS OF USEFULNESS MARKED BY UNUSUAL distinction from the very beginning, the trustees, faculty, and student-body of Georgia Tech decided to celebrate the anniversary with exercises befitting the occasion. Representatives from many of the oldest and most distinguished colleges and universities throughout the country were present and the newspapers were laudatory in their comments. There was a fine tribute in the *New York Times*, a column written by Frank P. Graves, the Commissioner of Education of New York.

The program consisted of academic, social, and athletic events—the last including a football game and golf and tennis matches—and deserves to be recorded here not only by reason of its interest but also because of its historic value. It was our first and greatest assemblage of our college associates in the history of the institution. Among the official delegates, many of whom were alumni, were representatives of the Army, the Navy, the Judiciary, the Department of the Interior, and a long list of colleges, universities, and learned societies.

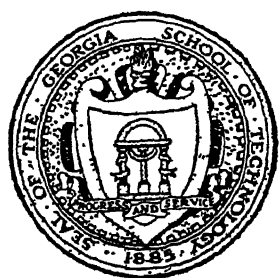
The complete program follows:



The President  
and  
The Faculty  
of the  
Georgia School of Technology  
request the honor of your presence  
at the Celebration  
of the  
Fiftieth Anniversary  
of the founding of the Institution  
October seventh and eighth  
Nineteen hundred thirty-eight  
Please reply.

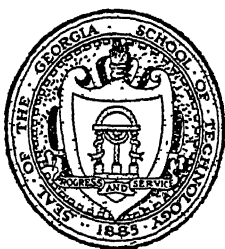
*Fiftieth*

ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES



GEORGIA SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY

*1888-1938*



*Celebrating*  
*The Fiftieth Anniversary*  
*of the Founding of the*  
*Georgia School of Technology*



*Atlanta, Georgia*  
*October 7-8, 1938*

Exhibits showing technical and scientific progress will be open all day on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday in the Naval Armory and in various department buildings on the campus as follows:

## NAVAL ARMORY

FIFTY YEARS OF ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT

SCALE MODEL OF THE FIRST CAMPUS

SCALE MODEL OF THE PRESENT CAMPUS

TALKING LIGHT BEAM

MODEL OF THE U. S. S. SAVANNAH

UNITED STATES NAVY EXHIBIT

TELEPHONE EXHIBIT

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE FARM AND INDUSTRY

BLAST FURNACE IN OPERATION

THE USES OF NATURAL GAS

ELECTRIC POWER EXHIBIT

MODERN MILITARY TANK

GEORGIA PRODUCTS EXHIBIT

GEORGIA TEXTILES EXHIBIT

## MECHANICAL ENGINEERING BUILDING

THE PURIFICATION OF AIR

COOLING TOWER

DIESEL ENGINES

## ELECTRICAL BUILDING

MAGNETIC PEG

MELTING OF IRON IN WATER

## GUGGENHEIM SCHOOL OF AERONAUTICS

LARGE WIND TUNNEL

## ACADEMIC BUILDING

VOICE RECORDING

AMPLIFYING SYSTEM

## CERAMICS BUILDING

THE MAKING OF POTTERY

## CHEMICAL ENGINEERING BUILDING

THE MAKING OF RAYON

## ARCHITECTURE DEPARTMENT

ALUMNI EXHIBIT (CIVIL ENGINEERING BUILDING)

STUDENT EXHIBIT (PHYSICS BUILDING)

## MILITARY BUILDING

MILITARY EXHIBIT

## PHYSICS BUILDING

SHOW OF SCIENTIFIC MAGIC

## Friday, October Seventh



REGISTRATION . . . . . GEORGIA TECH Y. M. C. A.

2:00 P. M. . . . . GOLF MATCH

EAST LAKE COUNTRY CLUB

*Bobby Jones, '22; Charlie Yates, '35;  
Watts Gunn, '27; and T. R. Garlington, '21*

2:00 P. M. . . . . TENNIS MATCH

GEORGIA TECH TENNIS COURTS

*Russell Bobbitt, '40, vs. Bryan Grant*

2:00 P. M. . . . . MOTOR TOUR

*Guided tour of Atlanta for visitors, assembling at Biltmore  
Hotel and terminating at Executive Mansion*

2:00 P. M. (and at intervals thereafter)

SHOW OF SCIENTIFIC MAGIC

PHYSICS LECTURE ROOM

*Professor J. H. Howey and Professor Harold Friedman*

5:00 P. M. . . . . RECEPTION

*Reception by Governor and Mrs. E. D. Rivers  
for Official Delegates*

6:00 P. M. . . . . TEA DANCE

AUDITORIUM

*Red Norvo and his orchestra with Mildred Bailey*

8:00 P. M. . . . . PRESIDENT'S DINNER FOR ALUMNI

GEORGIA TECH DINING HALL

*Frank Spratlin, '07, Toastmaster  
Maxwell Berry, '02; L. W. Robert, '08; Frank Hooper, '16; and  
Ivan Allen, Jr., '34*

10:00 P. M. . . . . DANCE

AUDITORIUM

*Red Norvo and his orchestra with Mildred Bailey*

*Saturday, October Eighth*



## COMMEMORATION EXERCISES

### AUDITORIUM

9:15 A. M. . . . . ACADEMIC PROCESSION

Forming at Georgia Tech Y. M. C. A.

9:30 A. M. . . . . CONVOCATION  
PROCESSIONAL—"Grand March" from *Aida* (Verdi)

*Organist: Dr. Ben J. Potter, A.R.C.O. (London)*

HONORABLE MARION SMITH

Chairman of the Board of Regents of the University  
System of Georgia, Presiding

### INVOCATION

THE RIGHT REVEREND H. J. MIKELL  
Bishop of the Diocese of Atlanta

### WELCOME

DR. MARION LUTHER BRITTAIN  
President of the Georgia School of Technology



*Saturday, October Eighth*



COMMEMORATION EXERCISES

AUDITORIUM

*"What Georgia Tech Means to the State of Georgia"*

HONORABLE E. D. RIVERS

Governor of the State of Georgia

*"SHOUT ALOUD IN TRIUMPH" (Elgar)*

*Georgia Tech Glee Singers*

*Introduction of Speaker*

S. V. SANFORD

Chancellor of the University System of Georgia

*Address*

FRANK PIERREPONT GRAVES

President of the University of the State of New York  
and President of the Phi Beta Kappa Society

RECESSIONAL . . . *"Marche Militaire" (Schubert)*

*Dr. Ben J. Potter*

## Saturday, October Eighth



12:30 P. M.

PRESIDENT'S LUNCHEON FOR OFFICIAL DELEGATES

GEORGIA TECH DINING HALL

2:30 P. M. . . . . FOOTBALL GAME

GRANT FIELD

Georgia Tech vs. Notre Dame

5:00 P. M. . . . . OPEN HOUSE

*All Fraternities*

5:30 P. M. . . . . TEA DANCE

AUDITORIUM

*Red Norvo and his Orchestra with Mildred Bailey*

9:00 P. M. . . . . FINAL DANCE

AUDITORIUM

*Red Norvo and his Orchestra with Mildred Bailey*

\* \* \*

8:00 P. M. . . . . PHI BETA KAPPA DINNER

GEORGIA TECH DINING HALL

Presentation of charter to the Georgia Phi Beta Kappa Society,  
and Address by National President F. P. Graves

*Dr. M. L. Brittain, State President, presiding*

## Official Delegates



### THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

THE UNITED STATES ARMY . . . Major General Stanley D. Embick  
THE UNITED STATES NAVY . . . . . Rear Admiral W. H. Allen  
THE UNITED STATES JUDICIARY . . . . . Judge Samuel H. Sibley  
THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT  
OF INTERIOR . . . . . Honorable Blanton Winship,  
Governor of Puerto Rico



### COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES IN THE ORDER OF THEIR FOUNDING

1754 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY . . . . . Dean J. W. Barker  
1756 PRINCETON UNIVERSITY . . . . . Robert H. Jones Jr., Alumnus  
1764 BROWN UNIVERSITY . . . . . Eugene W. O'Brien, Alumnus  
1769 DARTMOUTH UNIVERSITY . . Dr. Austin L. Starrett, Alumnus  
1776 HAMPDEN-SYDNEY COLLEGE . Charles D. McKinney, Alumnus  
1780 WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON  
COLLEGE . . . . . Dr. William F. Shallenberger, Alumnus  
1780 PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE . . . . Reverend Charles B. Holder,  
Alumnus  
1795 UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA . . . Judge Shepard Bryan,  
Alumnus  
1801 UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA . . . President Harman W. Caldwell  
1819 UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA . . Dr. Glenville Giddings, Alumnus  
1819 MARYVILLE COLLEGE . . . . President Ralph Waldo Lloyd  
1825 FURMAN UNIVERSITY . . . . . Professor A. G. Griffin  
1830 SPRING HILL COLLEGE . Reverend Father W. D. O'Leary, S. J.,  
President  
1831 LAGRANGE COLLEGE . . . . . President H. T. Quillian  
1832 GETTYSBURG COLLEGE . . . Professor Roy Mundorff, Alumnus  
1833 MERCER UNIVERSITY . . . . . President Spright Dowell  
1836 WESLEYAN COLLEGE . . . . . President Dice R. Anderson  
1836 EMORY UNIVERSITY . . . . . President Harvey W. Cox

## Official Delegates



- 1836 EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE . . Dr. J. L. McGhee, Alumnus  
1838 DUKE UNIVERSITY . . . . . President W. P. Few  
1838 GREENSBORO COLLEGE . . . Mrs. James E. Crockett, Alumna  
1842 UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME . J. A. Northcott, Faculty Member  
1842 MARY BALDWIN COLLEGE . . Mrs. John K. Ottley, Alumna  
1846 UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO . . . Dr. James J. Clark, Alumnus  
1848 UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN . . . Walter Powell, Alumnus  
1853 ROANOKE COLLEGE . . . . . Dr. H. B. Trimble, Alumnus  
1855 THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA . Dr. Dillon Evers, Alumnus  
1855 PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE . . George J. Yundt, Alumnus  
1859 BIRMINGHAM-SOUTHERN COLLEGE . President Raymond R. Paty  
1860 LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY . Walter McGhee, Jr., Alumnus  
1862 NORTH GEORGIA COLLEGE . . . President Jonathan C. Rogers  
1867 UNIVERSITY OF CHATTANOOGA . . President Archie M. Palmer  
1867 UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS . . . . Professor William V. Dunkin,  
Alumnus  
1868 UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA . Dr. Carl Mauelshagen, Alumnus  
1873 SHORTER COLLEGE . . . . . President Paul M. Cousins  
1875 SMITH COLLEGE . . . . . Mrs. S. M. T. Rees, Alumna  
1875 VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY . . . Judge E. Marvin Underwood,  
Alumnus  
1875 SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY . . . John K. Ottley, Alumnus  
1875 BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY . . . Ralph W. Jenson, Alumnus  
1878 BRENAU COLLEGE . . . . . President H. J. Pearce  
1880 UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN  
CALIFORNIA . . . . . Dr. Clinton J. Howard, Alumnus  
1880 ALABAMA STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE,  
Livingston . . . . . President N. F. Greenhill  
1881 DRAKE UNIVERSITY . . . . . Dr. Paul Lineback, Alumnus  
1884 MISSISSIPPI STATE COLLEGE  
FOR WOMEN . . . . . President R. I. Parkinson  
1884 WOFFORD COLLEGE . . . . . Dr. Clarence E. Boyd, Alumnus  
1886 YOUNG HARRIS COLLEGE . . . . . President T. Jack Lance  
1889 CLEMSON COLLEGE . . . . . Dr. R. H. Fike, Alumnus  
1889 AGNES SCOTT COLLEGE . . . . . President J. R. McCain  
1889 GEORGIA STATE COLLEGE  
FOR WOMEN . . . . . President Guy H. Wells

## Official Delegates



- 1891 DREXEL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY . . . Henry B. Dunphey,  
Alumnus
- 1891 LENOIR RHYNE COLLEGE . . . . . W. D. Yelton, Alumnus
- 1891 UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO . . Dean Edgar Hutchinson Johnson,  
Alumnus
- 1892 THE WOMAN'S COLLEGE OF THE UNIVERSITY  
OF NORTH CAROLINA . . . . . Dean W. C. Jackson
- 1895 WINTHROP COLLEGE . . . . . President Shelton Phelps
- 1896 ALABAMA COLLEGE . . . . . President A. F. Harman
- 1897 PIEDMONT COLLEGE . . . . . President George C. Bellingrath
- 1903 UNIVERSITY OF PUERTO RICO . . Governor Blanton Winship,  
Governor of Puerto Rico
- 1902 BERRY COLLEGE . . . . . Director Martha Berry
- 1903 LYNCHBURG COLLEGE . . . Herman N. Thompson, Alumnus
- 1905 UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA . . . . . President John J. Tigert
- 1906 GEORGIA STATE WOMAN'S COLLEGE . President Frank R. Reade
- 1906 SOUTH GEORGIA TEACHERS  
COLLEGE . . . . . President Marvin S. Pittman
- 1906 GEORGIA SOUTHWESTERN COLLEGE . . President Peyton Jacob
- 1906 MIDDLE GEORGIA COLLEGE . . . President L. H. Browning
- 1906 ABRAHAM BALDWIN AGRICULTURAL  
COLLEGE . . . . . President G. H. King
- 1906 SOUTH GEORGIA COLLEGE . . . . . President J. M. Thrash
- 1908 COKER COLLEGE . . . . . President C. Sylvester Green
- 1909 HUNTINGDON COLLEGE . . . . . President Hubert Searcy
- 1912 LOYOLA UNIVERSITY OF NEW  
ORLEANS . . . . . Reverend Father P. A. Roy, S. J., Dean
- 1912 BREWTON-PARKER JUNIOR COLLEGE . . President A. M. Gates
- 1932 ARMSTRONG JUNIOR COLLEGE . . . . . President E. A. Lowe
- 1932 UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF GEORGIA . . . Charles M. Snelling,  
Chancellor Emeritus
- 1932 DIVISION OF GENERAL EXTENSION, UNIVERSITY  
SYSTEM OF GEORGIA . . . . . Director J. C. Wardlaw
- 1932 UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF GEORGIA, EVENING  
COLLEGE . . . . . Director George M. Sparks
- 1933 WEST GEORGIA COLLEGE . . . . . President Irvine S. Ingram
- 1934 AUGUSTA JUNIOR COLLEGE . . . . . President E. W. Hardy
- THE GEORGIA ACADEMY OF SCIENCE . . President Goodrich C. White
- THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS . Frederick H. McDonald

## Committees



Dr. M. L. Brittain, *President*  
*Chairman ex officio*

DEAN W. G. PERRY  
*Chairman*

ADVISORY COMMITTEE  
Dean W. V. Skiles, Dean G. H. Boggs, and  
Registrar H. H. Caldwell

ALUMNI COMMITTEE  
President Frank M. Spratlin, Secretary R. J. Thiesen  
William H. Glenn, Frank H. Neely, Robert Gregg,  
and Robert L. MacDougall

### CHAIRMEN OF SUB-COMMITTEES

H. A. WYCKOFF . . . . . *Commemoration Exercises*  
F. B. WENN . . . . . *Alumni Dinner*  
HAROLD BUNGER  
R. L. SWEIGERT . . . . . *Industrial Exhibits*  
H. B. FRIEDMAN . . . . . *Dances*  
H. K. FULMER . . . . . *Finances*  
D. M. COX . . . . . *Publicity*  
R. P. BLACK . . . . . *Motor Tour*  
CAPT. R. M. FAWELL  
LT. COL. T. H. JONES . . . . . *Marshals of the Day*  
G. W. RAINEY  
J. A. GRIFFIN  
WILLIAM VAN HOUTEN . . . . . *Reception*



## 26. RAMBLIN' WRECK AND ALMA MATER

WRIGHT BRYAN, GRADUATE OF CLEMSON COLLEGE and distinguished editor and foreign correspondent of the *Atlanta Journal*, holds a high place in the writing fraternity. The interest aroused by his cables from the European war front and his experience as a prisoner in German camps, together with his attractive personality, make him a favorite in Atlanta and the whole South as well. Before his departure for the war front, an interesting article from his pen appeared in the columns of his paper on the work of Georgia Tech. It contained the following about the school's battle hymn:

"The Ramblin' Wreck song is something of a libel on the college it helped make famous—Georgia Tech. Far from being a "hell of an engineer," the typical Georgia Tech graduate is likely to be an exceptionally competent engineer, a credit to his college, his state and his profession. Top-flight football teams have frequently helped to publicize Tech but the Institution's good name also rests upon a solid foundation of educational work. The presence of more than 3,000 Georgia Tech men as officers in the armed forces is visible evidence of the school's great service in this national emergency. At least as many other Georgia Tech men—probably more—are doing vital jobs in civilian sectors."

This old battle hymn which never fails to stir the hearts of Georgia Tech men everywhere and which during the war was heard all over the world, ranks among the most famous and popular college songs of the country. Its words bear striking

## 2 Rambling Wreck From Georgia Tech

FRANK ROMAN

INTRO.  
Moderato



Oh, if I had a daugh-ter, sir, — I'd dress her in white and gold, — And  
I wish I had a barrel of rum, and of sug - ar three thous-and pounds, — A

The musical notation for the first line of the song is in 2/4 time. It consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The melody in the treble staff begins with a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B-flat4, and a quarter note A4. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with a quarter note G2, a quarter note F2, a quarter note E2, and a quarter note D2.

take her on the camp - us, sir, to cheer the brave and bold, — But  
col - lege bell to put it in, and a clap-per to stir it round, — I'd

The musical notation for the second line of the song is in 2/4 time. It consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The melody in the treble staff begins with a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B-flat4, and a quarter note A4. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with a quarter note G2, a quarter note F2, a quarter note E2, and a quarter note D2.

if I had a son, sir, — I — tell you what he'd do, He would  
drink to ev' - ry fel - low, — w.h.o. — comes from far and near, I'm a

The musical notation for the third line of the song is in 2/4 time. It consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The melody in the treble staff begins with a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B-flat4, and a quarter note A4. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with a quarter note G2, a quarter note F2, a quarter note E2, and a quarter note D2.



testimony to the keen rivalry of the early days when Georgia Tech first began to challenge the old supremacy of the University of Georgia on the football field.

According to Editor R. J. Thiesen, of the *Alumnus*, there

3

yell to hell with Geor - gia like — his dad - dy used to do.  
 ramb - ling wreck from Geor - gia tech and a hell of an en - gin - eer.

CHORUS

I'm a ramb - ling wreck from Geor - gia tech, and a hell of an en - gin - eer. — A

hell of a hell of a hell of a hell of a hell of an en - gin - eer, — Like

all good jol - ly fel - lows, I drink any whis - key clear, I'm a

ramb - ling wreck from Geor - gia tech and a hell of an en - gin - eer.

is considerable doubt as to when and where in the history of the school the words and music first originated. Alumnus H. D. Cutter, Class of 1892, insists that it was sung in his time. R. L. Bidez, T. E. graduate of 1912, vice-president of the McGowan-Lyons Hardware and Supply Company, Mobile, Alabama, was the student organizer and director of the school's first improvised band in 1908. Mike A. Greenblatt, president of the Fulton Paper Company, states that he came to Georgia Tech in 1910 and organized the first official band, and that it furnished the music at the dedication ceremonies of the new Y.M.C.A. building. When he asked what college songs they were playing, Student Bidez, clarinet player, told him that they were playing the "Ramblin' Wreck" to the tune of an old-time air entitled the "Song of a Gambolier."

"I got him to play it for me and from his rendition, I made the first arrangement and score of the song for the band—a hand-written manuscript—little thinking that it would one day become the nationally recognized battle song of one of the great technological schools of the world and was destined to ring triumphantly from the California Rose Bowl."

Manager Greenblatt retired in 1913. He says that he was responsible for Frank Roman's appointment as his successor during that year. "Wop," as Roman was affectionately nicknamed by the students, continued as bandleader until his death on December 19, 1928. During this time, he had printed, under his own name, the words and music of "Rambling Wreck from Georgia Tech," though it is fair to say that it was only an arrangement instead of an original composition. He is likewise credited with the music of "Up With the White and Gold," the Alma Mater song written by I. H. Granath, Class of 1923. The school colors, white and gold, were recommended by a committee of the Class of 1892, composed of A. R. Colcord of Atlanta, Arthur Solomon of Savannah, and F. E. Whitney of Philadelphia, and were first worn at a football game on Thanksgiving Day of that year.

After the passing of Frank Roman, A. J. Garing was chosen for bandmaster. Mr. Garing came from Greenville, South Carolina, where he had charge of the musical organization of Hejaz Temple Shrine and Furman University. Director Garing has had a long and successful career, including service for

## ALMA MATER

Georgia Tech

3

I. GRANATH

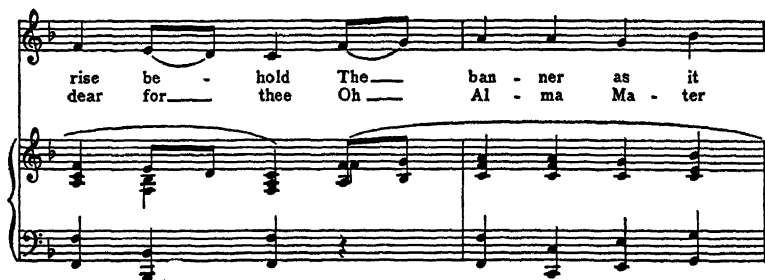
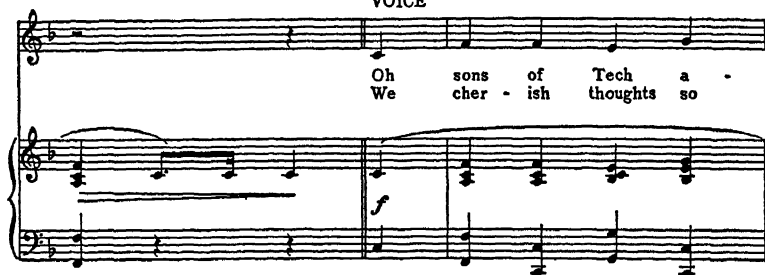
FRANK ROMAN.

*Andante Maestoso (not too slow)*

PIANO



VOICE



eight years at the Hippodrome in New York City and for a long period with John Philip Sousa's nationally famous musical organization.

4

reigns su - preme For from on high the in  
in our pray'r We plead for you in

White and Gold Waves in its tri - um - pliant  
vic to - ry And then in vic - to - ry we

gleam, share, The Spir - it of the  
But when the bat - tle

cheer - ing thron Re - sounds with joy re  
seems in vain Our spir - it nev er

In the way of additional history about the "Ramblin' Wreck," it is interesting to note the varying comment on the song. A tribute to its popularity was voiced by Wallace Butts,

5

veal - ing A Bro - ther - hood in  
fal - ters We're ev - er one in

praise and song In the mem - ry of the days gone -  
joy and pain And our un - ion is a last - ing

by Oh Sci - on of the  
bond, Oh may we be u -

*poco rit*  
South - land In our hearts you shall for - ev - er fly!  
ni - ted Till the vic - to - ry of life is won!

*poco rit*

the able coach of the University of Georgia football team. He is quoted as saying that he would give half a year's salary if he had a battle hymn like that of his "White and Gold" opponent.

Curious it is also to read of the claims at various colleges that they used the song before the Georgia Tech students. Arthur Griffith of Macon in a letter to Sports Writer Ed Danforth of the *Atlanta Journal*, thinks that the song really was first sung (to different words, of course) about 1896 at Athens. J. Frank Carswell states that the music was heard on the campus at Mercer University while he was a student there in the '90's. Sports Editor Danforth slyly intimates that Georgia may have stolen it from Auburn and that anyway, the words of the song prove that it never could have been used at a Baptist college.

The tune is basically that of an old drinking song variously ascribed to the English, French, and Germans, and brought to America by the early settlers of this country like so much of other American music outside of our Negro spirituals. The title was at first apparently, "The Son of a Gambolier," or "The Song of a Gambolier," and the modern arrangement in the tempo shown by Greenblatt and Roman, and copyrighted by the latter in its present form as originating, indicates the time at or near the beginning of the twentieth century.



## 27. ALUMNI ACTIVITIES

**D**URING THE SCHOOL YEAR OF 1919-1921, W. H. GLENN, Class of 1891, drafted the constitution and by-laws of the National Georgia Tech Alumni Association. This group has steadily grown in strength and influence as Georgia Tech's graduates increased in numbers and manifested more and more clearly their value in the promotion of the state's progress and welfare. The men who have served as presidents of this fine organization since its origin are listed as follows in the order of their service:

William H. Glenn, Class of 1891  
L. W. Robert, Jr., Class of 1908  
Y. Frank Freeman, Class of 1910  
G. M. Stout, Class of 1907  
George W. McCarty, Class of 1908  
C. L. Emerson, Class of 1908  
George T. Marchmont, Class of 1907  
J. Tyler Montague, Class of 1914  
Robert T. Jones, Jr., Class of 1922  
A. Rhodes Perdue, Class of 1921  
Ben W. Sinclair, Class of 1912  
Frank M. Spratlin, Class of 1906  
William A. Parker, Class of 1919

R. B. Wilby, Class of 1908

C. L. Emerson, Class of 1908

Frank A. Hooper, Jr., Class of 1916

A strong factor in welding together and unifying the alumni has been the Secretary, R. Jack Thiesen, Class of 1910. He was appointed to this position in November, 1923, by Y. Frank Freeman, executive vice-president of the Paramount Pictures, Inc., of Los Angeles, who was the third president of the Georgia Tech National Alumni Association. Attached to the secretarial position is the editorship of the *Georgia Tech Alumnus*. This publication was edited for its first few issues in 1923 by Albert H. Staton, who received his diploma in Mechanical Engineering in 1922, and in Industrial Education in 1923. After Albert's departure to South America to begin a singularly successful career, which led in later years to European countries, Secretary Thiesen found the pages of the *Alumnus* an important asset and has made them increasingly valuable in maintaining and strengthening contact with his clientele.

Growing out of the National Alumni Association, the Georgia Tech Alumni Foundation was formed in 1932. Under its latest president, Frank Neely, it has taken on new life and promises to be of great value to the Alma Mater of its members. It is a corporation organized strictly for educational purposes. Its trustees are men of ability, who have been successful in business and finance. They plan to raise a large building fund, and, in addition, secure financial means to insure larger salaries for department heads and research professors than the state appropriation will now permit. This last should be particularly helpful, for since the War Between the States, the South has been unable to pay the salaries given by the wealthier states of the North, East, and West. On the day these lines were written, the members of the Atlanta Rotary



Club heard a distinguished Southern city school superintendent, Dr. Willis A. Sutton, tell of a recent offer to him by a group of Northern men in New York of a large salary. He hesitated and, misunderstanding his apparent reluctance, the chairman of the group said, "If the sum stated is not enough perhaps we might raise it a little." "No," said the Superintendent, "that is not the cause of the delay in my reply. I was just thinking in grief and wonderment that you were offering me a salary of two and one-half times as much as I ever received in my home city down South."

This purpose of the Foundation to supplement the salaries paid by the state should insure the acquisition and retention of the most capable and brilliant instructors in their several fields. The trustees of the Alumni Foundation are the following prominent business and professional men:

Frank H. Neely, Class of 1904

President, Georgia Tech Alumni Foundation

Chairman of the Board of Directors, Sixth District, Federal Reserve Bank, Atlanta

Executive Vice-President of Rich's, Inc., Atlanta

Charles A. Sweet, Class of 1908

Vice-President Georgia Tech Alumni Foundation

Senior Executive, Iselin-Jefferson Co., New York, N. Y.

W. A. Parker, Class of 1919

Secretary-Treasurer, Georgia Tech Alumni Foundation

President, Beck and Gregg Hardware Co., Atlanta

Fuller E. Callaway, Jr., Class of 1926

Chairman of the Board, Callaway Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

President, Callaway Community Foundation

James E. Davenport, Class of 1908

Vice President, Engineering Research and Development Division

American Locomotive Co., New York, N. Y.

Cherry L. Emerson, Class of 1908

Dean of Engineering

Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia

Y. Frank Freeman, Class of 1910

Vice-President of Paramount Pictures, Inc.

Hollywood, California

Thomas Fuller, Class of 1906

Southeastern District Manager, Westinghouse

Electric and Manufacturing Company, Atlanta, Georgia

Robert Gregg, Class of 1905

President Tennessee Coal, Iron and R.R. Co.

Birmingham, Alabama

W. Harrison Hightower, Class of 1909

President, Thomaston Cotton Mills, Thomaston, Georgia

President of American Cotton Manufacturers' Association

George S. Jones, Class of 1912

Vice-President, Servel Inc., Evansville, Ind.

Alfred D. Kennedy, Class of 1903

President, Davidson-Kennedy Company, Atlanta

George T. Marchmont, Class of 1907

Southwestern District Manager, Graybar Electric Company, Dallas, Texas

George W. McCarty, Class of 1908

President, Ashcraft-Wilkinson Company, Atlanta

William T. Rich, Class of 1910

Executive Vice-President, Jacobs Pharmacy Co.

Atlanta, Georgia

John A. Simmons, Class of 1915

Vice-President and General Manager Lanett Bleachery and Dye Works, West Point, Georgia

Frank M. Spratlin, Class of 1906

President, Spratlin, Harrington, and Thomas

Member of the Board of Regents, University System of Georgia, Atlanta, Georgia

James F. Towers, Class of 1901

President, Ford, Bacon, and Davis, Inc., New York City,  
N. Y.

Robert B. Wilby, Class of 1908

President, Wilby-Kincy Service Corporation, Atlanta,  
Georgia

George W. Woodruff, Class of 1917

Chairman of the Board, Continental Gin Supply Company,  
Birmingham, Alabama

Another important fund, undertaken and completed, was chiefly inspired and carried through to success by Georgia Tech men under the leadership of W. Harrison Hightower. This is the Textile Foundation Project. The amount secured is \$500,000, and while not exclusively for Georgia Tech, one of its major features is to strengthen the faculty and improve the equipment of our A. French Textile School. Its aid will also be extended to the University of Georgia, to Auburn, and perhaps to institutions in North and South Carolina as well. Besides Harrison Hightower, other incorporators are Messrs. Scott Russell of Bibb Manufacturing Company, Macon; A. B. Edge, Jr., President, Callaway Mills, LaGrange; Paul K. McKinney, President, Swift Manufacturing Company, Columbus; Frank B. Williams, Agent, West Point Manufacturing Company; D. A. Jewell, Jr., President, Crystal Springs Bleachery, Chickamauga; C. L. Hamilton, Vice-President, Crown Cotton Mills, Dalton; Guy I. Parmenter, Superintendent, Goodyear Clearwater Mills, Cartersville; J. M. Cheatham, Vice-President, Dundee Mills, Inc., Griffin; Marshall C. Stone, Vice-President, Pacolet Manufacturing Company, New Holland; William N. Banks, President, Grantville Mills; T. M. Forbes, Executive Vice-President, Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia; J. J. Scott, President, Scottdale Mills; S. H. Swent, President, Graniteville Company, Augusta; W. R. Beldon, Manager, Clark Thread Company;

H. O. Hall, Vice-President and Treasurer, Pepperton Cotton Mills, Jackson; L. G. Hardman, Jr., President, Harmony Grove Mills; and N. Bernard Murphy, President, Trion Manufacturing Company.

The Georgia Tech National Alumni Association performs the following important services to Georgia Tech Alumni:

1. All members of the graduating classes are issued membership cards to the Georgia Tech National Alumni Association with letters of congratulations, a week before the graduation exercises; together with a questionnaire card and return business reply envelope. The memberships and subscriptions are good for a maximum of two years, after graduation, without the payment of fees or dues, during the period.

2. Alumni memberships provide affiliations with and introductions to Georgia Tech Clubs and other alumni throughout the nation.

3. The *Georgia Tech Alumnus*, published by the Alumni Association, is mailed bi-monthly to all active alumni; and a copy is sent with every other issue to inactive alumni. (*Note: All alumni in the United States Services are considered active, without payment of any dues or subscriptions, while in the service, and this continues until such time as they are returned to civilian life.*)

4. All alumni, whether active or inactive, are given the full services of the Placement Bureau of the Georgia Tech National Alumni Association. This service constitutes a department in itself and it is, therefore, outlined in a special folder, under the title: Georgia Tech National Alumni Association—Placement Services.

5. Priority is given to the alumni for the purchase of tickets to all athletic contests at the college, membership card also includes admission, without charge, to athletic practice games.

6. The Alumni Association acts as an information bureau

for the alumni who desire addresses of classmates and others for business or social contacts.

7. Announcements of service, rank, business, deaths, births, and marriages in the various issues of the alumni publication.

8. Alumni banquets, homecoming, and reunions, arranged for the alumni and the college.

9. Issuance of more than 500 questionnaire cards, each month during the year, to alumni for current information. About 7500 to 8000 of such cards are sent out annually.

10. Congratulatory letters on weddings, births, business and civic honors are regularly written; also, condolences and resolutions on deaths.

Reference letters are also frequently written for various alumni.

11. Letters sent directly to members of the State House and the Senate; also to alumni throughout the various congressional districts; together with informatory pamphlets soliciting State support of the college.

12. Organization of local Georgia Tech Clubs throughout the state and the nation for contacts with Georgia Tech; and for individual business and social gatherings.

ALUMNI, STATE ADVISORY COUNCIL BY  
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS AT THIS WRITING:

District:

1. E. George Butler, Savannah
2. R. A. Puckett, Tifton
3. W. C. Pease, Columbus
4. W. H. Hightower, Thomaston
5. Forrest Adair, Jr., Atlanta
6. W. E. Dunwoody, Jr., Macon
7. R. A. Morgan, Rome
8. I. M. Aiken, Brunswick
9. W. H. Slack, Jacksonville
10. William D. Eve, Augusta

In amplification of Point 4, above, concerning the Placement Service, it may be repeated that all alumni of Georgia Tech, regardless of whether or not they pay dues to the Alumni Association, are eligible for the placement aid. There are no payments whatsoever requested or expected of any alumnus for this service, despite the work involved and the successful placement record of the Alumni Association.

Following the close of the war—and accelerating monthly—interviews of veterans and other alumni seeking placement numbered about 9 each day—not including conferences with industrial personnel officers. Out of a total of over 200 each month, a conservative average of 140 alumni, monthly, have been placed since October, 1945, amounting to some 700 or more at this time and constantly increasing.

In addition, between 60 and 70 each month directly place themselves either through references from the Alumni Placement Bureau or by their own efforts.

Correspondence and conferences with personnel representatives from industrial concerns take more time than alumni interviews, however. Such conferences average from two to three each day, and they produce requests for from two to ten men, as a result of each conference or letter.

Briefly, the method of procedure for placement activities is:

1. Receipt of inquiries from alumni, seeking placements; and submitting qualification blanks to the applicant.
2. Interviews with the foregoing and, if it can be arranged, in presence of personnel officers concerned; or, have applicants interview or write directly to the business organizations whose qualifications are met by them.
3. Receive, acknowledge, and classify inquiries from industry and other business firms.
4. Submit lists of positions available to applicants for survey.
5. Submit list of applicants available, together with qualifications blanks, upon request, to the personnel officers.

6. Arrange for interviews of the individuals of the two foregoing groups; preferably, in the Alumni Placement Office.

The following summary of Georgia Tech Alumni in the Armed Forces as of January 1, 1946, will be of interest:

OFFICERS AND ENLISTED PERSONNEL		5,558
Officers	3,661	
Enlisted Personnel	1,897	
* "Gold Star" Alumni	163	
The foregoing comprise the following:		
Officers—Army	2,123	
Officers—Navy	1,538	
Total Officers	3,661	3,661
ENLISTED PERSONNEL:		
Total Naval Personnel, Georgia Tech		
Students, trained at Georgia Tech since		
Pearl Harbor	1,533	
Navy Enlisted Personnel—Add'l Alumni	122	
Army Enlisted Personnel—Add'l Alumni	242	
(The last two items are very conservative		
and incomplete, due to lack of replies		
to questionnaires or information avail-		
able, as yet.)	1,897	
Total Enlisted Personnel	1,897	
TOTAL OFFICERS AND ENLISTED PERSONNEL		5,558

The Georgia Tech National Alumni Association has taken an active part in the organization of local Georgia Tech Clubs throughout the nation. For a period of years, clubs have been organized in twenty-one cities within the State of Georgia, and in nineteen cities out of the state. Of the foregoing numbers, sixteen were very active, as of June, 1946; and other clubs are being reactivated or organized.

The alumni of Havana, Cuba, have a most loyal, large, and interesting club.

\* The sad loss of lives is likewise incomplete as reports have not yet been received at Georgia Tech on all other "Gold Star" Alumni.

A Fraternity-Alumni Council was organized by the National Alumni Association in Atlanta, on December 20, 1944. The organization acts as a Pan Hellenic alumni body to co-ordinate objectives of the fraternity alumni, students, and the college. Alumni from each of the respective fraternities at Georgia Tech, serve on the Council.

The following list shows the geographical distribution of Georgia Tech Alumni as Compiled through March 16, 1946:

Alabama	516	Nevada	5
Arizona	3	New Hampshire	2
Arkansas	125	New Jersey	281
California	131	New Mexico	5
Colorado	20	New York	581
Connecticut	102	North Carolina	379
Delaware	20	North Dakota	3
Florida	856	Ohio	203
Georgia	7,065	Oklahoma	46
Idaho	3	Oregon	5
Illinois	123	Pennsylvania	248
Indiana	27	Rhode Island	10
Iowa	12	South Carolina	320
Kansas	18	South Dakota	2
Kentucky	64	Tennessee	564
Louisiana	186	Texas	254
Maine	8	Utah	4
Maryland	133	Virginia	266
Massachusetts	120	Vermont	5
Michigan	67	Washington	12
Minnesota	9	West Virginia	50
Mississippi	169	Wisconsin	35
Missouri	132	Wyoming	3
Montana	20	District of Columbia	91
Nebraska	10	Foreign	225
TOTAL			13,537 *

\* To date there have been about 19,000 registrants in all at Georgia Tech, including deceased alumni.





## 28. GEORGIA POLITICS AND EDUCATION: GRADY AND WATSON

WHEN ASKED BY THE FACULTY OF GEORGIA TECH AND by Chancellor Sanford to write this history, I knew, of course, that the assembling of the factual information would be difficult since there has never been any similar work on Georgia Tech attempted before. It was decided that preference should be given to the personal side of college history rather than to the collection of catalog extracts. The task, however, except for the weeks and months of labor required, would for the most part be peaceful and would not involve much argument or recrimination except for the natural disappointment of the "old grad" who might feel that not enough attention had been given to the prank when he stole the school's whistle, batted a home-run, or made the winning touchdown in a critical game with Georgia or Alabama.

Early in my life-work, I became impressed with the importance of these rose-hued recollections of college men. After graduation from Emory, at the rather youthful age of twenty-one, I was a teacher in the Atlanta Boys High School, an institution which, under the dominating leadership of Professor H. O. Smith, has held its high place in secondary education as the Boston Latin School of this section. Among the students was Henry W. Grady, son of the great orator.

Henry, Junior, was not at all bad, but he was certainly mischievous enough to test the disciplinary ability of the teacher not much older than himself. Following the old and wise pedagogic rule about securing the co-operation of the parent, I went to see Mr. Grady in his office in the *Constitution* building. He was kind and sympathetic and said: "Professor"—and how impressive he made the old title—"You must not be too hard upon Henry, for I am the one to blame; I have talked so much about the escapades in which I indulged at college and the tricks I played upon the good citizens and Athens teachers as to make him think that these instead of study are the main things in education." The great man's quick preception of truth caused him to give the aid desired at once, and young Henry was promptly "reconstructed"—at least until he reached the serenity of his own middle age when he probably—like the rest of us—boasted loudly of his own college pranks to Henry, III.

These differences are well understood and, like many of the disputes among the old York and Lancaster nobles in the Wars of the Roses, are not greatly important. Now, however, we have reached a period in this chronicle when harsh words and criticisms of leading personalities may not be avoided, because the very life and usefulness of the institution were imperiled through unwise and ill-advised interference. I have already spoken of the rather curious and almost unanimous antipathy among Georgia Tech men to what has been called the "game of politics," though the news came during the writing of this chapter that Honor Man Ivan Allen, II, of the Class of 1933, had just assumed the duties of executive secretary to Governor Ellis Arnall. While the very small number of three or four who have entered this field have been unusually successful, the thousands of graduates manifest an aversion which is remarkable. I sincerely hope that time will bring about a change in this respect, but it must be noted in all candor that experience

has given reason for the antipathy. Not only was there justification in the knowledge of the prejudice and hostility shown in the early founding days, but from the fact also that within recent years one governor tried to deprive the school of her most valuable property and another imperiled her standing among her associates by unwise efforts at personal and political domination. Because of this, in addition to my historical account, I have had the distinct purpose in view of the protection of the interests of Georgia Tech and the System in future years, and I shall therefore set forth in detail the record of our greatest scholastic calamity, lest it happen again. And remember the prophecy: It is entirely possible as shown by the history of this as well as other states. If hard times come as the aftermath of World War II, from inflation and unemployment, look for some dictator to endeavor to seize or stifle free speech and free research in our institutions of learning.

The strange and sad part about this is that it is almost peculiar to the South and goes back to fewer than half a dozen men in Southern history. In Louisiana it was the "hay-ride" conducted by Huey Long in which the great Louisiana State University suffered shame and sorrow. In Mississippi, "The Man" Bilbo caused the state system of education to feel the weight of his personal domination for years. In Texas the firing of President Rainey showed the same attempt at dictatorship by the Regents, as stated in the nation's Press. In Georgia it was Governor Eugene Talmadge, a fine executive in some ways in spite of the criticism and abuse heaped upon him, who according to Press reports made use of those dangerous firebrands, racial and sectional prejudices, in the effort to impose his personal will upon the colleges of the University System. The neighboring states of South Carolina and Alabama were afflicted with two or three sectarian rabble rousers, and one of the senators seemed to be weighed down with the foolish obsession that the Pope of Rome might be

expected any day to steam up the Potomac with a hostile fleet ready for the conquest of America.

It is not so generally known that nearly all these efforts and personalities stem from a much more able and dangerous man, Tom Watson, Agrarian Rebel, as he is termed by his biographer, C. Vann Woodward. More dangerous because, coupled with fascinating oratorical gifts, he was a brilliant writer as his books, *The Story of France* and *Napoleon*, will attest. In a long life in which I have known every prominent public official of Georgia—and most of them intimately—for more than sixty years, I have never seen any other man able to compel such devotion—and I had almost written adoration—among his followers. Impelled by youthful curiosity, I attended a meeting of his worshippers in the old Kimball House in the nineties. Before the leader's address, one man was explaining to a large excited group his conviction that Tom Watson was the Incarnate Messiah, Jesus Christ, returned to earth again. From then until his death in 1922, he controlled the votes of from fifteen to fifty thousand followers in the less literate counties, always greater in power in times of hardship and discontent. In the long Smith-Brown conflict, his balance-of-power votes first elected Hoke Smith and then, when Governor Smith opposed a request, defeated him. The same thing was true of Joseph M. Brown and of N. E. Harris when he became governor.

In 1910 I was appointed state commissioner of education by Governor Joseph M. Brown. On July 1, my first day of service, an old friend, B. M. Zettler, former superintendent of the Macon Schools, came to the office and asked that I make him assistant commissioner.

"But, Mr. Zettler," I said, "you are too old for the arduous work of the assistant." (He was much beyond seventy.) "And I must have a trained accountant for that position."

"You will find it best to give me the job, for I can campaign for you."

"But I do not intend even to campaign a single day for myself, and I must have a skilled bookkeeper and accountant in that place."

"You will find it better to take me. I come from Tom Watson, gave him his first job, and he told me to tell you that he wanted a representative in this as in every other department of the State Capitol. If you refuse, his hand will be forever turned against you and you must know what that means in Georgia."

I did know and dreaded the prospect, but I held firm to the decision, and the next week when *The Jeffersonian*, as his paper was called, appeared, in prominent display on the front page was the order, "Vote against M. L. Brittain. He is our enemy." And he was unrelenting, making among many other accusations the curious charge that I was in secret a Catholic priest. His specialty was personal abuse. He stated frequently that it was the best weapon in his arsenal and that if one "threw enough mud, with no matter how little foundation, some of it would stick."

For the twelve and one-half years that I was the head of the State Educational Department, he continued his scathing abuse and criticism, and that I was never defeated like his other State-House victims was due not to any political ability of my own but to the people constituting the educational forces of the state, who with something like real affection came almost unanimously to my support in each election.

Occasionally I made some effort to reply in kind, and once with considerable national approval. Mr. Watson had opposed the Draft Act and other war measures, and his followers held meetings in several counties and were giving trouble in the prosecution of World War I. The following, published in each of the forty-eight states, is from the *Macon Telegraph*, under date of July 17, 1917:

"Probably the most severe excoriation of Thomas E. Watson ever delivered in a public meeting in Georgia was that

by Honorable M. L. Brittain at Buford, Gwinnett County, this morning. Quite recently a meeting was held in Gwinnett to protest against the Selective Draft Law and there has been considerable agitation in this and other 'Watson Counties' against the policies of the National Administration. Mr. Brittain was invited to speak on 'Education and Citizenship' and in beginning his address said, 'It is with a sad heart that I have responded to your request to address you on "Education and Citizenship." I have a son, Marion, through the soft light of whose brown eyes there shines his mother's gentle spirit. He left his college studies for Port Royal this morning to join the Marines and to serve his country in this time of peril. But in the sadness, there is pride in his response to his country's call and I would not change places with those of you in Gwinnett who have been led into treason through following that combination of Judas Iscariot and Benedict Arnold called Thomas E. Watson. Always a character assassin by trade, he first abused President Wilson for his long patience under German injuries and now that war is declared tries to weaken his arm by counselling his deluded followers to resist the law of the land which has shielded their slacker hides. Will you follow any such yellow dog?"

In spite of this outburst, caused chiefly from grief and long-continued abuse, it is my opinion that Mr. Watson was the most brilliant Georgian of his day in the forensic and literary fields, and our Rural Delivery System will always remain a lasting testimony to his statesmanship.

My speech produced bitter feeling, of course, and the Watsonites of one county burned me in effigy in front of the Court House door. But it probably did some good and helped to weaken the unpatriotic movement against the Draft Act.

Some critics might say that the following account of an incident occurring on July 14, 1922, when I was elected by the Board of Trustees of the Georgia School of Technology would have been chronologically more accurate if placed in

an earlier chapter. The fact is, however, that it would have been omitted entirely except for the reason that it furnishes additional evidence of the need for protective warning against the efforts of political dictators to dominate our state institutions of learning, and, therefore, belongs here.

The meeting to elect a successor to Dr. Matheson was held in executive session, and these details were not given to the Press at the time, but one of the trustees, Mr. Hugh Rowe, was in charge of an Athens newspaper, and he and other members have stated that the following account, published in the *Athens News*, under date of July 18, 1922, is substantially correct:

"An interesting story has leaked out concerning the election of Dr. M. L. Brittain as President of the Georgia School of Technology. It runs to this effect. Five voted for Dr. Brittain on the first ballot with eleven members of the Board present: Chairman N. E. Harris, Governor Thomas W. Hardwick, Ex-Governor Joseph M. Brown, George Carswell (later Secretary of State), N. P. Pratt, John W. Grant, L. W. Robert, Jr., J. S. Akers, W. E. Simmons, Hugh Rowe and E. R. Hodgson, Jr. Six votes were needed for election. N. P. Pratt, a member of the Board and a distinguished engineer and manufacturer of Engineering Equipment, had four votes. The remaining two were divided.

"On the second ballot, the vote stood the same. Thereupon Ex-Governor Harris, Chairman of the Board, rose and said that in his opinion the election of Dr. Brittain, although that gentleman was in every way qualified and worthy, might be unfortunate for Georgia Tech on account of Senator Thomas E. Watson's hostility toward him.

"Through this opening, Governor Hardwick went like a Bengal tiger.

"'If we have got to turn over our University and its branches,' the Governor said, 'to Senator Watson, then all of us might as well resign as Trustees and let him run them

from Washington. Speaking for myself, I am ready to strip that issue naked and have it settled here and now.'

"Hugh Rowe is reported to have called for another vote 'as quickly as possible.' The two Ex-Governors present, N. E. Harris and Joseph M. Brown, knew by bitter experience what any opposition to Senator Watson's dominating ambitions meant but Governor Hardwick's bold stand caused Mr. Rowe's change and a majority on the third, and a unanimous election on the fourth ballot."

I have been at some length to explain the overlooked and nearly forgotten efforts of a few men in half a dozen Southern states to capture and use dictatorial power. Of course, we are here concerned with its manifestation in the field of education, but, as stated before, its real philosophy goes back to its first incarnation in this part of the world. The later politicians, Long, Bilbo, Heflin, and others who have tried to make use of race, religion, sectionalism, or tyrannical authority to bring trouble into Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana are, as stated, but imitators of Tom Watson, who had more brilliant and dangerous intellectual ability than they, and whose mantle they have striven to wear.

Saddest of all is the injury to our state. At the close of the Reconstruction period, under the leadership of the journalist Henry W. Grady and others, Georgia was generally called the "Empire State of the South." It is gravely to be doubted if North Carolina or Virginia has not forged ahead to that distinction, and if so, it is because those proud states have been able to keep from the senatorial seat or the governor's chair such men as were "drunk with adulation and brief authority," who raised themselves to power by personal abuse instead of political principles, and by appeals to those dangerous firebrands, racial, sectional, and religious prejudices.

They have had something in common with all would-be dictators in their inability to react sensibly to the temporary worship of their followers. Instead they should bear in mind



the wisdom of the old Roman law which placed a slave in the conqueror's chariot with orders continually to repeat during the triumphal march the words, "Remember that you too are only mortal."

It is my opinion—and I have known all of our governors since 1881 and, as stated, most of them intimately, that, in large part at least, an increasingly greater per cent of our population has, with their Ransy Sniffles-like adulation, been responsible for the manifestations of these superman exhibitions of authority. In recent years, there has been a constantly growing increase of those mildewed personalities who feed and thrive upon political campaigns. They flatter and bow down before our governors until most of these officials, who ought to regard themselves as public servants, occasionally lose their heads from delusions of grandeur and cause other states to wonder or smile in derision, as they read of the ridiculous assumptions of some of our Southern governors and senators. One cannot imagine such scenes being presented under the wise old Alexander H. Stephens or the stately John B. Gordon, and as long as our courts are functioning, such things should not happen again. A great statesman, Lord Acton, long ago stated clearly a generally accepted law of politics, namely: "Power tends to corrupt; absolute power corrupts absolutely."



## 29. GOVERNOR TALMADGE

THE YEAR 1941 SAW A CHANGING AND RESTLESS WORLD. The storm clouds which had already enveloped Europe in the beginning of World War II in spite of the appeasement efforts of the Chamberlain government were already approaching our own land. President Roosevelt saw them more clearly than the rest of his countrymen, but even his warning words were unable to convince the majority of the people of the United States that we could not continue to avoid participation and keep safely aloof by the old ostrich-like policy of keeping our heads in the sand and refusing to see the purpose of Hitler and his Axis partners.

War troubles had not yet been felt at Georgia Tech. The enrollment was the most gratifying in the history of the school. The capacity for the regular college day class was approximately 2,800 men. This limit was reached early in August and I instructed the Registrar to discontinue further enrollment of the out-of-state students two months before the regular beginning of the term. For the first time in our history, therefore, we had a waiting list of three hundred.

Time, however, was marching on, and I had reached my seventy-fifth birthday. By all the rules of retirement, the time had come to surrender my charge to a younger man in spite of good health and a loyal faculty and student-body.

Accordingly, without mention of my purpose to any associate, I went to the Regents' office in the State Capitol and handed the following letter to the Chancellor.

"January 21, 1941

"To the Chancellor S. V. Sanford and

The Board of Regents:

"Gentlemen:

"Having reached the age of seventy-five, I feel that it is the best for me to surrender to a younger man this work which I have loved and cherished so long. As I step from sunlight into shadow, permit me to thank you for your kindness. I shall always feel grateful that I have been allowed to serve my State for more than fifty years in educational work and for more than half of that time in two of the highest positions in that field of service.

"Sincerely,

"M. L. BRITTAIN"

Partly, perhaps, because of his feeling of personal loyalty though mainly, as he stated, because he feared that Governor Talmadge would dictate the appointment of a personal and political friend as my successor, the Chancellor said that he could not present my resignation to the Board and asked me to "forget about it for the present." During the next few days, General Sandy Beaver and the Honorable Cason Callaway, then the leading officers of the Board, each in an interview insisted that the Chancellor was right and that it would be unfortunate and injurious to the school for my letter of resignation to be presented to the Regents. The Press had stated that in his Board appointments and speeches the Governor was giving evidence of his purpose to weed out certain "furriners" and opponents in the faculties of the University System and give place to friends with his own views. This naturally caused uneasiness even among his own intimates who knew what the exercise of personal power would mean

in the way of injury, both at home and abroad, to the standing of the state schools.

Members of the Tech faculty learned of my proposed resignation, and a committee, composed of Dean Skiles, Dean Perry, and one or two others called upon both the Chancellor and me with the same expression of the feeling that it would be hurtful. The resignation was therefore withdrawn as long as the danger period of gubernatorial interference existed.

What sort of man was Governor Talmadge? It seems advisable to attempt to answer this question before recording the two years of trouble in which not only Georgia Tech was involved but every other unit of the University System as well. I think I can give for future generations a fair appraisal of the man as well as of the public official for the reason that I, unlike so many of my educational compeers, was never able to feel personal ill will toward him in spite of the wide divergence of our opinions, particularly in matters of policy relating to education.

Eugene Talmadge was born in Forsyth, Georgia, on September 23, 1884. He was educated at the University of Georgia, receiving his Bachelor of Laws degree there in 1907. His frequent use of careless English was largely a political pose to attract those whom he termed the "Wool Hat Boys," and on whom he was frequently said to rely mainly for support. He began the practice of law at McRae, Georgia, and in 1909 married a well-to-do and estimable widow, Mrs. Mattie Thurmond, who is fine in every way. Their son, Herman, has attained great influence and power in state politics, and for two months in 1947 served as governor through election by the legislature. The Supreme Court, by a vote of 5 to 2, decided that Lieutenant Governor M. E. Thompson was legally the acting chief executive, and Herman accepted the ruling and retired from the sensational contest.

In 1927 Eugene Talmadge was elected commissioner of

agriculture and entered upon his phenomenal career in state politics. One of his early activities, connected with the shipping of hogs to Chicago, apparently cost the state \$20,000. He was actually charged with this, and, instead of denial or defense, was reported to have capitalized upon it by asserting boldly to the farmers, "Sure; I did it for you."

In 1933 he was elected to his first term as governor and, according to Press reports, continued his sensational career by discharging many of those officials who did not agree with him and replacing them by appointment of his own followers. He even called out the state militia when he wanted force to get rid of some who opposed his policies. In textile strikes he made use of the National Guard to place some of the labor union pickets in concentration camps. This direct and unusual use of power seemed to please the majority of the voters, however, for he was overwhelmingly elected to a second term in 1934. He had often said that he could carry any county that did not have streetcars, but this new victory showed that many other powerful moneyed interests were also on his side. Financial leaders have always asserted that he was a fine gubernatorial economist.

In 1936 he planned for a "Grass Roots Convention of Southern Democrats" at Macon. This group endorsed Governor Talmadge to lead the country out of the "mire of New Deal Communism." The loss of Huey Long by assassination and the inability to secure public support caused the failure of this movement.

In 1938 he ran against Walter F. George for the United States Senate but was defeated. In 1940 he was again successful in the gubernatorial contest and was inaugurated in January, 1941. During the two years which followed, in the words of the *New York Times*, he "turned the Governor's Office into a practical dictatorship."

As shown, therefore, Governor Talmadge's personality was capable of arousing both violent attraction and repulsion; of

making the strongest friends and the bitterest enemies. In accordance with his almost unyielding nature, it was nearly impossible to change him by reasoning or argument when he set forth upon any course of action. Early in this term of office he evidenced the purpose of "playing a strong hand" in the control of the State University, much as Huey Long had done in Louisiana. Because of the possibility of future attempts of this nature, I feel that I should give in detail exactly what happened as shown by the record.

At this juncture "Red" Barron, one of the most popular and noted of Georgia Tech athletes, enters the story. He has long been one of the most admired idols, not only of the school but also among the football fans of the general public as well. It is to be doubted if Buck Flowers, Douglas Wycoff, or any other Tech player throughout the years ever so captivated the spectators by his brilliant feats on Grant Field as David Irenus Barron. He did not graduate with his class, but made up the few units lacking some years afterward. He continued his athletic career as a professional for some time but at this period was the head of the State Industrial School at Monroe. He was a close friend of Governor Talmadge and gave him enthusiastic support. A tale frequently repeated was that once when members of some group spoke disparagingly of the Governor, Red took off his coat and offered to whip each and all of them if they would "come one at a time."

At all events, whether this legendary exploit be true or not, certain it is that the two were close friends and that Red gave loyal support to his chief. In the spring of 1941 rumors were heard over the state and reached the Tech campus to the effect that Governor Talmadge was planning to have Red made vice-president at the summer meeting of the Board of Regents.

The reaction of the students was immediate. Their noted alumnus was dear to them. Even twenty years after leaving

school he was on hand for help and inspiration on the eve of nearly every important game. His work at Georgia Tech had been in the Department of Commerce, and since its removal to the University at Athens, Georgia Tech was confined to engineering and architecture. Logic called therefore for an engineer with strong educational instead of athletic background for the new president. The young men knew instinctively also that it would injure their institution for the head to be appointed to the position by reason of being a political favorite of the Governor and because of his dictation or influence.

The Press reports of the time show that the students were as correct and straightforward in their thinking and actions as the committee of college and university men to whom the case was afterwards referred.

The *Atlanta Constitution* on May 30, 1941, printed an account of an uprising to express the student feeling:

"Georgia Tech students attempted a march on the State Capitol late yesterday to protest the proposed appointment of David I. (Red) Barron as Vice-President of the institution but police halted the demonstration after it had gone two blocks. After participating in a mass meeting on the campus, the students started the march, many of them carrying banners and placards with such inscriptions as 'I'm a Rambling Wreck from Talmadge Tech.' The storm followed reports that the Board of Regents planned to make Barron Vice-President. He is now the Head of the Georgia Vocational and Trades School at Monroe. Professor, now Commander, George C. Griffin, and other school officials aided the police authorities and finally persuaded the young men to discontinue the parade."

The state of mind of the Georgia Tech men was perhaps best expressed by Frank P. Hudson, president of the Student Council. In his letter to Governor Talmadge, he wrote in part as follows:

"As President of the Student Council of Georgia Tech, I beg and plead that my friend, the student's friend, David I. Barron, be spared the embarrassment of being elected Vice-President of the school. Georgia Tech does not need a Vice-President. It has grown from an unknown State College to national prominence as an engineering school, under the leadership of one executive officer. There is no place for a Vice-President in the departmental arrangement of Georgia Tech and there is no work a Vice-President could find to do."

It should be emphasized that there was no disorderly conduct and as Student-Leader, Frank P. Hudson said, "They had only the purpose of showing plainly the feeling among the students generally about the Governor's plan to play politics in the school's government."

Nor did Red Barron lose his high place among Georgia Tech's old gridiron heroes. He has a fine brother, Carter Barron, who for years has been one of his country's influential business and political leaders in our nation's capital and who was almost as noted as Red for his athletic ability during his student years at Georgia Tech.





## 30. PROBATION

THE SCENE NOW CHANGES FROM THE GEORGIA TECH campus to that of the University of Georgia at Athens. There, two days later, beginning on May 31, 1941, the Board of Regents had its regular meeting and the Governor evidenced still more plainly his determination to disregard the regular procedure of nominations by the Chancellor and the head of each institution. Instead, with characteristic determination, he showed plainly his purpose of replacing men in several of the colleges by the substitution of others more amenable to his own way of thinking. His reasons, as will be shown by his own words and a reading of the Press reports, were chiefly prejudice against the "furriners," or professors brought from other states, and, as widely charged in the Press, his conviction that the most dangerous of all firebrands, the question of social equality among the races, was involved by the attitude of some of the professors in the System.

Two more, particularly singled out for attack at the Athens meeting, were Dr. Walter D. Cocking, Dean of the School of Education at the University of Georgia, and Dr. Marvin Pittman, President of the Georgia Teachers College at Statesboro. After both these gentlemen had been nominated by the Chancellor to succeed themselves, there was long-continued controversy, especially over Cocking, at this meeting

and also at the later one on June 16. The Press stated that although the Athens meetings were executive and therefore no reporters were allowed, some of the younger boys watching the impassioned participants through the windows shouted in youthful glee, "Go it, Genel!"

A secretary of Dean Preston Brooks of the University's Department of Commerce was the witness against Dean Cocking, and the charge was that he had proposed to build a training school for whites and blacks where the graduates could do practice teaching. Despite Dean Cocking's denial, the Governor evidently believed the truth of the charge and explained it by saying that Dean Cocking was "born in Iowa, where the racial question is not the same as it is in Georgia." Some of Dr. Cocking's teaching years had been spent as superintendent of schools for the State of Tennessee through appointment by Governor McAlister.

In the vote which followed, eight ballots were cast for the retention of the Dean and seven for his dismissal. The Governor was plainly disappointed and at first evidently thought of attaining the result he desired by removal from the payroll. In his statement to the public, he said: "The recommendations of the Board of Regents cannot take the place or relieve me of my responsibility as Governor of Georgia in making the final approval of the budget." He further added, as recorded in the Press reports, "I am not going to put up with social equality in this state as long as I am the Governor. They can't slip through no crack and they can't crop up in no funds coming to this state. We don't need no Negroes and white people taught together."

The Governor later stated that he would make charges and have a trial of both Dr. Cocking and President Marvin Pittman on July 14. Before that date, he managed to oust three of the opposing regents and filled their places with men of his own views, on the ground that it was illegal to have so many alumni of the University of Georgia on the Board.

The trial was held in Atlanta at the State Capitol and the revamped Board of Regents voted by a majority of ten to five to dismiss both Cocking and Pittman, the latter chiefly on the charge of too much political activity. To many observers, the trial seemed to be a mockery of justice. The *Atlanta Constitution*, in its editorial columns under date of July 14, had the following to say:

"In our own City of Atlanta a public trial, a witch hunt, a purge is being conducted that strikes at the very heart of the principles upon which rests our American way of life. The accused is the University System of Georgia. The accuser, God save the mark, is the Governor of the State of Georgia himself. The jury is the Board of Regents of the University System with which the Governor sits and votes. The people of Georgia are alarmed and justly so. They know the charges which the Governor has made are both silly and preposterous. They know that teachers in the University System do not preach social equality between whites and negroes. Anyone, seeking protagonists for such doctrines, would probably come to Georgia last of all the States in the Union."

The officials of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, in commenting upon the Georgia situation before the meeting of the Southern college group, referred to the passage of Bill No. 105 by the Georgia legislature through the friends of Governor Talmadge. This measure condemned the Association and denied that it had the right to set any standards affecting Georgia schools. The Georgia state college conditions were declared by the Southern Association officials to be the "most interesting in the United States at this time."

Nevertheless, to investigate the situation in accordance with its rules, the Association appointed a committee of three, consisting of O. C. Carmichael, President of Vanderbilt University, as chairman; Alexander Guerry, President of



L. W. ROBERT PRESENTING CLINT CASTLEBERRY'S JERSEY TO  
GEORGIA TECH

*Clint Castleberry, All-American in his freshman year, 1942, was drafted in the Air Corps in 1943 and a few months later met his death in an airplane accident in Florida. In war bond drives his jersey brought over \$350,000,000 in war bond sales. It is now in the Trophy Case at Georgia Tech.*

NATIONAL SCHOLASTIC  
PRESS ASSOCIATION  
CONTEST

*won by*

BLUE PRINT  
*Georgia Tech*

—1930—

*Frederick Roberts, Editor*  
*Robert Frederick, Manager*

—1931—

*Fred Stephenson, Editor*  
*Randolph Whitfield, Manager*

—1932—

*Gordon Wells, Editor*  
*Fred Lester, Jr., Manager*

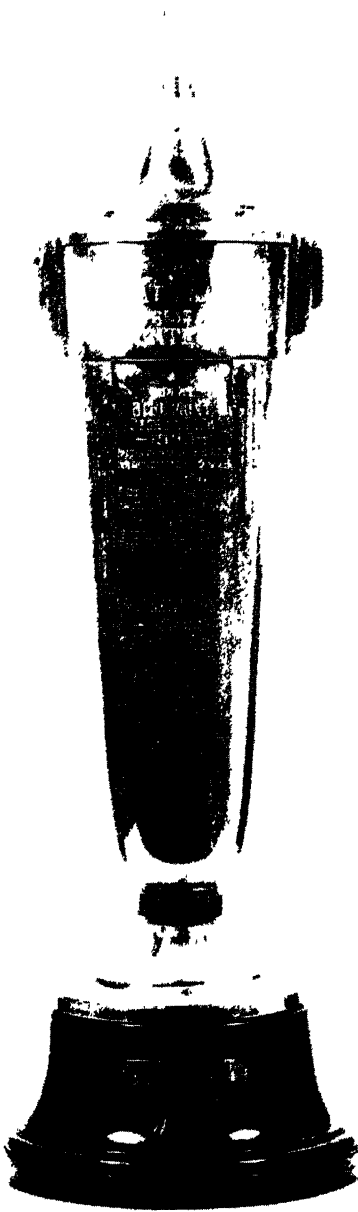
PERMANENT TROPHY

—1932—

*Georgia School of Technology*  
*Atlanta, Georgia*

BLUE PRINT AWARD FOR THE BEST COLLEGE ANNUAL

*The inscription on the cup appears at the right.*



Sewanee; and Richard C. Foster, President of the University of Alabama. Dr. Foster died soon after and President John J. Tigert of the University of Florida was chosen for the vacancy. What happened then is recorded in the Minutes of the Forty-Sixth Annual Meeting of the Southern Association of Colleges, beginning on page 71:

#### REPORT ON UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF GEORGIA

“The Committee of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, appointed to investigate the situation in the University System of Georgia, had a preliminary meeting in Birmingham, Alabama, on September 29, 1941, for the purpose of considering the evidence then in hand, and to consider what steps should be taken to insure full and accurate information on the problem. At this meeting, it was decided to hold a hearing in Atlanta on November 3 and 4 to which all members of the Board of Regents and all Presidents of the colleges, belonging to the Association would be invited. The Committee further agreed that other organizations wishing to investigate the matter would be welcome to sit in with the Committee and participate in the hearing.

“The hearing began at the Ansley Hotel, Atlanta, at 9 A.M. November 3, 1941, with the following men, in addition to the Committee, in attendance: President Ray Lyman Wilbur and Dr. William D. Cutter, representing the American Association of Schools of Law, Dean H. C. Horack, representing the American Bar Association, President Theodore Jack, representing the Phi Beta Kappa Society, President C. C. Sherrod, representing the American Association of Teachers Colleges, President S. H. Whitley of the Southern Association, and Mr. M. C. Huntley, Executive Secretary of the Commission on Institutions of Higher Education.

“The following groups were interviewed in the course of a two-day hearing: A Committee from the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia, a Committee of Alumni

of the University of Georgia, a Committee of Alumni of the Georgia School of Technology, a Committee of Students of the University of Georgia, a Committee of Students of the Georgia School of Technology, Chancellor Sanford, President Caldwell, President Brittain, President Pittman, President Gates, several other individuals who asked to be heard. A Committee of Local Educators—not connected with the University System—were requested by the Committee to appear before it: Superintendent Willis A. Sutton of the Atlanta Public Schools, President J. R. McCain of Agnes Scott College, and Vice-President Goodrich C. White of Emory University. The Committee was in session for the hearing a total of more than fifteen hours. In addition to the reports heard on November 3 and 4, the Committee had before it a fairly complete newspaper file covering the actions of the Board of Regents and the Governor from May 30 to December 1, 1941, and an analysis made by Mr. Huntley based upon a thorough study of the situation.

“After considering all the data the Committee respectfully submits the following findings:

“1. That Governor Talmadge requested the Board of Regents to dismiss Dean Walter D. Cocking, Head of the Department of Education at the University of Georgia on May 30, 1941, tho he was recommended for reappointment by President Caldwell and Chancellor Sanford. Upon the refusal of the Board to do so, he gave notice that he would prefer charges, and the date of the trial was set for June 16. After a trial, lasting five hours, Dean Cocking was exonerated of all charges by a vote of 8 to 7, and appointed for another year, effective September 1, 1941.

“2. The Governor immediately thereafter denounced the action of the Board of Regents, gave notice of a rehearing, and set about to change its personnel. Three of his own appointees, who voted against his wishes, were asked to resign on the ground of illegal appointment. Failing to secure the

resignation of these men, he turned to others, who opposed his wishes, and finally obtained three resignations. He then appointed three new members. Thus the Board of Regents was reconstituted for the specific purpose of serving the Governor's will.

"3. He then notified Dean Cocking that he would be tried again despite the fact that he had been exonerated on June 16, and that the trial was set for July 14. President Marvin Pittman of Statesboro, who was recommended for reappointment by Chancellor Sanford, was also summoned to appear on this date for his trial, which had been postponed from June 16.

"4. From the record, it is clear that these trials were a mockery of democratic procedure. As if to crown this act of injustice the motion to vote on the validity of the evidence submitted was lost by a vote of 10 to 5, and Dean Cocking and President Pittman were dismissed by the same vote. After examining a great body of evidence, the Committee is convinced that the charges preferred against Dean Cocking and President Pittman were either spurious or entirely unsupported by the evidence.

"5. In addition to Dean Cocking and President Pittman, who were dismissed after hearings, the following members of the staff of the University System of Georgia were dismissed without hearings, and, in the judgment of the Committee, without adequate reasons or due notice:

Dr. J. Curtis Dixon, Vice-Chancellor of the University  
System of Georgia

Dr. C. M. Destler, Chairman, Division of Social Science,  
Georgia Teachers College

Miss Maie Veazey, Dean of Women, Georgia Teachers  
College

Miss Jane Franseth, Assistant Professor, Laboratory  
School and Field Service, Georgia Teachers College



Mr. P. D. Bush, Professor of Social Science, North Georgia College, Dahlonega

Mr. R. E. Davis, Beef Cattle and Sheep Specialist, Department of Agricultural Extension, Athens

Mr. J. A. Evans, Administrative Assistant, Department of Agricultural Extension, Athens

Mrs. Lela R. Mize, Department of Agricultural Extension, Athens. (Later corrected)

"There are possibly others whose names should appear on this list, but only these were considered in detail at the hearings.

"6. At the Georgia School of Technology, Mr. D. I. Barron was elected to the position of Dean of Men without the recommendation of either President Brittain or Chancellor Sanford. The fact that he did not accept the position does not in any way alter the conviction of the Committee that the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia has violated sound educational policy in this appointment as in the dismissals listed above.

"7. Another feature of the situation in the University System of Georgia which adds seriously to the difficulty of insuring proper education administration is the fact that the Governor under the statutes of the State has the authority to modify in any way he sees fit the budget as adopted by the Board of Regents. He can delete or modify any item of expenditure or remove any individual from the pay roll without the Board's approval. It is thus possible for one man to nullify the Board's action by refusing to approve any individual or item. Arbitrary power of this kind in the hands of any individual or agency is a threat to sound procedure in the operation of an educational system.

"8. The Committee was impressed with the earnestness of the Chairman of the Board of Regents and of other members that appeared before it; but it is clear from the facts stated above that if the Governor is opposed to the action

of that body in the appointment of personnel, he can veto it by striking the name or names from the payroll and thus prevent any appointment which he may oppose. That the Governor is willing to exercise this power is clearly demonstrated by the fact that he stated thru the newspapers that Dean Cocking would not return to his position in the University of Georgia at the time when the Chairman of the Board of Regents was in communication with Dr. Cocking regarding his reinstatement.

"In the light of all the evidence, the Committee is forced to conclude that the University System of Georgia has been the victim of unprecedented and unjustifiable political interference; that the Governor of the State has violated not only sound educational policy, but proper democratic procedure in insisting upon the resignation of members of the Board of Regents in order to appoint to that body men who would do his bidding; that the Board of Regents has flagrantly violated sound educational procedure in dismissals and appointment of staff members; that every institution in the System is profoundly affected by the precedents established and by the actions already taken whether any of its staff has been dismissed to date or not; that there can be no effective educational program where this condition exists; that in view of the actions of the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia which brought about this condition, and in view of its dependence upon the concurrence of the Governor in matters vital to the operation of the System, the Board of Regents does not appear to be an independent and effective educational board of control.

"The Committee, therefore, recommends that the following institutions be dropped from membership in the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools:

Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia  
Georgia State College for Women, Milledgeville, Georgia  
Georgia State Woman's College, Valdosta, Georgia

University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia  
Georgia Teachers College, Collegeboro, Georgia  
Georgia Southwestern College, Americus, Georgia  
Middle Georgia College, Cochran, Georgia  
North Georgia College, Dahlonega, Georgia  
South Georgia College, Douglas, Georgia  
West Georgia College, Carrollton, Georgia

"It recommends further that this suspension take effect September 1, 1942, and continue until removed by vote of this Association at its next or later annual meeting on recommendation of the Executive Committee and of the Commission on Institutions of Higher Education.

December 3, 1941.

Respectfully submitted,

ALEXANDER GUERRY

JOHN J. TIGERT

O. C. CARMICHAEL, CHAIRMAN

Dr. Shelton Phelps, Secretary of the Association, read the report of the committee and moved its adoption. The motion was seconded by President Harris of Tulane. The motion was adopted, and Georgia Tech and the other units of the University System of Georgia were suspended. The other standardizing agencies of the country followed suit in this probationary measure.

In reply sometime later during his campaign for re-election and after the Arnall change, the Governor issued a statement as follows:

"During the controversy arising in the Board in my last administration, I was an ex-officio member of the Board, and was endeavoring conscientiously, and for what I considered the welfare of the University and the State, to discharge the responsibility placed on me by law. Even those who blame me for the unfortunate controversy of my last administration cannot deny me much credit, in my previous discharge for

years of my official responsibility in regard to the University System, and to have managed it with the same sound economy that, during each of my administrations, paid off debts inherited from predecessors; added to paved roads and other public improvements, and, at the same time, reduced taxes.

"The same sound management of the State's finances will work to the same ends during my administration that will commence next January. Since, under present constitutional provisions, the Governor is not a member of the Board of Regents, and no member of the Board is a member as representative of the Governor, the Regents will be free, without participation by me in their meetings, to manage the affairs of the University System in accordance with their best judgment. The law has relieved the Governor of that share of the Board's responsibility which it formerly placed on him, for the direct management of the University's affairs; and I have no desire or purpose to encroach on the Board's functions, or to attempt to exercise any power not vested in me by law.

"On the contrary, my purpose will be to co-operate with the Regents; and to have provided as quickly as can be done, the additional housing and other facilities now so badly needed at all of the institutions in our educational system; and I pledge my best efforts to that end. I have not failed to keep my pledges, and I shall not fail on this one."



## 31. ENTER ELLIS ARNALL

NATURALLY THE AUTHORITIES AND STUDENTS OF THE Georgia colleges affected could not remain quiescent under such circumstances as those described in the preceding chapter. They decided to fight. I arranged for a meeting in the auditorium and addressed the members of the faculty and the student-body on the subject. I began with reading a letter from Admiral Nimitz, then of the Navy Department in Washington and later the great leader in the Pacific Theater of War. It expressed his sympathy and cheered all by reference to the good training and work of our graduates. I then continued and conceded that the suspension would not perhaps affect an engineering institution so seriously as a medical or liberal arts college, yet that it must react injuriously for us to lose our rating with the Southern Association of Colleges and our place on the preferred list of the Association of American Universities. Therefore, it was a plain duty to enter the field of politics and join hands with the University at Athens and the other members of the System, and defeat the Governor whose policies and acts had brought us into disfavor with the standardizing agencies all over the country. I told the story of a coachman who from his driver's seat would skilfully flick with his whip a bumble-bee and when asked by the boy at his side why he did not strike

at a yellow-jacket on its grey nest replied, "No, I never bother those fellows; they are organized." I counselled the students to work with their fellow students of the University System and plan to secure the votes of their parents and friends throughout the state and defeat Governor Eugene Talmadge in the forthcoming gubernatorial election. The response was unanimous in its agreement with the point of view stated.

For the first time in the history of the state, its college youth combined to take active part in a political election, and the young men and young women in the Georgia colleges made their influence felt in the important campaign.

The leader of these forces as well as of many other progressive voters was a young man who has since made himself nationally known as Ellis Gibbs Arnall. He was born at Newman, forty miles from Atlanta, on March 20, 1907. He attended Mercer University, the University of the South, and the University of Georgia, and at all was a prominent figure among his fellow-students. Beginning the practice of law in his home town, he first entered the political scene as a member of the Georgia legislature in 1933. In 1937 he was made assistant state attorney general, and two years later was elected attorney general. In 1942 he made himself leader of the opposition to Governor Talmadge and announced his purpose to carry the fight to every county. "Georgia has received a black eye from him and his Hitlerian methods," said he, "and I am going to appeal to every voter to remove him from power." It was well known that he had the support of President Roosevelt and other national liberals both in and out of the state. Governor Talmadge's platform was largely built around white supremacy and "the old-time religion." The dangerous racial issue was frequently injected into the contest, and the fight was long and bitter. In September, 1942, the election took place in the Democratic primary and Arnall won by the majority of 162,889 to 117,731.

In January, 1943, Arnall was inaugurated, and within a

few months the General Assembly, under his leadership, passed laws carrying out the new Governor's campaign promises. The first of these, known as House Bill No. 1, created an almost completely independent Board of Regents, nearly free from gubernatorial control. In anticipation of this action, Governor-Elect Arnall and Regent, Chairman-to-be, Marion Smith, met with the Southern Association in the Peabody Hotel at Memphis on December 1, preceding. By unanimous consent both were invited to speak. Immediately after, the following recommendation was made by the executive council and unanimously adopted on the next day: "That the Executive Council of the Commission on Institutions of Higher Education be given authority to make recommendation directly to the Executive Committee of the Association relative to the restoration to membership of the institutions of Higher Education of the University System of Georgia when evidence has been submitted that proper legislative action has been taken for the correction of the conditions leading to the suspension of these institutions from membership; and that the Executive Committee of the Association be given authority to take final action on the basis of such recommendation, relative to such restoration." And as shown on page 177, Volume VII, of the *Southern Association Quarterly*, the authorized procedure was followed by the executive council of the commission and by the executive committee of the Association, and the Georgia institutions were duly restored to membership as of September 1, 1942.

In his first annual report after appointment, Chairman Marion Smith writes of the meeting: <sup>1</sup>

"We believe it to be well to make a public record of what actually occurred. In December 1942, the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools held its annual meeting in Memphis, Tennessee. Governor-Elect Arnall,

<sup>1</sup> Regents' Reports for 1942 and 1943, p. 11.

Chancellor S. V. Sanford and the undersigned, now Chairman of the Board, but then without official standing, attended that meeting. We were heard fully by the Association. The Governor-Elect introduced the undersigned as one of the men he intended to appoint to the reconstructed Board of Regents. We pointed out to the Association the program for the restoration of the independence of the Board of Regents, on which Governor-Elect Arnall had been elected and asked for the appointment of a Committee with authority to restore accredited ratings when that program had been enacted into law and a truly independent University System was functioning in the State.

"We found the Association entirely sympathetic. It had not deprived our institutions of our accredited standing because of any hostility toward the State or the institutions, or from any political considerations. Their action had resulted solely from the fact that no self-respecting association could accredit institutions in the deplorable political turmoil to which this System had been reduced. When its independence had been established, we were welcomed gladly by the Association. Immediately after the passage of House Bill Number 1, and the creation of the new Board, we reported to the Committee of the Association that the program was enacted into law and actually operating. The Committee made the necessary investigation to verify these facts and promptly and gladly welcomed us back. We take pleasure in reporting that the accredited standing of every institution has been restored.

"May we submit one further observation. From the time of the disgraceful events which caused the loss of this accredited standing to the time it was restored this System went through a period of suffering and humiliation. Perhaps out of it some good will ultimately result. The people of Georgia have made a record on this subject of which they may well be proud. We are assured from educators from one end of



the United States to the other that the whole educational world is proud of the stand the people of Georgia took last summer. It may well be true that many other States will be saved similar experiences from the lesson that Georgia has taught and it is certainly true that never again during the present generation will anyone again attempt such political interference with our Georgia educational system."

Besides legislative action, Governor Arnall had pledged, for enduring security, that the law for this free and independent Board of Regents should be written into the constitution of the state. This was done through amendment to Article VIII, Section VI by adding a new paragraph reading as follows:

"There shall be a Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia and the government, control and management of the University System of Georgia and all of its institutions in said system shall be vested in said Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia. Said Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia shall consist of one member from each Congressional district in the State and five additional members from the State-at-Large, appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. The Governor shall not be a member of said Board. The first Board of Regents, under this provision, shall consist of those in office at the time this constitutional amendment is adopted with the terms provided by law. Thereafter, all succeeding appointments shall be for seven-year terms from the expiration of the previous term. Vacancies upon said Board, caused by expiration of term of office shall be similarly filled by appointment and confirmation. In case of a vacancy on said Board by death, resignation of a member or from any other cause other than the expiration of such member's term of office, the Board shall by secret ballot elect his successor, who shall hold office until the end of the next session of the General Assembly, or if the General Assembly be then in session

to the end of that session. During such session of the General Assembly, the Governor shall appoint the successor member of the Board for the unexpired term and shall submit his name to the Senate for confirmation. All members of the Board of Regents shall hold office until their successors are appointed. The said Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia shall have the power and duties as provided by law existing at the time of the adoption of this amendment, together with such further powers and duties as may be hereafter provided by law."

The following shows the first Board of Regents appointed under the new law:

DISTRICT	REGENT	TERM	ADDRESS
State-at-Large	Marion Smith	January 1, 1943-46	Atlanta
" " "	Cason J. Callaway	" " 1943-50	Hamilton
" " "	Frank M. Spratlin	" " 1943-46	Atlanta
" " "	Earl B. Braswell	" " 1943-49	Athens
" " "	Pope F. Brock	" " 1943-48	Atlanta
First	J. L. Renfro	" " 1943-48	Statesboro
Second	Edward R. Jerger	" " 1943-47	Thomasville
Third	George C. Woodruff	" " 1943-44	Columbus
Fourth	C. J. Smith	" " 1943-49	Newnan
Fifth	Rutherford L. Ellis	" " 1943-47	Atlanta
Sixth	Miller R. Bell	" " 1943-50	Milledgeville
Seventh	Roy N. Emmet, Sr.	" " 1943-45	Cedartown
Eighth	S. Price Gilbert	" " 1943-50	Sea Island
Ninth	Sandy Beaver	" " 1943-45	Gainesville
Tenth	William S. Morris	" " 1943-44	Augusta

The Board elected as its officers:

Chairman	Marion Smith
Vice-Chairman	Sandy Beaver
Chancellor	S. V. Sanford
Secretary	L. R. Siebert
Treasurer	W. Wilson Noyes



## 32. THE SECOND WORLD WAR

AS SHOWN IN THE LAST CHAPTER, GEORGIA TECH WITH the rest of the state colleges had a private political war to win, and its successful conclusion has been outlined with the advent of the new governor in 1943.

For three or four years before this date, it had become evident to President Roosevelt and other national leaders that the United States faced war unless we were willing to suffer dictation from the bellicose nations of Germany, Italy, and Japan. People generally throughout the land could not be made to believe the danger to be imminent until shocked into reality by the sneak attack of the Japanese on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941.

Soon after, the federal government requested our colleges and universities to "do four specific things: To accelerate the program by teaching the full calendar year—four quarters of twelve weeks or three terms of sixteen weeks each, but with no lowering of standards; to lay greater emphasis on our heritage—the democratic way of life; to stress the advanced sciences and mathematics; and to make physical fitness compulsory for all students."

Georgia Tech began the war-time program on February 5, 1942; the other units of the University System on June 8,

1942. Three weeks later the Army and Navy took over the civilian pilot training program of the school, Georgia Tech giving both the elementary and secondary flight training. We were informed that this was the model school of its kind in this region of several states.

Two federal training agencies, the Vocational Educational for National Defense and the Engineering Science and Management War Training Programs, known as the V.E.N.D. and E.S.M.W.T. respectively, had effective courses given in the Evening School, under the direction of Professor R. S. King and Dr. R. L. Sweigert. While the greater part of the work was done at the school, courses were also arranged at Toccoa, Griffin, Thomaston, Macon, LaGrange, Rome, Columbus, Savannah, Augusta, Valdosta, and other cities.

This training, needed at once by industry for the War Production Program, was important, and the table below is presented to show its character and extent during the first year:

ENGINEERING		
	Number of Sections	Number of Students
Drawing Analysis and Estimating	1	11
Engineering Drafting	6	121
Electrical Engineering	1	12
Radio Communication	6	122
Fundamentals of Radio	4	56
Ultra-High Frequency Techniques	1	10
Combustion Engineering	1	17
Automotive Engineering	2	48
Power Plant Engineering	4	82
Structural Design	1	10
Inspection of Construction Materials	1	13
Industrial Safety Engineering	3	49
Ordnance Inspection	2	30
Production Engineering	1	16
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	34	597

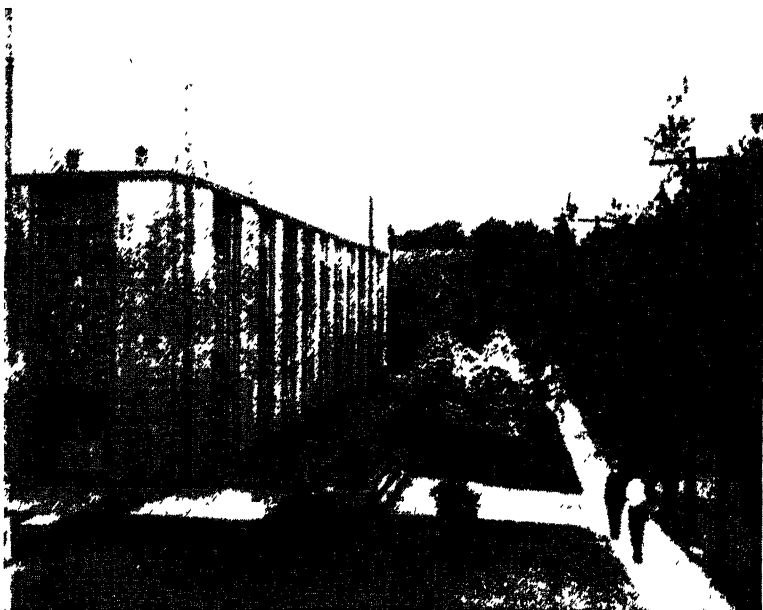
## SCIENCE

Industrial Analytical Chemistry	1	9
Instrumental Analysis	1	13
Chemistry of Powder and Explosives	1	14
Industrial Chemical Analysis	2	27
Physical Chemistry	Being formed	
Physics for High School Teachers	" "	
Mathematics for High School Teachers	1	18
Total	6	78

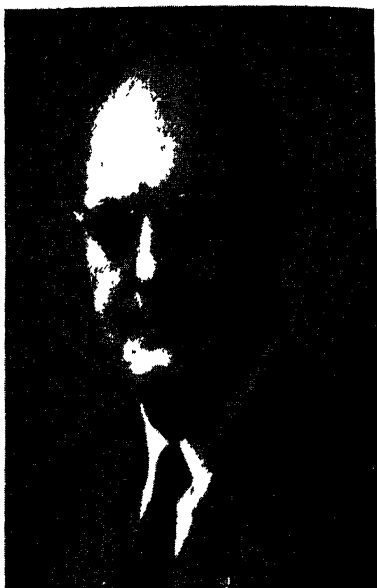
## PRODUCTION SUPERVISION

Production Supervision	1	25
Motion and Time Study	1	18
Textile Production Supervision	1	10
Textile Testing and Inspection	Being formed	
Industry Psychology	1	33
Cost Accounting	3	58
Total	7	144

Every department of the school felt the effect of the necessity for "all out" co-operation in the war effort. At the request of President Karl Compton, Dr. J. H. Howey, head of the Physics Department, was sent to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for special work in electronics so that he might supervise that phase of training at Georgia Tech. Professor P. C. Callaway, on request of the government, went to St. Louis for Research Investigation in Explosives, and afterwards gave courses for young men in this subject—likewise, Dr. G. A. Rosselot in Radar, Professor M. A. Honnell and his associates in the Electrical field, and Professor Donnell W. Dutton and his staff in Aeronautics, and others in various fields. The Departments of Architecture and Ceramic and Textile Engineering were temporarily overshadowed by the pressing need of the government for men trained in aeronautics, physics, chemistry, mechanical and electrical engineering. The constant use of shops and laboratories—sometimes for twenty-four hours a day—of necessity caused unusual wear and tear and it was hoped that govern-



ABOVE: *The Gymnasium and the Athletic Association Office Building, built in 1837 and 1941 respectively.* BELOW: *Front view of the Research Building.*



UPPER LEFT: *Marion Luther Brittain, President of Georgia Tech, 1922-1944.*

UPPER RIGHT: *Blake Ragsdale Van Leer, President of Georgia Tech, 1944-*

LOWER: *architectural drawing of the new President's House.*

mental replacement in many instances would follow as a mark of appreciation for the important work done.

The Engineering Experiment Station expended within twelve months \$155,000, 58 per cent of which was from industry and the federal government. Thirty different research projects engaged the attention of seventeen full-time and nearly one hundred part-time workers. Some of these with their contributions were as follows:

U.S. Army Ordnance Department (Project #67)	\$9,000
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (Project #76)	11,000
Office of Scientific Research & Development (Project OSRD)	6,000
Office of Production and Development (Project OPRD)	18,000
E. I. DuPont de Nemours (Project #30)	1,500
Macon Chamber of Commerce (Project Survey)	3,500
Augusta Chamber of Commerce (Project Survey)	3,500

The war effort was naturally more apparent in the Army and Navy training of the school than anywhere else. And now that the war is over and no possible harm can come from revealing the facts, I shall disclose at this time the explanation about the disposition of our Military and Naval forces at Georgia Tech, which has not been told before. Several years before the outbreak of World War II, while "Tommy" Jones was Commandant of our Army R.O.T.C. in 1937 or 1938, he was summoned to Washington for a conference. On his return, he came into my office and gave me the information that the government Military and Naval authorities had drawn up the plan for training in the event of war at different institutions of the country. This plan would emphasize the Naval rather than the Army work at Georgia Tech, probably for the reason that our Naval Unit had been outstanding in its record among the other units of the nation, and because the number of these units had been limited—only six in the beginning—eight or ten years prior to that



date. The papers had been prepared for me to sign and I was asked to keep secret the arrangement made and disclose it to no one. Therefore, it was no surprise to receive the news that we must prepare by July 5, 1942, for 1,050 Naval students instead of the 250 assigned to us before that date.

The A.S.T.P., the Army Specialized Training Program, was established at a number of colleges and universities for the purpose of supplying to the Army high grade technicians and specialists under the accelerated program. The unit at Georgia Tech began its work on March 12, 1943, and continued until April 1, 1944. The original group consisted of 500 trainees and in June was increased by an additional company. Colonel R. W. Collins was in command until October, when he was succeeded by Colonel O. I. Gates. In addition to the scholastic and military work there, young men had physical training under Coach W. A. Alexander and his staff and proudly asserted that it was the "number one P.T. staff in the Nation."

During a part of the war years, therefore, there were the following different classifications of students on the campus: Civilian, Co-operative civilian, Army trainees, A.S.T.P. and A.S.T.P./R.O.T.C. and Navy and Marine trainees. This situation required necessarily varied curricula:

- A. The regular Georgia Tech civilian curricula in which were enrolled civilians, Army, Navy and Marine trainees.
- B. The Co-operative civilians curricula for the freshman Co-ops.
- C. The V-12 curricula used by part of the Navy trainees.
- D. The A.S.T.P. Army students.

As shown, therefore, many changes and difficulties were encountered, but the faculty and students willingly and gladly faced all with courage and patriotism, realizing the gravity and peril of the most terrible war mankind has ever known. Some of our men were drafted to take part in the

making of the atomic bomb. Others were engaged in battle throughout the world—on land, in the air, on the sea and under the sea—until the Axis powers were conquered and had been forced to surrender.

As announced in the *Alumnus* for September-October, 1942, even at that early period of the conflict more than 2,000 of the alumni were in the armed forces of the United States and their numbers were being augmented day by day: "Compilation on their records were started by our office over a year ago and we began publishing the information in the September issue of the *Georgia Tech Alumnus*, and have continued to do so ever since. It is hoped that this valuable compilation will be continued and will form the basis of the Alumni Association's history of Georgia Tech alumni in World War II."

It is proper to mention here that during these four years of preparation and conflict, a fine tribute was paid to one of the early founders of the school. As carried in the Press accounts of the ceremonies: "At Savannah on January 27, 1943, the Southeastern Ship Building Corporation launched a ship named the Isaac S. Hopkins in honor of the first President of the Georgia School of Technology. The vessel was christened by Miss Ruth Hopkins of LaGrange, and she was attended by her Maid of Honor, Mrs. M. L. Brittain, wife of the present executive, who delivered the address of the occasion."



## 33. PRESIDENT VAN LEER— AVE ATQUE VALE

WITH THE ADVENT OF THE NEW GUBERNATORIAL ADMINISTRATION in 1943, and with the state reform measures of Governor Arnall safely on the statute books, Georgia Tech was restored to harmonious relations with the accrediting boards of the country. The changes made necessary for the purpose of co-operating wholeheartedly with the Army and Navy authorities until the war could be concluded victoriously were brought about in a spirit of patriotic endeavor, although it was plainly apparent that the long hours of continuous effort were having effect on the faculty, especially Dean Skiles and Dean Perry. During the early days of this school year, therefore, with all danger of political interference past, the long-time President, at the age of seventy-eight, again tendered his resignation to take effect at the end of the term July 1, 1944. The Regents elected as vice-president the son of the first Dean of the School, the able and vigorous engineer, Cherry L. Emerson, and later made him Dean of Engineering. No finer choice could have been made and it received enthusiastic approval. In search for a new executive officer, their choice was fortunately directed to North Carolina State College, and they decided upon its Dean of Engineering, Colonel Blake Ragsdale Van Leer. Accordingly, to the great satisfaction of all, he was elected

Georgia Tech's fifth president with term beginning July 1, 1944.

The new head of Georgia Tech was born in Mangum, now Texas, then Oklahoma, in 1893. He received the degree of Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering from Purdue University in 1915, and the degree of M.S. in M.E. from the University of California in 1920. Purdue also gave him the Master's degree in 1922. He studied at Caen, France, in 1919 and at the University of Munich in 1928. Washington and Jefferson conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Science in 1943. In the First World War, he served as Captain of Engineers of the 316 Engineers and was awarded the Croix de Guerre. With the outbreak of World War II, he was recalled to active duty in 1942 and was Colonel, Chief of Operations, Army A.S.T.P. He was teacher of hydraulics at the University of California, then engineer of the Southern Pacific Railway Company from 1928 to 1931. From 1932 to 1937, he was Dean of Engineering at the University of Florida, and from 1937 to 1944 served in the same capacity at the North Carolina State College. On July 1, 1944, he became president of the Georgia School of Technology. With unusually fine training and experience, he is highly qualified in every way for successful leadership of Georgia's great technical college.

After the inauguration, the outgoing and incoming presidents were honored by a dinner at the Atlanta Athletic Club on the evening of July 7, given by the State Board of Regents and the Georgia Tech National Alumni Association. The program follows:

### PROGRAM

Presiding: C. L. Emerson, President, Georgia Tech National Alumni Association

Invocation: Dr. Ryland Knight

DINNER—BUFFET

SONGS BY TECH GLEE CLUB

INTRODUCTIONS OF UNIVERSITY PRESIDENTS—Chancellor S. V. Sanford

PRESENTATION

Alumni Gift to Dr. M. L. Brittain, by Judge Frank Hooper  
Response: Dr. M. L. Brittain

WELCOMES

Governor Ellis Arnall

Dr. Vernon Skiles, Dean

Greetings from out-of-State Presidents by Dr. Rufus Harris,  
President of Tulane University

Frank Neely, Georgia Tech Alumni Foundation

Response: Colonel Blake R. Van Leer, President, The Georgia School of Technology

SONG

Ramblin' Wreck, by Assemblage

ADJOURNMENT

During the following year, the sad news came of the death of Chancellor Sanford. On September 12, 1945, during the regular meeting of the Board of Regents, he was stricken with a cerebral hemorrhage. Carried to the Emory Hospital, he lingered without regaining consciousness for three days before his spirit passed from this earth. An hour before his illness, he called me over the telephone, and asked me to meet him that afternoon for a conference about this story of Georgia Tech, in which he was much interested. He was the first to ask me to undertake it.

His loss was felt in educational ranks throughout the country, but nowhere so keenly as in his native state. No man, living or dead, in the long line of his illustrious predecessors did so much for the University he so much loved. The flags at the Capitol, the University of Georgia, Georgia Tech, and at all units of the University System of Georgia were lowered to half-mast from the time of his death until after the burial. Governor Arnall, members of the Board of Regents, and

many prominent executives and educators crowded the Fine Arts Building at Athens for the most impressive funeral exercises seen in Georgia in many years. Interment was in the family cemetery lot in Marietta on Sunday, September 16.

Sanford Stadium, a structure built at a cost of more than \$300,000 and largely through his efforts, is a lasting memorial to him and especially appropriate because of his interest in football. There, a few weeks later, with appropriate exercises, a bronze bust of the beloved Chancellor, designed by Sculptor Steffin Thomas, was unveiled.

It was fortunate for the University System during this sad time that there was in the Regents' office the unusually capable assistant to the Chancellor in the person of Secretary Leonard Robert Siebert, former professor at Georgia Tech. He had been the trusted confidant of his chief for years, and so was able to assist the distinguished chairman, Marion Smith, and the Board of Regents, to carry on the work efficiently until a new chancellor could be found.

After long and careful consideration, the Regents elected Dr. Raymond R. Paty on October 9, 1946. His selection was received with unanimous approval by the entire state. He was born at Bell Buckle, Tennessee, and received his preparatory school training there at the noted Webb School. From Emory University he received the degrees of A.B. and LL.D., and studied also at Columbia, the University of Chicago, and other institutions. He was a soldier in the First World War, and after returning home he taught at the Cumberland Mountain School and at Emory University, and was state director for Georgia of the National Youth Administration. He rendered notable service as president of Birmingham-Southern College, and in 1942, was elected president of the University of Alabama.

His lovely wife was Miss Adelaide Martha Pund of Augusta, the sister of Georgia Tech's Peter Pund, captain and

All American center of the championship football team of 1928.

### FINIS

And now, having completed the story of Georgia Tech from its beginning to the present year of 1946, it is my duty to bow out of the picture with mingled feelings of relief, sadness and pleasure. I think no teacher in our state has ever received more proofs of genuine consideration and affection during the last thirty years than I. They are far more than I ever deserved but I wish here to record my appreciation and gratitude for the gifts and testimonials and for the remarkable fact that during these last twenty and more years, with an unusually strong and independent faculty and student-body, no one of them ever failed me once in courtesy or loyalty, and this is a source of fond recollection and pleasure. I think I shall be pardoned, therefore, if I close these reminiscences with the engrossed testimonial they presented, and which was read by Dean W. G. Perry on the occasion of the dinner given at our parting:

"On July 1, 1944, Dr. Marion Luther Brittain ceases to serve as President of the Georgia School of Technology. The resignation of Dr. Brittain we, the faculty of the institution, view with deep regret. It is regret which finds some compensation in remembering that it has for so long been our privilege to be associated with him and knowing that, in his new office of President-emeritus, he will continue to be an active part of the school organization.

"When on August 1, 1922, Dr. Brittain assumed the presidency of Georgia Tech, he had already for many years valiantly served the Commonwealth of Georgia in advancing the cause of education. During that time, he had won not only the confidence, but the affection of the entire State, and had revealed those qualities of executive skill and of personality which were to characterize his work at Georgia Tech. In this

enlarged sphere of activity, he grew in executive stature and in influence; and under his wise leadership, the school, too, grew in size and importance. His increasing prestige was reflected in the institution over which he presided. Georgia Tech of today is a monument to his accomplishment.

"He had a shrewd knowledge of men, and knew how to master difficulties by being patient. He overcame opposition by his complete integrity. He knew the wisdom of often making haste slowly, and shaped his career and his life in accord with that ancient Greek ideal of moderation.

"A part of this spirit of moderation was his broad tolerance and understanding. With faculty and student alike, justice was with him always seasoned with mercy. He had sympathy for the weak. He had patience with the erring. His sturdy Christian faith was a pervasive influence in his life, and was projected into all the little problems of the every-day.

"He realized that no college can be greater than its faculty; and toward his faculty, he maintained an ever-protective attitude. In return, he expected and received complete co-operation and loyalty—co-operation and loyalty the more freely given because the faculty knew that with their President, the matter of first importance was their well-being. He had confidence, and they felt secure under his leadership.

"In these words to Dr. Brittain, we, the members of the faculty, pay tribute to a modest, gracious, gallant gentleman, one who has ever shown himself an able executive, a wise leader, and a trusted friend."

And so with a past of which to be proud, a new President with the finest training available for the position, many new distinguished additions to the faculty, and funds increased through WGST and other sources for the acquisition of the best facilities, and a Governor we believe will be free from dictatorial interference as promised and co-operative as well, Georgia Tech faces a future of constantly increasing power and usefulness to the State, the South, the Country, and the World.





## APPENDICES



## APPENDIX I

### CHRONOLOGICAL OUTLINE

- 1882 Resolution to establish a School of Technology presented to legislature by Nathaniel E. Harris, Bibb County.
- 1883 Committee of ten, appointed to investigate and consider the propriety and expediency of establishing a School of Technology: N. E. Harris, Chairman, W. A. Little, M. V. Calvin, W. A. Wilson, R. F. Watts, F. P. Rice, R. B. Russell (later Chief Justice of Georgia), E. H. Beck, Tom Eason, and W. N. Spence.
- 1883 July 24. Bill recommending the establishment of a School of Technology presented to House; failed to pass.
- 1884 Bill became one of the chief issues in the election of members to the legislature.  
February 12. The Georgia State Agricultural Society endorsed the measure.
- 1885 October 13. Bill passed for the establishment of a Technological School, as a branch of the University of Georgia, for the training of students in the Industrial and Mechanic Arts. Appropriation: \$65,000.  
Commission on the School of Technology: N. E. Harris, S. M. Inman, O. S. Porter, Columbus Heard, E. R. Hodgson, Sr.
- 1886 Atlanta chosen as the location of the Technological School, October 20.
- 1887 January 27. The Commission selected Peters Park property as the site for the School of Technology. Bruce and Morgan named as Architects.  
May 5. Contract for Main Building let to Angus McGilvray for \$43,250.

- 1888 April 5. Dr. I. S. Hopkins elected first president. Contract for Shop Building given to Petit & DeHaven for \$20,000. Opening exercises October 7.  
One hundred thirty students enrolled (two from out of state). No charge for tuition to residents of the State of Georgia; all others \$150.00.  
Classes: "Apprentice" or freshmen, junior, middle, and senior.  
Ten faculty members including the president.  
One course of study offered leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering.
- 1890 Two members in the Graduating Class: G. G. Crawford, Wilkinson County; H. L. Smith, Rockdale County.  
Two additional members authorized for the Commission later termed the Local Board of Trustees, by Legislative Act, December 9.  
Mr. D. N. Speer and Mr. W. B. Miles were elected by the Board of Trustees on January 7.  
Sub-Apprentice Class established.
- 1892 Shop Building destroyed by fire on the night of April 21. December 20. The legislature appropriated \$10,000 in addition to the insurance to rebuild the Shops.
- 1893 Mr. D. N. Speer resigned in June from the Commission—succeeded by George Winship.
- 1896 December. The Legislature appropriated \$20,000, of this amount \$5,000 was for the equipment of a Department of Electrical Science; \$15,000 for a building, named the Knowles Dormitory. Degrees of Electrical and Civil Engineering established.  
Dr. I. S. Hopkins, President, resigned; Dr. Lyman Hall, Professor of Mathematics, elected President June 24.
- 1897 December 1. Knowles Dormitory accepted by the Board and occupied that month.  
In December, the legislature appropriated \$10,000 for the establishment of the Textile Department.  
Mr. S. M. Inman resigned from the Commission; succeeded by Mr. G. W. Parrott, October 16.
- 1898 Machinery, valued at \$20,000 and approximately \$13,000 in cash secured for the school.  
School received \$22,500 per year from the state plus \$10,000 for the Textile Department.

- July. Aaron French gave #1 Scholarship of \$500.00.
- 1899 Aaron French donated \$15,100 to the Textile Department. Degree of Bachelor of Science in Textile Engineering added.
- Mr. G. W. Parrott resigned from the Board of Trustees; succeeded by Mr. Walter M. Kelley.
- December. Aaron French gave #2 Scholarship of \$500.00.
- 1900 Appropriation from the state increased to \$40,000 per year.
- Legislature appropriated \$10,000 for an Electrical Building and \$6,000 for additional Textile equipment with the proviso that these amounts would not be available until the friends of the school should furnish \$25,000 in cash donations. Cash donations received were \$35,750.
- The largest came from James Swann—\$21,500—for a dormitory. \$9,866.24 in machinery donated to the Textile Department.
- Janie Austell Swann Dormitory erected at a cost of \$30,000.
- 1901 Degree of Bachelor of Science in Chemical Engineering added.
- Aaron French donated #3 Scholarship for \$500.00
- 1902 The General Education Board gave \$5,000 for equipment, and \$2,500 for two successive years for maintenance, provided friends contributed \$10,000. Friends gave \$12,910 in addition.
- State appropriations increased to \$45,000.
- 1903 Will of Mr. James Swann provided that the school receive \$10,000 in cash upon the settlement of his estate.
- 1904 Legislature appropriated \$10,000 for the erection of a Chemical Laboratory, provided friends of the school would give an equal amount. Through President Lyman Hall, this amount was secured only a few weeks before his death.
- 1905 President Lyman Hall died August 16.
- Dr. Kenneth Gordon Matheson, Professor of English, made Chairman of the Faculty August 23, and President June 21, 1906.
- 1906 Lyman Hall Laboratory of Chemistry opened.
- March 12. Andrew Carnegie donated \$20,000 for a Library Building.
- August 18. Legislature appropriated \$17,500 for enlarging the campus.

- October 3. Degree of Bachelor of Science in Chemistry was approved by the Board of Trustees.
- August. Legislature increased annual appropriation by \$10,000 (Total, \$55,000 annually.)
- 1907 June. City of Atlanta increased its annual appropriation from \$2,500 to \$3,500.
- State appropriation increased by \$5,000 (Total \$60,000).
- Mr. Walter M. Kelley resigned from the Board of Trustees; succeeded by Mr. N. P. Pratt in July.
- 1908 August 17. Resolution provided the name of the school should be the Georgia School of Technology.
- Bachelor of Science in Architecture added June 17.
- Atlanta City Council appropriated \$2,500 annually for the Night School.
- 1909 November. Mrs. Joseph B. Whitehead gave \$5,000 towards the erection of a hospital. This donation increased by other gifts to \$15,000.
- 1910 Joseph B. Whitehead Memorial Hospital opened.
- February. John D. Rockefeller gave \$50,000 toward the erection of a Y.M.C.A. Building. \$25,000 additional donated by friends.
- Legislature appropriated \$35,000 to be applied toward the erection of a New Shop Building on condition that friends of the school raise \$15,000.
- State appropriation \$75,000 annually.
- Mr. Julius L. Brown died September 4, 1910, leaving two-thirds of his estate to Georgia Tech.
- 1911 Class of 1903 erected a marble drinking fountain on the campus in March.
- City Council of Atlanta increased its appropriation to \$5,000.
- Electrical seniors, Class of 1911, erected two electrical light standards in front of the entrance to the library.
- Colonel W. L. Peel, Atlanta, authorized ten Gold T's as prizes to the Junior Class each year. After Colonel Peel's death in 1922 President Brittain continued the gift of the Gold T's until 1942 when they could not be given on account of World War II.
- August. State appropriation increased \$5,000.
- August 21. By Legislative Act, the name of the school was changed to the Georgia School of Technology.

- December. Three additional acres of land was purchased from the Peters Land Company.  
Colonel O. S. Porter resigned from the Board of Trustees; succeeded by Mr. Hal G. Nowell.
- 1912 Through the influence of Mr. George G. Crawford, the first graduate of the school, the National Tube Company, donated on January 15, the pipe necessary for the construction of the new Power and Heating Plant.  
December 12. Mr. E. R. Hodgson resigned from the Board of Trustees; succeeded by his son, E. R. Hodgson, Jr.  
Co-operative Plan added to the courses December 12.  
Judge Columbus Heard died October 23 and was succeeded by Mr. George J. Baldwin, Savannah, Georgia, January 10, 1913.
- 1913 January 29. Four additional acres were added to the campus.  
Mr. John W. Grant, Atlanta, gave \$15,000—later increased to \$50,000—to the "Hugh Inman Grant Field" in memory of his son, who died several years before.  
State appropriation \$90,000.  
City of Atlanta increased its appropriation to \$7,000 and the Night School's maintenance to \$3,000.
- 1914 Manufacturers donated \$100,000 worth of Power Plant machinery, funds were raised to erect a Power Plant Building.  
Mr. George Winship resigned from the Board of Trustees; succeeded by J. S. Akers.
- 1915 State appropriation \$100,000 per annum.  
West-side of Concrete Stand built on Grant Field.  
Bachelor of Science degree in Commerce added.
- 1917 Bachelor of Commercial Science and Bachelor of Science in Industrial Education were added.  
Army R.O.T.C., Senior Division, training, begun under National Defense Act; Military Building erected.
- 1918 Mr. W. B. Miles, Trustee, died March 18; succeeded by Mr. John W. Grant.  
U.S. Training Detachment begun June 15 and continued until December 6; Student Army Training Corps established October 1, Major Radcliffe Heermance, U.S.A. was Commanding Officer.  
Automobile Building completed.



- 1919 State appropriation increased to \$125,000 annually.  
Mr. George Baldwin, Trustee, moved from Georgia; succeeded by Mr. George H. Carswell, Irwinton, Georgia.
- 1920 Mechanical Engineering Building completed.  
Greater Georgia Tech Campaign begun.  
Special Train inspection trip to the North and East.  
The Board of Trustees increased by two members from the Alumni; October 13, George G. Crawford, Class of 1890; and L. W. Robert, Jr., Class of 1908, were elected by the Board.
- 1921 Special train trip through Georgia in the interest of Greater Tech Campaign.  
February 7, Trustee Hal G. Nowell died; succeeded by Floyd C. Furlow, New York City, April 12.  
October 4. Dr. K. G. Matheson tendered his resignation as President, effective April 1, 1922.
- 1922 July 14. Dr. M. L. Brittain, Atlanta, was elected President, effective August 1.
- 1923 June 9. W. H. Glenn was elected as a member of the Board of Trustees to succeed Mr. Floyd C. Furlow, deceased.  
Physics Building completed.  
January 10. Mr. J. S. Akers, Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, resigned; E. R. Black succeeded him as a member of the Board; and F. K. Houston, Bur-sar, was elected Secretary and Treasurer.  
June 9, Dr. J. S. Coon, Head of Mechanical Engineering, tendered his resignation; he was made Professor Emeritus of Mechanical Engineering.  
July 19. Radio Station WGST was presented to the school by the Honorable Clark Howell.  
By Legislative Act, August 20, the Board of Trustees was increased by three Alumni; October 13, Messrs. John H. Porter of Macon; G. M. Stout, Atlanta; and Y. Frank Freeman, Atlanta, were elected by the Board.
- 1924 Department of Ceramic Engineering was added, and Building completed.
- 1925 By Act of the Legislature, the Julius L. Brown Memorial Dormitory was built with funds from the Julius L. Brown Estate—opened in September following.  
Emerson Addition to the Chemistry Building completed.

- 1926 Georgia Tech's Naval R.O.T.C. Unit established; one of six in the United States.  
East-side of Grant Field Stadium built.  
N. E. Harris Dormitory completed.
- 1927 Army R.O.T.C. Headquarters Building constructed.
- 1928 Brittain Dining Hall built.
- 1929 January 1. Football Victory over the University of California in the Rose Bowl at Pasadena, California.  
Rose Bowl Athletic Field constructed.
- 1930 Guggenheim Award of \$300,000 received.  
Department of Aeronautical Engineering established.
- 1931 Cloudman Dormitory completed.
- 1934 Naval Armory built.
- 1935 Techwood Dormitory constructed.  
Degree authorized in Industrial Management.
- 1936 W.P.A. Addition to the Chemistry Building.
- 1937 Auditorium-Gymnasium completed.
- 1938 Civil Engineering Building.  
Engineering-Drawing Building.  
George W. Harrison Dormitory.  
Clark Howell Sr. Dormitory.  
Engineering Experiment Station constructed.  
Established the degree of Bachelor of Science in Public Health Engineering.
- 1941 Athletic Office Building completed.
- 1942 Chemistry Annex finished.  
Dropped from the Southern Association of Colleges and other accrediting agencies as stated because of political interference of Governor Eugene Talmadge.
- 1943 Georgia Tech campus enlarged mainly through funds from Radio Station WGST.  
Standing of Georgia Tech and other Units of the University System restored through Governor Ellis Arnall and the General Assembly.
- 1944 Resignation of President M. L. Brittain; election of Colonel Blake R. Van Leer as president.

## APPENDIX II

### EXTRACTS FROM THE ACTS OF 1885 AND OTHER DOCUMENTS

*To complete the record and for the benefit of future historians and investigators the chief parts of the original law and other legislative history and opinions of value affecting Georgia Tech are given in the Acts of 1885 as shown, beginning on page 69 and in the subsequent records of the Georgia General Assembly:*

#### "TECHNOLOGICAL SCHOOL"

Section 1. PURPOSE AND NAME. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That there shall be established in connection with the State University, and forming one of the departments thereof, a Technological School for the education and training of students in the industrial and mechanical arts. Said school shall be located, equipped and conducted as hereinafter provided.—*Acts, 1885, p. 69.*

(a) ABOVE ACT AMENDED. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the name of said institution shall be the Georgia School of Technology, to be known as such on the diplomas and other documents emanating from said school.—*Acts, 1912, p. 182.*

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF SCHOOL

Section 3. APPROPRIATION FOR. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the sum of sixty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the establishment of said school, and to carry this Act into effect, the Governor is authorized to draw his warrant on the Treasurer of the State in favor of said Commission for such parts of said sum as may be applied for in writing

from time to time as said work progresses; Provided, this sum shall only be available after the first day of January, 1887, and shall then be paid only out of funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; Provided, further, that this sum is appropriated with the understanding that it shall pay all the cost of grounds, buildings, machinery, tools and appliances necessary for the establishment of said school and its operations for one year, and should the said Commission find the same insufficient for this purpose, they shall, before any purchases are made, report that fact to the Governor, and in that event no warrant shall issue for any part of the sum appropriated.—*Acts, 1885, p. 71.*

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all property purchased under the authority of this Act shall be free from liens or encumbrances, and title to the same, as well as to any donations that said Commission may receive, shall be taken in the name of the Trustees of the University of Georgia in their corporate capacity, and said property shall become the property of the State of Georgia, and the same shall not be alienated by any one, nor shall any valid lien be created thereon, neither in the erection of any building thereon, nor by the act of any person, nor by operation of law.—*Acts, 1885, p. 72.*

#### LOCATION OF SCHOOL

Section 4. LOCATION. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of said Commission, as soon as practicable after the passage of this Act, to procure the grounds and buildings necessary for the establishment of the Technological School herein provided for. It shall be located within or near to the corporate limits of that city or town in the State which shall offer the best inducements for such location, in the opinion of said Commission. In making the selection of a location for said school, the Commission shall give preference to such place as shall be easy of access to all the people of the State, having due regard to the appropriateness, eligibility and healthfulness of the surroundings, as well as to any offer or donation of value that may be made to secure the said school, and any inducements offered by any non-sectarian educational institution of this State. The selection once made shall be final.—*Acts, 1885, p. 69.*

Section 5. ERECTION OF BUILDINGS. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Commission, so soon as they have selected the location and procured the necessary grounds,

shall proceed to have erected on such grounds suitable buildings for said school, or, in case they secure grounds upon which there are buildings already erected, shall proceed to remodel the same, erecting any additional buildings that may be necessary, and to procure and place therein the necessary machinery, power, fixtures, tools, equipment, appliances and apparatus required to carry into effect the intention of this Act.—*Acts, 1885, p. 70.*

Section 6. TRAINED ASSISTANT. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in the erection of the buildings herein provided for, and the selection and placing of the machinery, tools and appliances therein, said Commission may procure the services of a suitable person, who shall have been a student in good standing of a similar school, to aid them in said work, at a salary to be fixed by them, and the person so selected shall by virtue of said employment become the Superintendent of the Manual Department of said school for one year after said school shall have been opened, after which the place shall be filled by the Trustees of the University of Georgia, or in such manner as they may direct.—*Acts, 1885, p. 70.*

#### OFFICERS OF THE SCHOOL

Section 49. OFFICERS. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the officers of said school shall be a President, a Superintendent of the Manual Department, a Secretary and Treasurer of the Faculty, and such other professors, teachers and instructors as may be necessary, in the opinion of the Board of Trustees, to carry on the school in accordance with the intention of this Act. The Chancellor of the University of Georgia shall have the general supervision of said school. The officers aforesaid shall be selected and their salaries fixed either directly by the Board of Trustees, or through the local Board of Trustees hereinafter provided for.—*Acts, 1885, p. 70.*

TURNED OVER BY COMMISSION. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when the necessary buildings shall have been erected or completed and the machinery, tools and appliances placed therein as required by this Act, and said school shall be ready for the reception of students, said Commission shall notify the Board of Trustees of the University of Georgia and shall turn the said school over to their control and management.—*Acts, 1885, p. 71.*

## TRUSTEES

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Governor shall appoint five fit and discreet persons, residents of this State, to be known as the Commission on the School of Technology, who shall serve without pay, except that their actual expenses, while away from their several places of residence attending to the duties of such Commission, may be allowed as hereinafter provided; and they may select from their number a chairman and secretary, prescribe rules and regulations for their government, may accept the resignation of any member and fill all vacancies. A majority shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.—*Acts, 1885*, p. 69.

(b) ABOVE SECTION AMENDED. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of this State, That the second section of the above recited Act, which prescribed the number of Commissioners and limits the same to five members be, and the same is, hereby so amended as to authorize the election of two other members of said Commission, so that the local Board of Trustees in charge of said school shall consist of seven instead of five members, as now constituted.—*Acts, 1890*, p. 118.

CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the five persons named in the second section of this Act shall become, as soon as said school is turned over by them to the Board of Trustees of the University of Georgia, a local Board of Trustees for said Technological School, with perpetual succession, as hereinbefore provided, and they shall always be charged with the immediate control, supervision and management of said school, subject to the general Board of Trustees, of which body they shall be ex-officio members.—*Acts, 1885*, p. 71.

TRUSTEES BRANCH COLLEGES. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this Act, the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the University of Georgia upon the passage of this Act and biennially thereafter, and he is, hereby authorized and empowered to designate and appoint not exceeding three members from said Board of Trustees, upon each of the Boards of the Branch Colleges of the University of Georgia, to-wit, the Georgia State College of Agriculture, the Georgia School of Technology, the State Normal School, the Georgia Normal and Industrial College, the North Georgia Agricultural

College, at Dahlonga, the Georgia State Industrial College for Colored Youths; and when so designated and appointed said Trustees shall be ex-officio members of the several and respective Boards, and during the term of their appointment and until their successors are designated and qualified, shall be clothed with all the rights, powers and duties pertaining or incident to said trust.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Local Board shall be empowered to add two new members to said Board, to be selected from the Alumni of said institution. The Governor of the State of Georgia in office shall be ex-officio a member of the Board. A quorum of the Board for the transaction of business shall consist of five members.—*Acts, 1910, p. 75.*

#### AMENDMENT OF THE FOREGOING

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the following words shall be added to the third section of the Act above stated:

"The Alumni Trustees herein authorized, may be selected from Alumni, residents of the State, or residing in other States as the local Board may decide."

"The office of any member of the Board may be vacated if he is absent from two consecutive meetings of the Board, if he neglects to furnish satisfactory excuses in writing to the Board for such absences."

"Absence from three consecutive meetings of the Board shall authorize and require the Board to declare the position vacant, and the same shall be filled as in other cases."—*Acts, 1920, p. 158.*

#### CONTROL

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said school, when so established, shall be a part of the University of Georgia, and under the control and management of its Board of Trustees. Said Board shall have authority, from time to time, to add such special features to the course and to open such other departments of training and instruction therein as they shall deem that the progress and advancement of the times require. They shall also have authority to ordain and establish such rules and by-laws for the regulation of the school and the teaching, training and governing of the students, not inconsistent with

this Act, as in their opinion may be proper to secure the success of said school.—*Acts, 1885*, p. 70.

Section 49. (a) POWER AND AUTHORITY OF LOCAL BOARD OF TRUSTEES. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the local Board of Trustees, shall be directly charged with the government and control of said school, shall be authorized to grant diplomas, make rules, receive and disburse the funds of the school, and generally do any and everything required by the Act of which this is amendatory, to render efficient the work of said school.—*Acts, 1890*, p. 118.

AUTHORITY FOR SALE OF PROPERTY AND  
EMPLOYMENT OF ENDOWMENT OFFICER

An Act to amend the Act establishing the Georgia School of Technology, by conferring upon the local board of trustees authority to sell and dispose of certain real estate and stocks held by said school; to provide for an officer to keep the records of said board, superintend the investment of the permanent endowments of the institution and aid in securing other donations and endowments and for other purposes.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of this State, That the local board of trustees of the Georgia School of Technology shall have authority to sell and dispose of any or all of the lands and real property as well as stocks received by said school through the will of Julius L. Brown, late of Fulton County, deceased, whether located in this State or in the State of Texas; to prescribe the terms and manner of sale of said lands or any interest therein as they shall deem best for the purposes of said school. Deeds of conveyance may be executed in the name of said board, under resolution of the same, and shall be signed by the chairman, and such deeds when so executed shall be effectual to convey to the purchaser all the interest and claim held by said institution as well as any interest or claim of the State of Georgia in or to the lands or real property aforesaid. The said board shall have power and authority to appoint an agent to negotiate the sale of such property and to do any and everything that may be necessary to convert the said lands into money for the purpose of utilizing the same in the interest of the said institution as set forth in the will aforesaid.

Section 2. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the chairman of the local board of trustees shall be by



virtue of his office the keeper of the deeds and official records of the institution, other than the files and papers connected with the operation of the school, and shall superintend the investment of all the permanent endowments of the institution, including the proceeds of the lands aforesaid, subject to the direction of said local board of trustees. He shall be authorized, in the discretion of said board, to solicit donations and endowments for said school throughout the country, and to travel for this purpose whenever it is deemed expedient, in the opinion of the board of trustees of said institution.—*Acts, 1917, p. 193.*

#### ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT

ELECTRICAL SCIENCE, DEPARTMENT OF. For State University for School of Technology the sum of ten thousand dollars per annum for the year 1897 and 1898, to be expended by the Board of Trustees in providing suitable dormitories, and also to equip and increase the efficiency of the present departments, and especially to establish therein a department of Electrical Science; provided, however, that this appropriation shall not be available unless the trustees make a rule prohibiting any county having more than six free scholarships in the school, and providing a reasonable tuition fee for all in addition to that number; provided further, that work and products of the shops of the school shall not be used to underbid the work and products of other local industries of the same kind in the State; provided further, that the chairman of the Local Board of Trustees of said institution report to the Governor the number of teachers and other employees, with their names and amount of salaries paid each, a catalogue of students, showing their places of residence, from whom and how much is collected in tuition fees, an itemized statement of all receipts and expenditures, disposition of the products of the shop, etc., and shall continue to make such reports annually before the meeting of the General Assembly.—*Acts, 1896, p. 13.*

#### TEXTILE DEPARTMENT

APPROPRIATION FOR. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the sum of ten thousand (\$10,000) be, and the same is, hereby appropriated to the Board of Trustees of the University of Georgia, to be used for the establishment of a Tex-

tile Department in connection with the State Technological School, at Atlanta, Georgia, for the education of students in matters usually taught in other textile schools; provided, that this appropriation shall not become available until ten thousand dollars, in money or equipment, is donated by private individuals or others.—*Acts, 1897*, p. 11.

#### WOMEN ADMITTED TO SCHOOL OF COMMERCE

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this Act it shall be lawful to admit women in the School of Commerce of the Georgia School of Technology at the branch thereof which is not located on the campus and to confer degrees upon them under the regulations to be adopted by the local Board of Trustees.—*Acts*.

#### DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

Section 25. CHEMICAL LABORATORY. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of this State, That the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated to the trustees of the State University, for the use of the State Technological School, to be applied to the erection of a building for a chemical laboratory, and making proper arrangements therefor; provided, that the sum of ten thousand dollars by private subscription for the purposes of this resolution, and paid over to the treasurer of the State University, said sum so raised to be united with the amount provided for herein, out of the public funds for the carrying out of the purpose of this resolution; the whole sum of twenty thousand dollars to be paid over and expended as hereinafter provided.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the money hereby appropriated shall be paid over to the treasurer of the State University on his application therefor, and be by him turned over to the treasurer of the local board of trustees of Technology at Atlanta, in completing the Carnegie Library board for the purpose aforesaid. The said board shall furnish to the Governor an itemized statement of the expenditures of said money on the completion of said building, and from time to time, so far as practicable, before said money is drawn.—*Acts, 1904*, p. 733.

## CARNEGIE LIBRARY

On March 12, 1906, Mr. Andrew Carnegie gave \$20,000 for a library building on the condition that the School appropriate a minimum of \$2,000 annually for support. The offer was accepted and the following appropriation in addition was secured by law.

LIBRARY, CARNEGIE. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Georgia, That the sum of \$5,000 be and the same is hereby appropriated to the University of Georgia, for the use of the School of Technology at Atlanta, in completing the Carnegie Library building on the campus of said school, providing shelves, furniture and other necessary equipment for.—*Acts, 1908, p. 21.*

ESTABLISHING STATE ENGINEERING EXPERIMENT  
STATION AT THE GEORGIA SCHOOL  
OF TECHNOLOGY

An Act to establish a State Engineering Experiment Station at the Georgia School of Technology and for other purposes.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That to aid in the promotion of engineering and industrial research, and for the more complete development and utilization of the natural resources of Georgia, and for the encouragement of industries and commerce, and insuring the public welfare of the people of Georgia consistent with modern progress and preparedness there is hereby established at and in connection with the Georgia School of Technology, a department to be known and designated as the State Engineering Experiment Station.

Section 2. That it shall be the object and duty of said Experiment Station to conduct original researches, perform and verify experiments, and make tests and investigations in any or all branches of engineering, manufacturing and the industries, and the sciences related thereto, and to compile data relating to such researches, for the promotion of the same in the interests of the people of Georgia, particularly such as are engaged in engineering and industry; also researches, investigations and experiments in connection with the production, preparation and transportation of materials utilized in engineering and industry; also researches, investigations and experiments relating to transportation, road-building, drainage, irrigation, flood protection, aeronautics, aerodynamics, fuels, power, lighting, heating, refrigeration

tion, ventilation, sanitation, architecture, and such other researches, experiments, tests, and investigations bearing upon the industries, occupations and public welfare of the people of Georgia as may in each case be deemed advisable, practicable and within the resources of said station.

Section 3. That bulletins giving results of said researches, investigations and experiments, or reports of progress, shall be published at said station at least once in twelve months, copies of which shall be sent to persons, newspapers, institutions and libraries interested in research, engineering, manufacturing and industry as may request the same, as far as the means of the station will permit. Copies of said report are to be sent to the State Engineer, the State Geologist, and other officials requesting same, free of charge.

Section 4. That all moneys now or hereafter appropriated by the Legislature for the establishment and operation of the said engineering experiment station, together with any sums which may be appropriated by the United States Congress or apportioned to the State of Georgia from the Treasury of the United States for purposes substantially the same as specified in this Act, shall be paid to the Trustees of the Georgia School of Technology for the prosecution of the work of the said Engineering Experiment Station hereby authorized, provided that the Board of Trustees of the said Georgia School of Technology shall formally present to the Governor their acceptance of the conditions of this Act.

Section 5. That in the event of the Congress of the United States making appropriations to the States and Territories for the conduct of work similar to that hereinbefore specified, the work of the said station is to conform with the requirements imposed as the conditions for such Federal appropriations, and as may be hereafter accepted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, in order that the work of the State Engineering Experiment Station hereby established may be aided and extended by means of such Federal appropriations for engineering and industrial research.—*Acts, 1919, p. 367.*

Section 32. NON-RESIDENTS, DEFINED. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That the non-resident students of the Georgia School of Technology who are required to pay tuition as non-residents, shall be those who reside without the limits of the State at the

time when they matriculate in said institution. No student who matriculates as a non-resident shall afterwards be entitled to the benefit of resident tuition simply from the fact that he has elected to make Georgia his domicile. Any such non-resident shall be entitled to the privileges of the resident student as to tuition, only when the family, consisting of the parents or guardians of said non-resident student, shall remove to the State of Georgia with the intention of becoming domiciled therein.—*Acts, 1912*, p. 182.

#### NON-RESIDENT QUESTION

"A number of minor non-resident students come to Georgia Tech and upon reaching the age of 21 elect to become residents of Georgia and so notify the authorities of the School, claiming a reduction in tuition, and your opinion is requested to the legality of such action."

#### ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OPINION

"The general policy of the law of Georgia is that the domicile of a minor is that of his father. (Code, No. 2184)

"In my opinion, therefore, a student who matriculates during his minority is entitled to a reduction of his matriculation fees as a resident only when the family of said student shall have moved into the State of Georgia with the intention of becoming domiciled therein, the student having in the meantime become of age.

April 17, 1918.

"—CLIFFORD WALKER, Attorney-General."

#### EDUCATIONAL EXPENSES FOR CHILDREN OF WORLD WAR VETERANS

78-301. Authority to expend sums for matriculation fees, etc., of certain specified children.—The Director of the Veterans Service Office is hereby authorized to expend, from any funds which may hereafter be donated or appropriated to the Veterans' Service Office of this State, such sum or sums as may in his discretion be necessary to provide for matriculation fees, board and room rent, and books and supplies for the use and benefit of the children not under 16 and not over 21 years of age, and who have, for 12 months prior to the passage of this law and of making application for the benefits of this law, had their domicile in this State, of those who were killed in action or died from other

cause during the World War, from April 6, 1917, to July 2, 1921, while serving in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States or as a result of such service, which child or children are attending or may attend an educational or training institution of a secondary or college grade located within this State. *Said child or children shall be admitted to State institutions of secondary or college grade, free of tuition.*

## APPENDIX III

### THE FACULTY OF 1906

The complete faculty list in 1906, at the beginning of Dr. Matheson's administration, was as follows:

K. G. Matheson, A.M., Chairman of Faculty

T. P. Branch, B.E., Secretary

J. S. Akers, Treasurer

W. A. Jackson, Jr., M.D., Physician

S. S. Wallace, A.M., Superintendent of Dormitories

Miss Laura Hammond, Graduate of Pratt Institute, Librarian

#### MATHEMATICS

O. T. Geckler, A.B., Acting Professor

William Jennings, B.S., Junior Professor

A. B. Morton, A.M., Adjunct Professor

A. Bramlett, B.S., Adjunct Professor

J. F. Travis, A.M., Adjunct Professor

#### CHEMISTRY

William H. Emerson, Ph.D., Professor

H. V. Black, A.B., Ph.D., Junior Professor

G. H. Boggs, B.S., Ph.D., Junior Professor

#### MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

J. S. Coon, M.E., Professor

#### ENGLISH

K. G. Matheson, A.M., Professor

S. S. Wallace, A.M., Junior Professor

William Gilmer Perry, A.M., Junior Professor

Elbert W. G. Boogher, M.A., Adjunct Professor  
J. F. Johnston, A.B., Adjunct Professor  
W. W. Bays, Jr., A.B., Adjunct Professor

**ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING**

E. W. Hargraves, B.S., M.E., Professor

**CIVIL ENGINEERING**

T. P. Branch, B.E., Professor  
W. A. Jackson, B.S. in C.E., Adjunct Professor

**EXPERIMENTAL ENGINEERING**

J. N. G. Nesbit, B.S., E.C., Professor

**PHYSICS**

J. B. Edwards, B.S., E. and M.E., Professor  
H. W. Haynes, B.S., Adjunct Professor

**DRAWING**

J. S. Coon, M.E., Professor  
R. H. Lowndes, B.S. in M.E., Adjunct Professor  
G. A. Harbour, B.S. in T.E., Adjunct Professor

**PHYSICAL CULTURE**

W. A. Jackson, Jr., M.D., Director

**MODERN LANGUAGE**

J. B. Crenshaw, A.M., Ph.D., Professor

**TEXTILE ENGINEERING**

W. N. Randle, Graduate Philadelphia Textile School, Director

**THE A. FRENCH TEXTILE SCHOOL**

E. W. Camp, B.S. in T.E., in charge Carding and Spinning Department  
H. Hebden, in charge Warp Preparation, Weaving and Finishing Department  
C. A. Jones, B.S. in T.E., in charge Bleaching and Dyeing Departments, and Assistant in Designing  
W. J. West, Assistant Instructor in Weaving, Carding and Spinning Departments



## SHOPS

J. S. Coon, M.E., Superintendent  
E. B. Martindale, General Foreman, Machine Shop  
Horace A. Thompson, Foreman, Smith Shop  
John H. Henika, Foreman, Wood Shop  
William Van Houten, Foreman, Foundry Shop  
H. H. Norman, Instructor, Wood Shop  
W. F. Griffin, Instructor, Machine Shop  
L. P. Milner, Instructor, Wood Shop

## APPENDIX IV

### THE FACULTY OF 1930, YEAR OF THE GUGGENHEIM AWARD

#### OFFICERS OF ADMINISTRATION

MARION LUTHER BRITTAIN, A.B., LL.D.	204 North Ave., N.W.
<i>President</i>	
WILLIAM VERNON SKILES, B.S., A.M., Sc.D.	1057 Springdale Road, N.E.
<i>Dean</i>	
HUGH HARRIS CALDWELL, A.B.	175 Westminster Drive
<i>Registrar</i>	
FRANK KING HOUSTON, C.P.A.	717 Williams St., N.W.
<i>Secretary and Treasurer</i>	
ARTHUR HAMMOND ARMSTRONG, B.A., M.A.	633 Techwood Drive, N.W.
<i>Superintendent of Dormitories</i>	
HAROLD JONES, Commander, U. S. Naval Academy	991 Oakdale Road
<i>Commandant, Naval R. O. T. C.</i>	
O. H. LONGINO, B.S. in E.E.	115 Huntington Street
<i>Commandant, Military, R. O. T. C.</i>	
*JOHN BONAR WHITE, M.D.	769 Pennsylvania Ave., N.E.
<i>School Physician</i>	
HENRY M. McGEHEE, M.D.	1439 Cameron Court
<i>School Physician</i>	
ALLAN BENTON MORTON, M.A., Sc.D.	969 Highland View, N.E.
<i>Dean of the Summer School</i>	
ROGER SHEPPARD HOWELL, B.S. in M.E., M.Sc.	139 Fifth St., N.W.
<i>Director of the Evening School of Applied Science</i>	

\*Deceased.

HIBBARD SPENCER BUSBY, M.E.	31 Golf Circle
<i>Director of A. French Textile School</i>	
FLOYD FIELD, A.B., A.M.	R. F. D. No. 1, Decatur, Ga.
<i>Dean of Men</i>	
ROY STEVENSON KING, M.E., M.Sc., Sc.D.	1293 Oxford Road, N.E.
<i>Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds and of Shops</i>	
GEORGE McINTOSH SPARKS, A.B.	1161 Briarcliff Place, N.E.
<i>Director of the Evening School of Commerce</i>	
ESTELLE ALLEN, B.C.S.	College Park, Ga.
<i>Associate Registrar</i>	
HARRIET HENDERSON	815 Peachtree St., N.E., Apt. K
<i>Secretary to the President</i>	
MRS. JAMES HENLEY CROSLAND	69 Maddox Drive
<i>Librarian</i>	
ODESSA GIFFORD	Marietta, Ga.
<i>Assistant Librarian</i>	
MRS. MARION DAVIS SEABORN, JR.	1426 McLendon Avenue
<i>Assistant Librarian</i>	
WADE NEAL CASHION	120 Melrose Avenue
<i>General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A.</i>	
MATTIE HIERS	445 Ridgecrest Road
<i>Assistant to Y. M. C. A. Secretary</i>	
MARY ELEAZAR BROWN	831 Techwood Drive, N.W.
<i>Secretary to the Registrar</i>	
MRS. WILLIAM REID TAYLOR	887 Ponce de Leon Ave., N.E.
<i>Secretary to Committees</i>	
LIZZIE MAE LOTT	Georgia Tech Hospital
<i>Head Nurse</i>	
MRS. MABEL COOPER BEAN	Georgia Tech Hospital
<i>Assistant</i>	
MRS. JOHN W. HUGHES	503 Spring St.
<i>Custodian of Chemical Supplies</i>	
MRS. MARY ROBINSON	467 Luckie St., N.W.
<i>Custodian of Experimental Instruments</i>	
MRS. WALLACE SIMPSON	626 Cherry St.
<i>Custodian of Experimental Instruments</i>	
MARY JEWETT DOYAL, A.B.	1302 W. Peachtree
<i>Secretary to the Co-Operative Department</i>	
MRS. LEILA DUNBAR WHITE	796 Peachtree St.
<i>Secretary, Mechanical Engineering Department</i>	
MRS. MILTON LEANDER HUDSON	782 Techwood Drive
<i>Secretary to the Architectural Department</i>	
JOHN WILLIAM JEFFERIES	Dining Hall Campus
<i>Steward</i>	

- VIRGINIA HAMILTON PEED . . . . . Emory University, Ga.  
*Secretary, A. French Textile School*
- MAY CHEATHAM, B.G.S. . . . . 69 Fourth St., N.W.  
*Secretary, Department of Commerce*
- FACULTY
- MARION LUTHER BRITTAIN, A.B., LL.D.. 204 North Ave., N.W.  
*President*
- WILLIAM VERNON SKILES, B.S., A.M., Sc.D.  
 1057 Springdale Road, N.E.  
*Dean and Professor of Mathematics*
- JOHN SAYLER COON, M.E., Sc.D. . . . . 826 Peachtree St., N.E.  
*Professor of Mechanical Engineering; Emeritus*
- JESSE BOLAND EDWARDS, B.S. E. and M.E. . 1179 Ridgewood Dr.  
*Professor of Physics and Head of the Department*
- JOHN BASCOM CRENSHAW, A.M., Ph.D. . . 1830 Peachtree Rd.  
*Professor of Modern Languages and Head of the Department;*  
*Director of Athletics*
- FLOYD FIELD, A.B., A.M. . . . . R. F. D. No. 1, Decatur, Ga.  
*Professor of Mathematics and Head of the Department*
- HUGH HARRIS CALDWELL, A.B.. . . . 175 Westminster Drive  
*Registrar and Secretary*
- ROY STEVENSON KING, M.E., M.Sc., Sc.D. 1293 Oxford Rd., N.E.  
*Professor of Mechanical Engineering and Head of the Department*
- THOMAS WITT FITZGERALD, B.S.M.E., E.E., M.S.  
 13 Peachtree Way  
*Professor of Electrical Engineering and Head of the Department*
- CLARENCE EDWIN COOLIDGE, Ph.B. . . . . 512 Page Ave.  
*Professor of Machine Design and Head of the Department*
- FRANKLIN C. SNOW, B.S., C.E., Sc.D. . . . 1198 North Ave., N.E.  
*Professor of Civil Engineering and Highway Engineering and*  
*Head of the Departments*
- WILLIAM GILMER PERRY, A.M., Litt.D. . . 192 E. Seventeenth St.  
*Professor of English and Head of the Department*
- GILBERT HILLHOUSE BOGGS, B.Sc., Ph.D. 733 Williams St., N.W.  
*Professor of Chemistry and Head of the Department*
- THEODORE SAUNDERS DUNN, M.Sc., E.M. . . 908 Juniper Street  
*Professor of Commerce and Head of the Department*
- JOHN LAURENCE DANIEL, M.A.. 204 Ponce de Leon, Decatur, Ga.  
*Professor of Chemistry*
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 743 Penn Ave., N.E.  
*Professor of Physical Culture*
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*Professor of Ceramic Engineering and Head of the Department*

- WILLIAM VAN DUNKIN, B.S. in M.E., M.E.  
654 Cumberland Road, N.E.  
*Professor of Mechanical Engineering*
- THOMAS GRAYSON SEIDELL, B.S. in E.E., E.E.  
25 Exeter Road, Avondale Estates  
*Professor of Electrical Engineering*
- JAMES HERBERT GAILEY, B.S., M.S. in Arch. 36 Twelfth St., N.E.  
*Professor of Architecture*
- JAMES ERSKINE McDANIEL, B.A., M.A., LL.B. 133 North Ave. N.W.  
*Professor and Director of the Co-Operative Department*
- HAROLD BUSH-BROWN, A.B., M.Arch. 67 Peachtree Place, N.W.  
*Professor of Architecture and Head of the Department*
- THOMAS WILLIAM NOEL, A.B., M.B.A., C.P.A.  
460 Euclid Terrace, N.E.  
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- DOMENICO PIETRO SAVANT, B.S. in E.E., M.S. in E.E., E.E.  
737 Techwood Drive  
*Professor of Electrical Engineering*
- HOWARD WARD MASON, B.S. in M.E., M.S., 1414 North Ave., N.E.  
*Professor of Experimental Engineering and Head of the Department*
- HIBBARD SPENCER BUSBY, M.E. . . . . 31 Golf Circle  
*Professor of Textile Engineering and Head of the Department*
- HUGH ALLEN WYCKOFF, B.S., M.S.. . . . 863 Argonne Ave., N.E.  
*Professor of Biology and Head of the Department*
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139 Fifth St., N.W.  
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*Professor of Mathematics*

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*Professor of Civil Engineering*
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 991 Oakdale Road  
*Commandant, Naval R. O. T. C.*
- O. H. LONGINO, B.S. in E.E. . . . 115 Huntington Street  
*Commandant, Naval R. O. T. C.*
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 633 Techwood Drive, N.W.  
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*Associate Professor of Textile Engineering*
- DAVID LESLIE STAMY, A.B., A.M. . . . 930 Myrtle St., N.E.  
*Associate Professor of Mathematics*
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- FRANK ROBERTSON READE, Ph.D. . . . 627 Techwood Drive  
*Associate Professor of English*
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 1400 Boulevard, N.E.  
*Associate Professor of Modern Languages*
- WILLIAM HARRY VAUGHAN, B.S. in Eng. Chem., M.S. in Cer. Eng.  
 1015 Piedmont Avenue, Apt. 2  
*Associate Professor of Ceramic Engineering*
- ROBERT EVANS SHEPPARD, A.B., A.M. . . 461 Clifton Road, N.E.  
*Associate Professor of History and Economics*
- LEONARD ROBERT SIEBERT, B.S.C., LL.B.  
 705 Piedmont Ave., Apt. 41  
*Associate Professor of Commerce*
- NOAH WARREN, B.S. in Commerce, C.P.A.  
 1026 Cumberland Road., N.E.  
*Associate Professor of Commerce*
- JAMES LAWTON ELLIS, B.S. and M.S. in E.E. . . 22 Peachtree Place  
*Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering*
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*Associate Professor of Civil Engineering*
- LLOYD WALTER CHAPIN, A.B. . . . 714 Techwood Drive, N.W.  
*Associate Professor of English*
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*Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering*
- RALPH PETERS BLACK, A.B., M.S. . . . 858 Oakdale Road  
*Associate Professor of Civil Engineering*

- WILLIAM SIMPSON TAYLOR, A.B., M.S. 788 Spring Street, N.W.  
*Associate Professor of Chemistry*
- RICHARD THOMAS MORENUS, B. Arch. 15 Brookwood Drive  
*Associate Professor of Architecture*
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*Associate Professor of Experimental Engineering*
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- ROY MUNDORFF, B.S. 734 Techwood Drive  
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*Assistant Professor of Highway Engineering*
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*Assistant Professor of Physics*
- \*\*GAYLORD BEALE ESTABROOK, B.S., Ch.E., M.S. 1420 Peachtree  
*Assistant Professor of Physics*
- HUGH HOUZEL LEECH, B.S. in M.E. 900 Park St., S.W.  
*Assistant Professor of Drawing*
- HERMAN KYLE FULMER, M.A. 314 Sixth St., N.E., Apt. 3  
*Assistant Professor of Mathematics*
- JOHN WILLIAM JEFFERIES, B.S. in Com. Ga. Tech Campus  
*Assistant Professor of Commerce*
- EDWIN HENRY FOLK, JR., A.B., M.A. 356 Fourth Ct., N.E.  
*Assistant Professor of English*
- HOMER SQUIRE WEBER, B.S. in M.E. 66 Eleventh St., N.E.  
*Assistant Professor of Mechanics*
- JOHN WALTER FOUNTAIN, B.S. in Gen. Eng. 724 Cherry St., N.W.  
*Assistant Professor and Assistant Coordinator*
- CORNELIUS AUGUSTUS WELLS, B.S., M.S., A.M. 365 Sixth St., N.W.  
*Assistant Professor of Chemistry*
- THOMAS EDWARD MOODIE, B.S. 1075 Columbia Ave., N.E.  
*Assistant Professor of Drawing*
- ARCHIBALD DINSMORE HOLLAND, B.S. in Eng. 866 Greenwood Ave.  
*Assistant Professor of Experimental Engineering*

\*\* Leave of absence 1929-30.

- MAURICE SIEGLER, Graduate of Penn. Academy of Fine Arts  
749 Peachtree St.  
*Assistant Professor of Architecture*
- MICHAEL RALPH RICHARDSON, A.B., A.M. 763 Greenwood Ave.  
*Assistant Professor of Mathematics*
- JAMES FREDERICK STENGEL, A.B. 714 Techwood Dr., N.W.  
*Assistant Professor of Mathematics*
- ROGER STACKPOLE STROUT, M.S. 711 Piedmont Avenue  
*Assistant Professor of Physics*
- \*\*LEE DOUGLAS TABLER, M.S. in E.E. 782 Techwood Drive  
*Assistant Professor of Electrical Engineering*
- ROBERT MILLER ERVIN, A.B. 247 Cambridge Ave., Decatur, Ga.  
*Assistant Professor of Modern Language*
- ALFRED McLAREN WHITE, B.S.E., M.S. Chem., Sc.D.  
190 Fifth St., N.W.  
*Assistant Professor of Chemistry*
- EARL BENTLEY SANDERS, B.S., M.B.A., C.P.A. 282 Ninth St.  
*Assistant Professor of Commerce*
- RALPH LENTON HILL, B.S. in T.E. 209 Third Street, N.E.  
*Assistant Professor of Textile Engineering*
- WALTER REYNOLDS, JR., B.S. in M.E. 22 Glenwood Drive  
*Assistant Professor of Mathematics*
- RAY McKINLEY MATSON, B.S. in Gen. Eng.  
219 Avery St., Decatur, Ga.  
*Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering*
- DEAN W. AXLINE, B.A., B.E.A. 171 Fifth St., N.W.  
*Assistant Professor of Architecture*
- HAROLD F. FRIEDMAN, B.A., Ph.D. 22 Eighth St., N.E.  
*Assistant Professor of Chemistry*
- MAURICE R. BREWSTER, B.S., M/B.A. 282 Ninth St., N.E.  
*Assistant Professor of Commerce*
- ROY L. SWEIGERT, B.S. in M.E. 28 Peachtree Place, N.E.  
*Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering*
- DAVID ERNEST PHILPOT. 1131 Woodland Ave.  
*Instructor in Textile Engineering*
- JOHN ROY BRANDON 324 Howell Mill Road  
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- PHIL BLASIER NARMORE, B.S. in Gen. Eng. 55 Park Circle  
*Instructor in Drawing*

\*\* Leave of absence 1929-30.



- HAL CHAPMAN BROWN, M.A. 506 W. Walker St., College Park, Ga.  
*Instructor in English*
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*Instructor in Modern Languages*
- HAROLD CLARK McLAUGHLIN, A.B., B.S. in Arch.  
278 Twelfth St.  
*Instructor in Architecture*
- FRANK EARL MARKEL . . . 1235 North Ave., N.E.  
*Instructor in Architecture*
- LYTTON GLADSTONE PERRITT, B.S., M.A. . . 851 Peachtree St.  
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*Instructor in Mathematics*
- H. J. CORY PEARSON, B.Sc. . . . . Decatur, Ga.  
*Instructor in Architecture*
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*Instructor in Ceramics*
- EMORY GALEN LOWER, A.B. . . . 97 Fifth St.  
*Instructor in Biology*
- CLARENCE BERNARD WEISS, B.S., M.S. . 753 Spring St., N.W.  
*Instructor in Chemistry*
- JOHN PAUL RIEBEL, B.S., A.B., M.A. . . . 295 Fifth St., N.W.  
*Instructor in English*
- CLARKE WINTERS HOOK, A.B., M.A. Knowles Dormitory, Campus  
*Instructor in Mathematics*
- A. J. WALKER, A.B. . . . . 714 Techwood Drive, N.W.  
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- EDWARD THERON PROSSER, M.A. . . . . 589 Forrest Ave.  
*Instructor in Physics*
- WILLIAM LAWSON CARMICHAEL, B.S. in T.E.  
321 W. Washington St.  
*Instructor in Textile Engineering*
- MATT L. JORGENSEN, A.B., M.Arch. . . 171 Fifth Street, N.W.  
*Instructor in Architecture*
- FOREMAN McCONNELL HAWES, A.B., M.S.  
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*Instructor in Chemistry*
- GEORGE CLINTON HOLROYD, B.S., M.S. . . . 851 Peachtree St.  
*Instructor in Chemistry*

- WYATT CARR WHITLEY, B.S. . . . . 851 Peachtree St.  
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- HAROLD ALAN BUNGER, B.S., Ph.D. 131 Melrose Ave., Decatur, Ga.  
*Instructor in Chemistry*
- JOHN W. NORRIS, B.S. in Eng. Chem. . . . . 759 Yorkshire Road  
*Instructor in Chemistry*
- WAYLAND B. LIVERMORE, B.S. . . . . 663 West Peachtree St.  
*Instructor in Chemistry*
- HICKMAN CALAWAY, A.B. . . . . 663 West Peachtree St.  
*Instructor in Chemistry*
- MILTON WETMORE BLANTON, B.S. in Com. 1442 Copeland Ave.  
*Instructor in Commerce*
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*Instructor in Commerce*
- T. M. McCLELLAND, B.S. in Com. . . . . 1626 Stokes Avenue  
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*Instructor in English*
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*Instructor in English*
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*Instructor in English*
- LOUIS T. BATES, A.B. . . . . 691 Sherwood Rd.  
*Instructor in English*
- EDWIN P. WAITE, B.S. in C.E. . . . . 919 Greenwood Avenue  
*Instructor in Machine Design*
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*Instructor in Mathematics*
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*Instructor in Mechanical Engineering*
- W. H. BOWEN, A.B., M.A. . . . . 924 Cypress Street  
*Instructor in Modern Language*
- REUBEN W. HOLLAND, A.B. . . . . 740 Techwood Drive  
*Instructor in Modern Language*
- O. C. WOODYARD, B.A., M.S. . . . . 705 Piedmont Ave., N.E.  
*Instructor in Physics*

ARCHIE BLAKE, S.B.	17 Prescott Street
<i>Instructor in Physics</i>	
IRVIN H. GERKS, B.S. in E.E.	84 Fourth St., N.W.
<i>Instructor in Electrical Engineering</i>	
EDWARD BENBOW MARTINDALE	595 Luckie St.
<i>Foreman of Machine Shop</i>	
HORACE ALONZO THOMPSON	1559 Westwood Ave.
<i>Foreman of Smith Shop</i>	
WILLIAM VAN HOUTEN	170 Fifth St., N.W.
<i>Foreman of Foundry</i>	
JOHN HENRY HENIKA	894 Oak St., S.W.
<i>Foreman of Wood Shop</i>	
WILLIAM FELDER GRIFFIN	286 Fifth St., N.W.
<i>Chief Engineer of Power Plant</i>	
HOMER HARLAN NORMAN	1726 McLendon Ave.
<i>Instructor in Wood Shop</i>	
JOHN TOPHAM	224 Dodd Ave.
<i>Instructor in Machine Shop</i>	
ALLANDO A. CASE	724 Cherry St.
<i>Associate Superintendent of Shops</i>	
A. S. COHEN	Marietta, Georgia
<i>Instructor in Textile Engineering</i>	

## STUDENT ASSISTANTS

ALFRED W. STURGIS	<i>Architecture</i>
HOWARD A. GRIFFITH, JR.	<i>Architecture</i>
L. A. NEWCOMB	<i>Electrical Engineering</i>
E. L. HANNA	<i>Electrical Engineering</i>
JAMES R. HICKS	<i>Experimental Engineering</i>
W. M. HICKSON	<i>Machine Design</i>
G. L. McWILLIAMS	<i>Machine Design</i>
L. L. M. TOMLINSON	<i>Machine Design</i>
M. O. WILBURN	<i>Machine Design</i>
W. F. CUMMINS	<i>Mechanical Engineering</i>
JAMES H. ASBURY	<i>Textile Engineering</i>

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RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS

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*Commandant and Professor of Military Science and Tactics*

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*Adjutant*

1st SERGEANT T. T. JONES, D.E.M.L.  
*Property and Finance*

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*Unit Commander*

## Assistants

CAPTAIN H. K. DILTS, Inf. (D.O.L.)  
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*Athletic Officer*—Captain H. W. Robinson, Inf. (D.O.L.)  
*Officer in Charge of Rifle Firing*—Captain H. W. Robinson, Inf.  
(D.O.L.)

DEPARTMENT OF NAVAL SCIENCE AND TACTICS  
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*Commandant and Professor of Naval Science and Tactics*

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EDWARD H. KINNEY, C.B.M., U.S.N.R.  
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THOMAS A. HOWARD, C.S.K., U.S.N.R.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE FACULTY

The President is ex-officio a member of all standing committees.

*Absences*—Perry, Morton and Busby.

*Admission*—Caldwell, Field, Edwards, Morton and Savant.

*Advisory*—Skiles, Boggs, Perry, Caldwell, Crenshaw, Field, Dunkin,  
Noel and McDaniel.

*Athletics*—Armstrong, Crenshaw and D. M. Smith.

*Commencement Program*—Crenshaw, Perry, Morton, Jones and Fitzgerald.

*Courses of Study*—Skiles, Stamy and Caldwell.

*Curriculum*—Skiles, Perry, Savant, Caldwell and Daniel.

*Executive*—Skiles, Caldwell and Field.

*Honors and Prizes*—Skiles, Caldwell and Boggs.

*Honor System*—Skiles, Crenshaw and Field.

*Industrial Contact*—Henry, Fitzgerald, Busby and King.

*Library*—Perry, Bush-Brown, Snow, Wroth and D. M. Smith.

*Military and Navy*—Henry, Gibson, Longino and Jones.

*Public Safety and Sanitation*—Coolidge, Fitzgerald, Snow and Gailey.

*Publications*—D. M. Smith, Sparks, Reade and McDaniel.

*Publicity*—Sparks, Reade and Alumni Secretary ex-officio.

*Radio*—Sparks, Storms and Fitzgerald.

*Research*—Henry, Boggs, Busby, Fitzgerald, King, Mason, Noel and Snow.

*Rules and Regulations*—Skiles, Fitzgerald and D. M. Smith.

*Schedule*—Skiles, King and Noel.

*Standing*—Skiles, Boggs, Perry and Morton.

*Student Activities*—Skiles, Field and Reade.

*Student Supply Appointments*—Skiles, Caldwell, King and Henry.

SUMMARY OF ENROLLMENT  
Enrollment by Classes

Seniors . . . . .	312	Night School of Commerce	660
Juniors . . . . .	423	Evening School of Applied	
Pre-Juniors . . . . .	139	Science . . . . .	600
Sophomores . . . . .	637	Summer School . . . . .	558
Freshmen . . . . .	828		<hr/>
Special Arch. . . . .	8	Total . . . . .	4251
Special T. E. . . . .	61	Less duplicates . . . . .	534
Unclassified . . . . .	14		<hr/>
Graduate Students . . . . .	11		
	<hr/>		
Total College Day Courses	2433	Total Net Enrollment....	3717

## APPENDIX V

### RESIDENT ENROLLMENT, 1888-1947

#### ISAAC STILES HOPKINS, PH.D., D.D.—ADMINISTRATION

	Regular Students
1888-89 . . . . .	130
1889-90 . . . . .	145
1890-91 . . . . .	169
1891-92 . . . . .	205
1892-93 . . . . .	138
1893-94 . . . . .	121
1894-95 . . . . .	125

#### LYMAN HALL (WEST POINT) LL.D.—ADMINISTRATION

	Regular Students
1895-96 . . . . .	154
1896-97 . . . . .	180
1897-98 . . . . .	267
1898-99 . . . . .	332
1899-00 . . . . .	459
1900-01 . . . . .	463
1901-02 . . . . .	431
1902-03 . . . . .	483
1903-04 . . . . .	510
1904-05 . . . . .	511

#### KENNETH GORDON MATHESON, A.M., LL.D.—ADMINISTRATION

	Regular Students	Even. Schl. Com.	Even. Schl. Ap. Sci.	Sum. Schl.	Dupli- cates	Voca- tional	Total
1905-06 ..	501						
1906-07 .	506						
1907-08	562		135				697
1908-09	565		72	44	31		650
			354				

## RESIDENT ENROLLMENT

355

	Regular Students	Even. Schl. Com.	Even. Schl. Apl. Sci.	Sum. Schl.	Dupli- cates	Voca. or Spec.	Total
1911-12	689		154	105	90		858
1912-13.	660		132	113	100		805
1913-14	756		243	142	139		1002
1914-15	810		181	110	95		1006
1915-16	724		380	100	87		1117
1916-17	843		273	106	93		1129
1917-18	945		334	112	100		1291
1918-19	1365		468	100	80	1164	3017
1919-20	1436	310	261	208	183	177	2209
1920-21.	1551	364	280	273	240	406	2634
1921-22	1673	298	185	317	274	380	2579

## MARION LUTHER BRITTAIN, A.B., LL.D.—ADMINISTRATION

1922-23	1821	440	145	362	314	599	3053
1923-24	1904	452	332	405	330	419	3182
1924-25	1912	323	410	442	455	188	2820
1925-26	1934	361	357	458	426		2684
1926-27	2060	480	510	471	444		3077
1927-28 . .	2178	428	520	535	518		3143
1928-29 . .	2222	525	533	560	513		3329
1929-30.	2433	660	600	558	534		3717
1930-31....	2418	652	641	572	571		2712
1931-32..	2298	696	533	540	582		3485
1932-33..	2088	498	333	422	391	51	3001
1933-34 . .	1734		402	320	356		2126
1934-35....	1853		510	317	330		2350
1935-36 ..	1937		604	328	393		2476
1936-37 .	2098		845	361	356		2948
1937-38.....	2452		1106	494	540		3512
1938-39....	2588		1010	957	700		3495
1939-40. . .	2678		1185	730	785		3808
1940-41. . .	2866		1463	755	834		4241
1941-42. . .	2910		2246	824	952		5078
1942-43 ..	2871		Colleg. {	2549	84	243	5985
				724			
1943-44 .	4270		1631				5901

## BLAKE RAGSDALE VAN LEER, SC.D., ENG.D.—ADMINISTRATION

	Regular Students	A.S.T.P.	Extension Div'n College & Non-Col.	Dupli- cates	Total	
1944-45. .	2911	1416	246	1516	167	5972
1945-46. . .	4200		660	1250	142	5968
1946-47 . . .	5681		2772	1556	642	9367



## APPENDIX VI

### REGENTS, UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF GEORGIA

DISTRICT	REGENTS	ADDRESS
State at Large	John J. McDonough October 8, 1947-January 1, 1953	Georgia Power Company, Rome
State at Large	Albert S. Hardy February 26, 1945-January 1, 1951	Gainesville
State at Large	Frank M. Spratlin January 1, 1946-January 1, 1953	78 Marietta St., N.W., Atlanta
State at Large	Earl B. Braswell January 1, 1943-January 1, 1949	Athens
State at Large	Pope F. Brock January 1, 1948-January 1, 1955	P. O. Box 1734, Atlanta
First	James Peterson January 1, 1948-January 1, 1955	Soperton
Second	H. L. Wingate January 1, 1947-January 1, 1954	307 Bibb Building, Macon
Third	Cason J. Callaway January 1, 1944-January 1, 1951	Hamilton
Fourth	C. Jay Smith January 1, 1943-January 1, 1949	Newnan
Fifth	Rutherford L. Ellis January 1, 1947-January 1, 1954	P. O. Box 1111, Atlanta
Sixth	Miller R. Bell January 1, 1943-January 1, 1950	Milledgeville
Seventh	Roy N. Emmet January 1, 1945-January 1, 1952	Cedartown
Eighth	Millard Reese January 14, 1948-January 1, 1950	Brunswick
Ninth	Sandy Beaver January 1, 1945-January 1, 1952	Gainesville
Tenth	William S. Morris January 1, 1944-January 1, 1951	Augusta

## OFFICERS OF THE REGENTS

Chairman	. . . . .	Pope F. Brock
Vice-Chairman	. . . . .	Cason J. Callaway
Chancellor	. . . . .	Raymond R. Paty
Vice-Chancellor	. . . . .	Harry L. Brown
Assistant Chancellor	. . . . .	Judson C. Ward
Executive Secretary	. . . . .	L. R. Siebert
Treasurer	.. . . .	W. Wilson Noyes
Director of Budgets	. . . . .	Harry T. Healy

## APPENDIX VII

### LAWS OF GEORGIA, ACTS OF 1931, SECS. 76, 77

*(Continued from page 193)*

Sec. 76 Following laws are repealed: Sections 2, 3, 4, and 9 of the Act of 1889, approved November 8, 1899, entitled "An Act to establish a Normal and Industrial College as a branch of the State University" (Acts 1889, page 10); sections 10 and 14 of the Act of 1890, approved November 26, 1890, entitled "An Act to establish a School for Colored Persons" (Acts 1890-91, page 114); the Act of 1890, approved December 9, 1890, entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act to establish a Technological School as a branch of the State University, approved October 13, 1885,' so as to authorize an increase in the number of the Commission in charge of said School" (Acts of 1890-91, page 118); the Act of 1891, approved September 11, 1891, entitled "An Act to provide for the appointment of a Board of Visitors to the Georgia Normal and Industrial College" (Acts 1890-91, page 123); sections 3, 7, and 9 of the Act of 1891, approved October 21, 1891, entitled "An Act to establish, organize, and maintain a State Normal School as a Branch of the State University" (Acts 1890-91, page 126); section 11 of the Act of 1888, approved December 29, 1888, entitled "An Act to establish in this State an Experimental Station and Farm known as Georgia Experiment Station" (Acts 1888, page 49); sections 2, 3, 9, and 10 of the Act of 1911, approved August 1, 1911, en-

titled "An Act to provide for the control and management of the Medical College of Georgia" (Acts 1911, page 154); sections 3, 6, and 8 of the Act of 1906, approved August 18, 1906, entitled "An Act to establish and organize an Agricultural and Normal College in South Georgia" (Acts 1906, page 75); the Act of 1906, approved August 18, 1906, entitled "An Act to provide for the appointment of an additional trustee of the University of Georgia" (Acts 1906, page 77); the Act of 1906, approved August 21, 1906, entitled "An Act to abolish the present Board of Trustees of the North Georgia Agricultural College and to provide a new Board of Trustees for said College" (Acts 1906, page 78); section 3 of the Act of 1906, approved August 18, 1906, entitled "An Act to provide for the establishment and maintenance of Schools of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts in the respective Congressional Districts of this State" (Acts 1906, page 72); the Act of 1911, approved August 9, 1911, entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act to abolish the present Board of Trustees of North Georgia Agricultural College' and to provide for a secretary and treasurer of said local board" (Acts 1911, page 161); the Act of 1910, approved August 5, 1910, entitled "An Act to authorize Chairman of Board of Trustees of University of Georgia to designate and appoint not exceeding three members from Boards of Trustees on local boards" (Acts 1910, page 74); the Act of 1914, approved August 14, 1914, entitled "An Act to make the President of the Board of Trustees of the Georgia Normal School ex-officio a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Georgia" (Acts 1914, page 156); the Act of 1919, approved August 19, 1919, entitled "An Act to amend section 1365 of the Civil Code of 1910, so as to make the President of the Alumni Society of the University of Georgia ex-officio member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Georgia" (Acts 1919, page 85); sections 2, 3, and 4 of the Act of 1919, approved August 12, 1919, entitled "An Act to establish a Normal and Industrial

College" (Acts 1919, page 262); the Act of 1923, approved August 6, 1923, entitled "An Act to amend section 1365 of the Civil Code of 1910, so as to provide for three members of the Board of Trustees of the University of Georgia from the City of Athens" (Acts 1923, page 56); the Act of 1924, approved August 16, 1924, entitled "An Act to amend an Act approved November 26, 1890, creating a new Board of Directors for Georgia Industrial College for Colored Youths" (Acts 1924, page 120); sections 2, 3, and 4 of the Act of 1924, approved August 18, 1924, entitled "An Act to establish as a branch of the University a Normal or Teachers' College at Statesboro" (Acts 1924, page 165); sections 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of the Act of 1924, approved August 18, 1924, entitled "An Act to establish a College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts known as South Georgia Agricultural and Mechanic College" (Acts 1924, page 177); sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 of the Acts of 1918, approved August 19, 1918, entitled "An Act to fix the name and designation of the various District Agricultural Schools" (Acts 1918, page 143); sections 3, 4, and 5 of the Act of 1926, approved April 13, 1926, entitled "An Act to establish as a branch of the University of Georgia a Normal School for Teachers to be known as State Agricultural and Normal College" (Acts 1926, page 34); sections 2, 3, 4, 5, and 17 of the Act of 1927, approved August 20, 1927, entitled "An Act to establish a College of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts as a branch of the University of Georgia to be known as the Middle Georgia Agricultural and Mechanical Junior College" (Acts 1927, page 161); section 3 of the Act of 1927, approved July 22, 1927 (page 169); the Act of 1925, approved August 7, 1925, entitled "An Act to make the President of the Alumni Association of the North Georgia Agricultural College at Dahlonega an ex-officio member of the Board of Trustees" (Acts 1925, page 228); section 2 of the Act of 1918, approved August 19, 1918, entitled "An Act to create and establish an Experimental Station and Experimental Farm to

be known as the Georgia Coastal Plain Experimental Station" (Acts 1918, page 158); section 2 of the Act of 1917, approved August 21, 1917, entitled "An Act to provide for the establishment and maintenance of a District School of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts in the 12th Congressional District of Georgia" (Acts 1917, page 191); section 2 of the Act of 1917, approved August 21, 1917, entitled "An Act to establish and organize an Agricultural, Industrial, and Normal School in this State" (Acts 1917, page 195); section 2 of the Act of 1922, approved August 16, 1922, entitled "An Act to establish a School for Agricultural and Mechanical Arts for Colored" (Acts 1922, page 174).

Sec. 77 The expense of the Board of Regents, other than that of the institutions under its control, shall be met out of a separate appropriation enacted for its maintenance and support.



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*INDEX*





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## Index

(See also faculty lists in the Appendices)

### A

- Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College, sketch of, 213  
Acton, Lord, 280  
Adair, Forrest, Jr., 268  
Adair, George W., memorial scholarship to, 121; mentioned, 132  
Adair, Perry, 152  
Adams, A. Pratt, on Board of Regents, 195  
Administration Building, construction of, 20  
Aeronautical Engineering Building, 130  
Aeronautical Foundation, 96  
Aeronautics School of, established at Georgia Tech through the Guggenheim Award, 156 ff.  
Agnes Scott College, Fiftieth Anniversary of, 235-36; mentioned, 237, 238  
Agricultural Extension Service, sketch of, 213  
Aichel, W. A., 60  
Aiken, I. M., 268  
Ajax, Fred, and the *Yellow Jacket*, 60  
Akers, J. S., 28, 87, 89, 90, 93, 278  
Alabama Polytechnic Institute, 84, 143, 261  
Albany State College, 213  
Alexander, William Anderson, sketch of, 142 f.; and Tech-California Rose Bowl game, 149, 150; given award by Georgia Tech, 229-30; mentioned, 48, 64, 76, 107, 138, 144, 145, 165, 235, 308  
Alger, Horatio, 152  
Allen, Estelle, 78  
Allen, Ivan, Jr., 24  
Allen, Ivan, II, 273  
Allen, Victor, 81, 82  
"Alma Mater," music of, 258-60  
Alpha Tau Omega, 57  
Alumni, in First World War, 77 ff.; geographical distribution of, 271; in Second World War, 304 ff.  
Alumni Association, publishes *Georgia Tech Alumnus*, 62. See also National Georgia Tech Alumni Association  
Alumni Foundation, 263  
Anak, honorary fraternity at Georgia Tech, described, 58  
Anderson, W. D., on Board of Regents, 195, 201; letter from Georgia Tech Trustees to, 197-200  
*Annual Register*, 124  
Ansley Hotel, 291  
Arcade Building, 52  
Architecture, Department of, receives University Medal, 231-32  
*Arkansas*, 130  
Arkwright, Preston, 112, 215  
Armstrong, A. H., service of to Georgia Tech, 144  
Army Specialized Training Program, at Georgia Tech, 308

- Arnall, Ellis, quoted on the Talmadge-University System controversy, 296-297; as governor puts through legislation to free the Board of Regents from political interference, 299 ff.; sketch of, 299-300; mentioned, 202, 273, 312  
 Arnold, Lowry, 132  
 Ashley, D. C., 212  
 Association of American Universities, Georgia Tech seeks approval of, 123; places Georgia Tech on Approved List, 206  
 Athens, makes bid for location of Georgia Tech, 16  
*Athens News*, quoted on Dr. Brittain's election as President of Georgia Tech, 278-79  
 Atkinson, H. M., 37  
 Atlanta, makes bid for location of Georgia Tech, 16; chosen location for Georgia Tech, 17 ff.; ties between Georgia Tech and, 39; gives money to Georgia Tech, 89; wins efficiency trophy for R.O.T.C. unit, 131  
 Atlanta Boys High School, 272  
 Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, raises money for new shop building at Georgia Tech, 73  
 Atlanta City Council, makes donation to Georgia Tech Night School, 50  
*Atlanta Constitution*, describes first football game between Georgia Tech and University of Georgia, 30 f.; makes donation for new building at Georgia Tech, 38; and Station WGST, 110; on the Talmadge-Baron incident, 286; quoted on the Talmadge-University System controversy, 290; mentioned, 11, 116, 151  
*Atlanta Georgian*, 224  
*Atlanta Journal*, on Dean Skiles, 164-165; mentioned, 39, 147, 151, 205, 223, 234, 254, 261  
 Atlanta Rotary Club, makes loan to Georgia Tech, 84  
 "Atlanta Spirit, The," 39  
 Auld, McQueen, 147  
 Ault, E. S., on Board of Regents, 201  
 Auto-visual Aids Extension, 53 f.
- B
- Babcock, Captain John V., 129  
 Bailey, B. S., 61  
 Baker, Harry L., Jr., 214, 215  
 Baldwin, H. J., 28  
 Baldwin, J., 121  
 Bandy, H. S., 61  
 Banks, William N., 266  
 Baran, V. A., 61  
 Barber, F. C., 80  
 Barney, W. Pope, 59  
 Barnwell, George W., 59  
 Barron, Carter, 287  
 Barron, David Irenus (Red), and Eugene Talmadge, 285-87; mentioned, 146, 294  
 Barrow, David C., 85, 194  
 Baseball, beginnings of at Georgia Tech, 55  
 Batson, Eugene O., 122  
 Beatty, R. C., 63  
 Beaver, Sandy, Vice-chairman of Board of Regents, 303; mentioned, 282  
 Beck, Lewis H., member of committee of Georgia legislature investigating technical education, 8; scholarships given to Georgia Tech by, 120; mentioned, 38, 122  
 Beldon, W. R., 266  
 Bell, Miller R., on Board of Regents, 303  
 Bernadotte, Count Folke, visits Georgia Tech, 177-78; sketch of, 178-79  
 Berry, Martha, on Board of Regents, 195, 201  
 Beta Kappa, 57  
 Beta Theta, Pi, 57  
 Bibb Manufacturing Company, 6  
 Bidez, R. L., 257  
 Bilbo, Theodore, 274, 279  
 Black, Eugene R., 28, 137, 200  
 Blake, Morgan, describes Tech-California Rose Bowl game, 149 ff.  
 Blohm, Albert, 60  
*Blue Print*, Georgia Tech annual, excellence of, 58; students in charge

- of first issue of, 59; description of Tech-California Rose Bowl game in, 149 ff.; won first prize in three successive years, 234; mentioned, 58, 234
- Boggs, Gilbert H., 144, 163
- Bolling Jones Building, 54
- Boston Latin School, 272
- Bowden Bill, 193-94
- Bowden High School, becomes a branch of the University System, 193-94
- Bowden State Normal and Industrial College, 186, 203
- Bowman, Commander M. C., 129
- Boykin, S. F., 121
- Bradley, H. S., 46
- Branch, T. P., and Co-operative Plan at Georgia Tech, 67 f.
- Braswell, Earl B., on Board of Regents, 303
- Briaerean Society, 57
- Bridges, Russell, 180
- Brittain, M. L., sketch of from *Who's Who*, 93-94
- Brittain, Mrs. M. L., 309
- Brock, Pope F., on Board of Regents, 303
- Brooks, Percy C., 24
- Brooks, Preston, 289
- Brough, C. H., 92
- Broughton, Len G., attacks Georgia Tech, 41
- Brown, Ernest, 31
- Brown, Henry, 31
- Brown, Joseph Emerson, 100
- Brown, Joseph M., 82, 93, 275, 278, 279
- Brown, Julius L., bequest of to Georgia Tech, 100 ff., 118; bequeaths books to Georgia Tech library, 124 f.; mentioned, 122
- Brown Bequest, from Julius L. Brown to Georgia Tech, 100 ff.
- Brownell, Mrs., 122
- Broyles, Vernon, 64
- Bruce and Morgan, architects of Georgia Tech Administration Building, 20
- Bryan, Malcolm, 126
- Bryan, William Jennings, 70
- Bryan, Wright, quoted on "The Ramblin' Wreck," 254
- B. T. U., at Georgia Tech, 58
- Buchanan, J. A., and Georgia Tech's Texas land, 103 f., 106
- Buckman Bill, 197
- Bull-Dog, 57
- Bullock, E. W., 68
- Bullock, Martha, 174
- Bulwer-Lytton, Edward George, 123
- Bunger, H. A., 61
- Bunger, Harold, 232
- Burge, Flippen, 220, 222
- Burrows, Professor, 76
- Bush, P. D., 294
- Bush-Brown, Harold, 95, 97, 137, 232
- Butler, E. George, 268
- Butler, Mrs. Pierce, 161
- Buttrick, Wallace, 37
- Butts, Wallace, 260-61
- Buzzell, A. S., 23

## C

- Caldwell, Harmon, 209, 292
- Caldwell, Hugh H., 77 f., 166
- Calhoun, Clarence, takes over management of WGST, 113
- Calhoun, D. A., 220
- California Institute of Technology, 154, 157
- Callaway, Cason J., on Board of Regents, 195, 303; mentioned, 282
- Callaway, Fuller E., Jr., and the Alumni Foundation, 264; mentioned, 215
- Callaway, P. C., 306
- Calvin, member of committee of Georgia legislature investigating technical education, 8
- Campbell, J. B., 121
- Candler, John S., II, 222
- Cannon, J. F., 83
- Carey, Mr. and Mrs., 160
- Carmichael, O. C., 290, 296
- Carnegie, Andrew, and Georgia Tech's library, 47; gift of to Georgia Tech library, 124
- Carnegie Corporation, makes gifts to Georgia Tech, 82; makes contribu-

- tion for Physics Building at Georgia Tech, 96 f.; appropriations of to Georgia Tech, 125; mentioned, 91
- Carnegie Institute of Technology, 157
- Carnegie Library, act appropriating money for, 334
- Carroll County, 193-94
- Carswell, George H., 10, 28, 93, 200, 278
- Carswell, J. Frank, 261
- Cashion, W. N., 63
- Cassidy, G. E., 23
- Central of Georgia Railroad, employs Georgia Tech's Co-operative students, 66 f.; sponsors investigation of non-metallic minerals of Georgia, 97
- Central of Georgia Railway Company, 5, 6
- Centre College, and 1920 game with Georgia Tech, 145 f.
- Ceramic engineering, started at Georgia Tech, 97-98
- Chamberlain, Neville, 180, 281
- Chapin, Lloyd W., 166
- Chapman, John G., 59
- Chapman, Paul, 208
- Charles McDonald Brown Fund, 108
- Chattahoochee River, 128
- Cheatham, J. M., 266
- Chemical laboratory, act appropriating money for, 333
- Cherry, Lily, 163
- Chi Delta Sigma, 57
- Chi Phi, 57
- Chi Psi, 57
- Churchill, Diana, 180
- Churchill, Winston, sketch of, 179-81; entertains M. L. Brittain, 180
- Civil Works Administration. *See* C.W.A.
- Clay, Professor, 76
- Clay, R. A., 152
- Cleveland, Grover, 223
- Clifton, William, 161
- Cloudman, Mrs. Josephine L., makes donation to Georgia Tech, 119; mentioned, 122
- Cloudman, Josiah Dana, 122
- Coastal Plains Experiment Station, 186, 213
- Cocke, Erle, 201
- Cockling, Walter D., and the Talmadge-University System controversy, 288 ff., *passim*
- Coffman, L. D., 202
- Cohen, Major John S., 28, 112, 116, 200, 222
- Cohn, R. G., 61
- Colcord, A. R., 27, 70, 257
- Coleman, Holland, Jr., 121
- Coleman, William B., 121
- College of Agriculture, 186
- Collier, Charles A., 232
- Collins, C. I., 60
- Collins, Colonel R. W., 79, 308
- Collins, E. W., 27
- Coloney, Commander Paul, 129
- Colorado, and the search for Amelia Earhart, 132 ff.
- Columbia Theological Seminary, 238
- Commander, Charles, 63
- Committee on Education and Special Training, 76
- Compton, Karl, 306
- Converse, W. L., 212
- Cook, Major R. P., 78, 79
- Coon, Alice Spencer, 122
- Coon, John Saylor, sketch of, 14, 172-173; mentioned, 23, 24
- Co-operative Plan, at Georgia Tech, 66 ff.
- Cooper Union, 9
- Cotton Manufacturers' Association, gives scholarship to Georgia Tech, 122
- Cox, H. W., 181
- Crawford, George Gordon, 24, 25, 28, 200, 226
- Crenshaw, J. B., 144
- Criswell, H. W., 61
- Criterion, the, 57
- Crosland, Mrs. James H., on history and progress of Georgia Tech library, 124 ff.; as librarian at Georgia Tech, 125; chosen "Atlanta Woman of the Year in Education," 126 f.
- Cruikshank, Bobby, 153
- Crusselle, W. F., 12
- Cutter, H. D., 257
- Cutter, William D., 291
- C.W.A., 132

## D

Dahlonge Junior College, sketch of, 212  
 Danforth, Ed, tells anecdote of Bobby Dodd, 144 f.; mentioned, 261  
 Daniel, J. H., 165  
 Daniel Guggenheim School of Aeronautics, established at Georgia Tech, 154 ff.  
 Daniels, Jonathan, 182  
 Daniels, Josephus, gives address at Georgia Tech, 182  
 Darius, 139  
 Daughtry, C. L., 61  
 Davenport, James E., and the Alumni Foundation, 264  
 Davidson, William, 24  
 Davis, C. C., 61  
 Davis, L. E., 61  
 Davis, R. E., 294  
 Delta Sigma Phi, 57  
 Delta Tau Delta, 57  
 Dennison, H. E., 167  
 Destler, C. M., 293  
 Dickerson, 130  
 Dickerson, M. D., on Board of Regents, 195  
 Dixon, J. Curtis, 293  
 Dobbs, Captain Harry F., 129, 131, 132  
 Dobbs, S. C., 121  
 Dodd, Bobby, sketch of, 144 f.  
 Dodd, Mrs. Bobby, 144  
 Dome, 234  
 Dorsey, Hugh, 81, 82  
 Dougherty, D. O., 38  
 Dougherty County, 170  
 Dowell, Spright, 181  
 Dramatics, 58  
 Draper, W. W., 38  
 Drennon, Raleigh, 151  
 Drexel Institute, 87  
 DuBignon, 161  
 Duckworth, Judge, and WGST, 114 f.  
 Duncan, William H. E., 23  
 Dunwoody, W. Elliott, on Board of Regents, 86, 201, 268  
 Dutton, Donnell W., 306

## E

Earhart, Amelia, search for, 132 ff.  
 Eason, member of committee of Georgia legislature investigating technical education, 8  
 École Polytechnique, 25  
 Edge, A. B., Jr., 266  
 Edmonds, Richard, 37  
 Education, and politics in Georgia, 272 ff.  
 Edwards, Harry Stillwell, on need for establishing technological school in Georgia, 6 f.  
 Edwards, Idolene, 32  
 Edwards, Kate, and University portraits, 5, 163  
 Eighth District A. & M. School, 186, 203  
 Electrical Department, act establishing, 332  
 Elliott, Edward C., 202  
 Ellis, Rutherford L., on Board of Regents, 303  
 Elsas, Oscar, 24, 40  
 Emerson, Cherry L., and the Alumni Foundation, 265; elected vice-president of Georgia Tech, 310; mentioned, 59, 147, 215, 262, 263, 311  
 Emerson, William Henry, makes tribute to President Hopkins, 72; memorial to, 162-63; mentioned, 20, 23, 76, 95  
 Emmer, Philip, on D. M. Smith, 172  
 Emmet, Roy N., Sr., on Board of Regents, 303  
 Emory University, 20, 42, 235, 237, 238, 272  
 Engineering Experiment Station, and wartime research, 307  
 English, James W., 38  
 English, James W., Jr., 38  
 Etheridge, Paul, 156  
 Euphronian, the, 57  
 Evans, J. A., 294  
 Evans, Mrs. Kelly, 48  
 Eve, William D., 268  
 Evening School of Applied Science, 50-51  
 Evening School of Commerce, 51-52  
 Experiment Station Research Engi-



neer, on the Georgia Tech Research Institute, 214-18  
 Extension study, inaugurated, 49 ff.  
 Extracurricular activities, 55 ff.

## F

Faculty, interesting personalities in, 162 ff.  
 Faculty lists, 1888-89, 23; 1906, 338; 1930, 341 ff.  
*Fairfax*, 130  
 Fambrough, W. M., campaigns for commerce school at Georgia Tech, 51; mentioned, 70  
 Faraday, Michael, 123  
 Fawell, Captain Reid, 129  
 F.C.C. *See* Federal Communications Commission  
 Federal Board of Prison Industries, Inc., 181  
 Federal Communications Commission, and Station WGST, 113 f., 115, 117  
 Federal Public Works Administration, Housing Division, and the development of Techwood, 219 ff. *passim*  
 Felsher, H. C., 61  
 Felton, W. H., 11  
 Ferst, M. A., 215  
 Field, Floyd, 144, 160, 167, 209  
 Fiftieth Anniversary of Georgia Tech, program of, 240 ff.  
 Fillmore, Millard, 223  
 First World War, Georgia Tech's participation in war effort of, 75 ff.  
 Flagler, Thorne, 220  
 Flath, E. H., 68  
 Fleet, Reginald S., 70, 222  
*Florida*, 130  
 Flowers, Buck, 146, 285  
 Flynn, Madge, 124  
 Football, beginnings of at Georgia Tech, 29 ff., 55 ff.; under Coach W. A. Alexander, 142 ff.; under Bobby Dodd, 144-45; relations between Georgia Tech and the University of Athens, 146; enlarging of stadium for, 146-47; season of 1928 described by Morgan Blake, 149 ff.  
 Forbes, T. M., 266  
 Forrest, George F., 27, 32

Forrester, George W., 122  
 Forsythe, William J., 61, 232  
 Fort Valley, 203  
 Fort Valley State College, 213  
 Foster, Richard C., 291  
 Fourth District A. & M. School, 186  
 Frankel, S. D., 70  
 Franklin College, 210  
 Franseth, Jane, 293  
 Fraternities, Greek-letter, 57; honorary, 57-58  
 Fraternity-Alumni Council, 271  
 Freeman, Y. Frank, sketch of, 62; given award by Georgia Tech, 229; and the Alumni Foundation, 265; mentioned, 28, 181, 200, 262, 263  
 French, Aaron, makes contribution toward Georgia Tech's textile department, 39 f.; and Georgia Tech's scholarships, 119; mentioned, 121  
 Friedell, Captain W. E., 134  
 Fuller, Thomas, and the Alumni Foundation, 265  
 Fulton, John, 115  
 Fulton County, 234  
 Fulton County commissioners, give money to Georgia Tech, 89  
 Furlow, Floyd, anecdote of, 36; mentioned, 28, 37, 90, 226

## G

Gailey, J. H., 95  
 Garing, A. J., 258  
 Garrison, E. Roddy, 173  
 Gate City Guard, 25, 34  
 Gates, Oscar I., 79, 308  
 General Assembly. *See* Georgia General Assembly  
 General Education Board, donations of to Georgia Tech, 37, 84, 125; mentioned, 202, 236, 237  
*Gentleman's Magazine*, 125  
 George, Lloyd, 180  
 George, Walter F., 223, 284  
*Georgia*, 131  
 Georgia Education Association, 25  
 Georgia Evening College, sketch of, 211  
 Georgia Experiment Station, 186

- Georgia General Assembly, Acts of affecting Georgia Tech, 185 ff., 326 ff.
- Georgia Industrial and Normal College, Albany, 186
- Georgia Industrial and Normal College, Savannah, 186
- Georgia Industrial College, 186, 203
- Georgia Normal and Industrial College. *See* Georgia State College for Women
- Georgia Normal School. *See* Georgia Teachers College
- Georgia Power Company, 112
- Georgia School of Technology, beginnings of, 3 ff.; under President Hopkins, 20 ff.; under President Hall, 33 ff.; under President Matheson, 46 ff.; extracurricular activities at, 55 ff.; Co-operative Department at, 66 ff.; Quarter-Centennial Celebration of, 69 ff.; during the First World War, 75 ff.; and Greater Georgia Tech Campaign, 80 ff.; under President Brittain, 92 ff.; Brown bequest to, 100 ff.; gift of WGST to and other gifts, 109 ff.; library of, 123 ff.; Navy R.O.T.C. at, 128 ff.; and football, 142 ff.; receives Guggenheim Award, 154 ff.; faculty personalities at, 162 ff.; notable guests at, 174 ff.; and the University System of Georgia, 183 ff.; place of in state system, 210 ff.; fiftieth anniversary of, 240 ff.; and alumni activities, 262 ff.; and state politics, 281 ff.; loses scholastic standing under Talmadge, 288 ff.; and Ellis Arnall, 298 ff.; during Second World War, 304 ff.; under President Van Leer, 310 ff.
- Georgia Southwestern College, sketch of, 212-13; suspended from the Southern Association of Colleges, 296
- Georgia State Agricultural Society, favors bill establishing technological school in Georgia, 10
- Georgia State College, 213
- Georgia State College for Men, 186
- Georgia State College for Women, sketch of, 211; suspended from the Southern Association of Colleges, 295; mentioned, 186
- Georgia State Teachers College, 208
- Georgia State Woman's College, sketch of, 211; suspended from the Southern Association of Colleges, 295; mentioned, 186
- Georgia Teachers College, sketch of, 212; suspended from the Southern Association of Colleges, 296
- Georgia Tech, The*, 27, 59 f.
- Georgia Tech Alumni Foundation, 263 ff. *passim*
- Georgia Tech Alumnus*, on John Smith's presentation of tract of land to Georgia Tech, 43; established, 62; and Dr. Brittain's letter to Board of Regents about WGST, 115 ff.; mentioned, 256, 263, 309
- Georgia Tech Athletic Association, and the building of Grant Field Stadium, 148; mentioned, 130, 143, 144
- Georgia Tech Athletic Board, 147
- Georgia Tech Engineer*, establishment of, 61 f.; mentioned, 232
- Georgia Tech Evening School of Commerce. *See* Georgia Evening College
- Georgia Tech National Alumni Association. *See* National Georgia Tech Alumni Association
- Georgia Tech Night School. *See* Evening School of Applied Science
- Georgia Tech Research Institute, sketch of, 214-18
- Georgia Vocational and Trades School, 186, 203
- Gibbs, George W., 59
- Gibson, Carlton B., 92
- Gilbert, S. Price, on Board of Regents, 303; mentioned, 92, 114, 126
- Glenn, William H., given award by Georgia Tech, 228; mentioned, 24, 27, 28, 200, 262
- Gober, George, 194
- Goldsmith, J. D., 24
- Goodwynne, S. G., 254
- Gordon, John B., speaker at opening ceremonies of Georgia Tech, 21; mentioned, 280

Grady, Henry W., on Georgia Tech and the South's undeveloped resources, 22 f.; mentioned, 11, 273, 279  
 Grady, Henry W., Jr., and Dr. Brittain, 272-73  
 Granath I. H., 257  
 Grant, Bitsy, 152  
 Grant, John W., 28, 90, 93, 147, 163, 200, 278  
 Grant Field Stadium, and Georgia Tech's Marathon Stone, 138; building of, 146 ff.; mentioned, 145  
 Grant Park, as proposed location of Georgia Tech, 19  
 Graves, Frank P., praises Georgia Tech, 240  
 Graves, John Temple, II, 232  
 Gray, Nash, 63  
 Greater Georgia Tech campaign, financial goal of, 80, 81, 82; tours in connection with, 81 f.; results of, 82 f., 136; abandoned, 91  
 Greek-letter fraternities, 57 ff.  
 Green, T. F., on Board of Regents, 196, 201  
 Greenblatt, Mike A., 257, 261  
 Greene, Edward A., 27  
 Gregg, Robert, given award by Georgia Tech, 228-29; and the Alumni Foundation, 265; mentioned, 70, 232, 235  
 Gresham, John J., speaker at opening ceremonies of Georgia Tech, 21  
 Griffin, Commander George C., 62, 64, 129, 286  
 Griffith, Arthur, 261  
 Griffith, J. W., 234  
 Gross, Lt. Col. Felix E., 79  
 Gude, A. V., 121  
 Guerry, Alexander, 290, 296  
 Guggenheim, Daniel, 122  
 Guggenheim, Robert, 159  
 Guggenheim Award, Georgia Tech receives, 96, 154 ff.  
 Guggenheim Foundation, makes grant to Georgia Tech, 206  
 Gunn, Watts, 152  
 Gustav. King of Sweden, 178

## H

Hackett, Horatio B., and the Techwood Project, 221, 222  
 Hackman, Buddy, and Bobby Dodd in 1936 Vanderbilt-Tennessee game, 145  
 Haden, Charles J., service of to Georgia Tech's Y.M.C.A., 64  
 Hall, H. O., 267  
 Hall, Lyman, elected President of Georgia Tech, 33; sketch of, 33 ff.; undertakes building expansion, 35 ff.; defends Georgia Tech against attacks of Georgia ministers, 41; and president's home, 43; progress of Georgia Tech during administration of, 44; memorial exercises for, 45; mentioned, 20, 23, 24, 25, 39, 40, 56, 87, 95, 121  
 Halsey, Lindsay, 31  
 Hamilton, C. L., 266  
 Hamm, Ed, 152  
 Hammond, H. P., 202  
 Hammond, Julia, 47, 124  
 Hammond, Laura, 47, 124  
 Hammond, Nat J., 47  
 Hanson, Major John Fletcher, sketch of, 5 f.; mentioned, 3  
 Hanson, Victor H., 6  
 Hardin, Hammond, 232  
 Harding, Warren, 224  
 Hardman, L. G., 156  
 Hardman, L. G., Jr., 267  
 Hardwick, Thomas W., 93, 278, 279  
 Hardy, H. L., 70  
 Harlan, 146  
 Harrell, opposes bill establishing technological school in Georgia, 10, 11  
 Harris, David, 101  
 Harris, Lucian J., 61  
 Harris, Nathaniel Edwin, sketch of, 3 f.; sponsors bill establishing a technological school in Georgia, 5 f., 9; introduces resolution in Georgia legislature authorizing a committee to investigate technical education, 7 f.; member of committee of Georgia legislature investigating technical education, 8; appointed member of governing board of Georgia Tech.

- 13; as chairman of Board of Trustees, 15, 174, 175, 176; speaker at opening ceremonies of Georgia Tech, 21; presented loving cup at Georgia Tech's quarter-centennial celebration, 70, 72; report and recommendations of on Georgia Tech's Texas lands, 103 f.; mentioned, 10, 11, 17, 28, 76, 81, 82, 83, 87, 89, 90, 93, 101, 126, 275, 278, 279
- Harris, Rufus, 312
- Harris, W. T., 28
- Harris Dormitory, 4, 136
- Harrison, Benjamin, 223
- Harrison, George W., 38, 122
- Hartsfield, W. B., and Georgia Tech's restaurant-bookstore, 119 f.
- Harvard University, 90, 95, 128
- Haskell, T. Holmes, 32
- Hawkins, Frank, 38
- Hayes, Rutherford, 223
- Haygood, Bishop Atticus G., 4
- Heard, Columbus, sketch of, 14 f.; and location of Georgia Tech in Atlanta, 17 ff.; mentioned, 17, 28
- Hearst, William Randolph, makes gift to Georgia Tech, 41
- Heermance, Major Radcliffe, 76, 78, 79
- Heffernan, Paul M., 232
- Hefner, Ralph A., sketch of, 166-67
- Heidt, G. V., 32
- Heisman, John W., becomes athletic coach at Georgia Tech, 56; mentioned, 70, 142, 145, 165
- Hemphill, Treasurer, 12
- Hendrie, George A., 59
- Henika, J. H., 167
- Henry, A. V., 98
- Hentley, M. C., 291
- Herbert, Walter, director of music at Georgia Tech, 58
- Herty, C. H., introduces football to Georgia, 29
- Higgins, M. P., 21
- High, J. M., 121
- High Museum, 238
- Hightower, William Harrison, described in *Blue Print*, 59; given award by Georgia Tech, 230-31; and the Alumni Foundation, 265; and the Textile Foundation Project, 266; mentioned, 28, 200, 268
- Hill, Benjamin H., 210
- Hill, Dean, 60
- Hill, Walter B., 3, 37
- Hillyer, George, 16
- Hilton, James, 164
- Hinman, Thomas P., 121, 122
- Hitler, Adolph, 281
- Hodgson, Edward R., sketch of, 15; and location of Georgia Tech in Atlanta, 17 ff.; mentioned, 28, 33, 90
- Hodgson, Edward R., Jr., succeeds father on governing board of Georgia Tech, 15; mentioned, 28, 93, 200, 278
- Hoffer, J., 61
- Hoffman, G. F., 68
- Holland, Frank, 132
- Holmes, Trezevant, 27
- Honnell, M. A., 234, 306
- Honorary awards, conferred by Georgia Tech, 226 ff.
- Hood, B. Mifflin, 98
- Hooper, Frank A., Jr., 24, 64, 136, 137, 215, 263, 312
- Hopkins, Dr. Isaac Stiles, sketch of, 4 f.; chosen first president of Georgia Tech, 20; and opening ceremonies of Georgia Tech, 21; on purpose and importance of Georgia Tech, 25 f.; resigns, 33; presented loving cup at Georgia Tech's Quarter-Centennial celebration, 70, 72; mentioned, 3, 23, 26, 29, 44, 309
- Hopkins, Ruth, 309
- Hopkins, T. S., 121
- Horack, H. C., 291
- Houston, Frank K., 112, 163
- Howell, Clark, Sr., as friend of Georgia Tech, 11; sponsors missing-word contest in *Atlanta Constitution*, 11 f.; presents Radio Station WGST to Georgia Tech, 109 ff., 116; mentioned, 28, 42, 90, 112, 122, 222
- Howell, Park, and first Georgia Tech-Georgia football game, 31, 32
- Howell, R. S., made director of Georgia Tech's Evening School of Applied Science, 50
- Howey, J. H., 306
- Hubbard, Lt. Col. E. W., 78, 79

- Hudson, A. Clark, 232  
 Hudson, Frank P., quoted on David Barron, 286-87  
 Hughes, T. J., 61  
 Hunter, Joel, 52  
 Hunter, W. W., 32

## I

- Ickes, Harold, and the Techwood Project, 221, 222; mentioned, 220  
 Inman, Nellie, and opening ceremonies of Georgia Tech, 21  
 Inman, Samuel M., sketch of, 13, chosen as treasurer of Georgia Tech governing board, 15 f.; mentioned, 17, 20, 28, 33, 38  
 Inman, Walker, 38  
 Institute of Citizenship, 232  
 Irwin, Ralph, 59  
*Itasca*, 133, 135

## J

- Jack, Theodore, 291  
 Jackson, O. M., 126 f.  
 Jacobs, John C., 61  
 J. A. Jones Construction Company, 220, 222  
 James F. Lincoln Arc Welding Foundation, 126  
 Japan, and the disappearance of Amelia Earhart, 133  
*Jeffersonian, The*, 276  
 Jeffords, Colonel W. Q., Jr., 79  
 Jerger, Edward R., on Board of Regents, 303  
 Jewell, D. A., Jr., 266  
 Joesten, Joachim, 178  
 Johnson, Louis Gholstin, 121  
 Johnson, Robert R., 52  
 Johnston, Delia, 125  
 Jones, "Big Bob," 132, 153  
 Jones, C. A., 166, 233  
 Jones, Colonel Thomas H., 79, 307  
 Jones, Commander Harold, 129  
 Jones, George S., and the Alumni Foundation, 265  
 Jones, H. S., 27  
 Jones, J. H., 24  
 Jones, Raymond A., 215

- Jones, Robert Tyre (Bobby), Jr., career of, 152 f.; given award by Georgia Tech, 228; mentioned, 262  
 Jones, Sam, attacks Georgia Tech, 41  
 Jorgensen, Matt L., 232  
 Joseph Brown Whitehead Memorial Hospital, at Georgia Tech, 48 f.  
 Judd, Charles H., 202  
 Julius Brown Dormitory, 103, 107

## K

- Kaighn, R. P., 76  
 Kapp, C. A., 68  
 Kappa Alpha, 57  
 Kappa Sigma, 57  
 Kaufman, Ferd M., given award by Georgia Tech, 227; mentioned, 32, 130  
 Keeler, O. B., quoted on Georgia Tech's Marathon stone, 138 f.; describes Grant Field as it appeared in 1915, 147; mentioned, 205  
 Kell, Wayne S., 51 f., 53  
 Kemble, Fanny, 161  
 Kennedy, Alfred D., and the Alumni Foundation, 265  
 Kessler, R. M., 61  
 Ketchum, Milo S., 92  
 Kettering, Charles F., visits Georgia Tech, 182; mentioned, 126  
 Key, James L., proposes that Georgia Tech be turned over to Atlanta, 90; mentioned, 82  
 Kimball, John, and first Georgia Tech-Gorgia football game, 31; mentioned, 32  
 King, Evander A., 59  
 King, R. S., 166, 233, 305  
 Kirk, Professor, 76  
 Kirkland, James Hampton, quoted on Guggenheim Award to Georgia Tech, 158; mentioned, 96  
 Klein, Edward, 40  
 Knowles, Clarence, helps secure legislative appropriations for Georgia Tech, 35  
 Knowles Dormitory, 35 f., 130, 137  
 Knight, Montgomery, 157  
 Knight, Ryland, 311  
 Koseme, 57

## L

- Lamar, Philip R., 122  
 Land, Captain Emory S., and Guggenheim Award to Georgia Tech, 156, 158 f.  
 Lane, Charles, 20, 23  
 Lange, H. M., 61  
 Law, Thomas C., 235  
 Lee, Ivy, 91, 96  
 Legg, M. Frank, 59  
 Leland Stanford, Jr., University, 154  
*Lexington*, 135  
 Library, the, of Georgia Tech, 123 ff.  
 Linder, Tom, 136  
 Little, Lt. Col. Bird, 79  
 Little, W. A., member of committee of Georgia legislature investigating technical education, 8; sponsors bill establishing technological school in Georgia, 9; prevents repeal of law establishing technological school, 11  
 Lom, Benny, 150, 151  
 London, Captain J. J., 129  
 Long, H. H., Jr., 27  
 Long, Huey, 274, 279, 284  
 Longino, Major O. H., 79  
 Louisiana State University, 84, 143  
 Lowell, A. Lawrence, 95  
 Lowndes, R. H., 76, 173  
 Lucas, J. H., 101  
 Lumpkin, Roy (Father), praised by Count Bernadotte, 177  
 Lyman Hall Chemical Laboratory, 44  
 Lytle, Charles W., 68

## M

- McAlister, Hill, 289  
 McBride, Sallie, 32  
 McBurney, E. P., 121  
 McCain, James R., 181, 235, 292  
 McCall, M. N., 160  
 McCarty, George W., and the Alumni Foundation, 265; mentioned, 59, 144, 262  
 Macon, makes bid for location of Georgia Tech, 16  
*Macon Telegraph*, crusades for establishment of technological school in Georgia, 6 f.; quoted on Thomas Watson, 276-77  
 McCrary, J. A., 27  
 McCrary, James B., 24, 27  
 McDaniel, Henry D., and establishment of Georgia Tech, 13; mentioned, 18  
 McDaniel, J. E., and Co-operative Plan at Georgia Tech, 68  
 MacDonald, Jeanette, 134  
 McGee, Walter, 63  
 McGill, Ralph, 235  
 McGilvray, Angus, 20  
 McIntyre, Dan I., 59  
 McKee, G. H., 76  
 McKinley, William, 224  
 McKinney, Paul K., 266  
 McManus, C. B., 127  
 McMillan, Bo, 145, 146  
 McRae, Floyd W., Sr., 122  
 McRae, M., 31, 32  
 McWhirter, Ellen, 164  
 Maddox, Baxter, 231  
 Mallory, J. M., 97, 98  
 Mann, A. R., 238  
 Mansfield, Lona, 121  
 Manville, Estelle, marries Count Bernadotte, 177-78  
 Marathon, stone from, set up at Georgia Tech, 138-39  
 Marchmont, George T., service of to Georgia Tech's Y.M.C.A., 64; and the Alumni Foundation, 265; mentioned, 262  
 Maree, Vance, 151  
 Marionettes, dramatic club at Georgia Tech, 58  
 Markell, B. F., 70  
 Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 8 f., 154, 157  
 Matheson, Kenneth Gordon, as president of Georgia Tech, 46 ff.; service of to Georgia Tech, 72 f.; overseas welfare service of during First World War, 76; and fight between Georgia Tech and State College of Agriculture for federal funds, 85 f.; resigns as president of Georgia Tech, 86 f.; progress of Georgia Tech during administration of, 87 ff.; and Theodore Roosevelt's

- visit, 174, 175; and Taft's visit, 176;  
mentioned, 62, 82, 83, 90, 278
- May, James J., 59
- May, James W., 63
- Mealor, William G., 27, 32
- Means, E. B., 60
- Medical College of Augusta, 212
- Mell, P. H., 16
- Mercer University, 261
- Merkle, Gus, 152
- Merry, Ernest B., 27
- Middle Georgia College, suspended  
from the Southern Association of  
Colleges, 296; mentioned, 186
- Miles, W. B., elected member of Geor-  
gia Tech governing board, 28
- Milledgeville, makes bid for location  
of Georgia Tech, 16
- Miller, John A., 38
- Milner, W. J., 91
- Miltiades, 138, 139
- Mims, Livingston, 38
- Mississippi*, 130
- Mississippi A. & M., 143
- Mitchell, Hattie May, 32
- Mitchell, Lane, 233
- Mitchell, Margaret, 153
- Mitchell, Thomas E., 121
- Mitchell, W. E., pays tribute to Mrs.  
James H. Crosland, 127; mentioned,  
126
- Mize, Lela R., 294
- Mizell, Warner, 151
- Montague, J. Tyler, 262
- Moore, James H., 27
- Moore, J. S., 24, 60
- Moore, Wiley L., 222
- Moran, Charlie, 145
- Morgan, R. A., 268
- Morrill Act, 86
- Morris, Dr. Leslie, Jr., 48
- Morris, William S., on Board of Re-  
gents, 303
- Morton, A. B., heads Georgia Tech  
Night School, 50
- Mott, John R., 64
- Mount Pentelicus, 138
- Murphy, N. Bernard, 267
- Murray, Dorothy. *See* Crosland, Mrs.  
James H.
- Myers, Alex, 119
- Myers, Ed, 119
- N
- Naegele, Charles F., 205
- Napoleon*, 275
- Napoleon Bonaparte, and École Poly-  
technique, 25
- Narmore, Phil Blazier, sketch of, 166;  
mentioned, 61, 232
- National Defense Training Program,  
and Georgia Tech's Evening School  
of Applied Science, 50 f.
- National Education Association, Con-  
vention of, 170
- National Georgia Tech Alumni Asso-  
ciation, organization of, 262 ff.; ac-  
tivities of, 267-70
- Naval Armory, 130
- Navy R.O.T.C. *See* R.O.T.C. (Navy)
- Neely, Frank H., given award by Geor-  
gia Tech, 230; and the Alumni  
Foundation, 263, 264; mentioned,  
215, 232, 312
- Neill, J. L., 63
- Nesbit, J. N. C., heads Georgia Tech  
Night School, 50; mentioned, 76
- Newman, Frances, on affection of  
Atlanta for Georgia Tech, 39; as  
librarian at Georgia Tech, 125
- Newman Club, at Georgia Tech, 58
- Newton, Sir Isaac, 123
- New York*, 130
- New York Times*, praises Georgia  
Tech, 240; quoted on Eugene Tal-  
madge, 284
- New York University, 154, 157
- Nimitz, Admiral, 298
- Nimmocks, Gayle, 121
- Ninth District A. & M. School, 186, 203
- North Georgia College, suspended  
from the Southern Association of  
Colleges, 296; mentioned, 186
- Northwestern University, 128
- Notre Dame, 150
- Nourse, Trainer, trainer of first Geor-  
gia Tech football team, 31; men-  
tioned, 32
- Nourse, Umpire, umpire at first Geor-  
gia Tech-Georgia football game, 31

- Norvell, Lauren, on Dean Skiles, 164-165  
 Noyes, W. Wilson, treasurer of Board of Regents, 303

## O

- Ogden, Robert, 38  
 Ogletree, E. H., 48  
 Ogletree, J. F., 32  
 Ogletree, Phil, 27  
 Ohio State University, 97  
 Oldknow, William S., memorial scholarship to, 121; mentioned, 132  
 Omicron Delta Kappa, 57  
 Osmalov, R., 61

## P

- Palmer, Charles F. (Chuck), and the Techwood project, 220, 222, 223  
 Palmer, Howard F. W., and location of Georgia Tech in Atlanta, 18  
 Parker, Lewis, 59  
 Parker, William A., and the Alumni Foundation, 264; mentioned, 262  
 Parmenter, Guy I., 266  
 Parrott, George W., 38  
 Patterson, A. H., 93  
 Paty, Raymond R., sketch of, 313  
 Paxon, F. J., 223  
 Pearce, Colonel Earle D'A., 79  
 Pearl Harbor, before Second World War, 134  
 Pease, W. C., 268  
 Pendleton, Captain A. L., Jr., 78, 79  
 Penfield, offers campus and buildings of old Mercer University as location for Georgia Tech, 16  
 Perdue, A. Rhodes, 262  
 Perry, William Gilmer, tribute to in first edition of *Blue Print*, 58 f.; gives testimonial on Dr. Brittain, 314-15; mentioned, 78, 124, 165, 167, 209, 283  
 Peters, Edward, gives four acres of land to Georgia Tech, 19  
 Peters Land Company, gives land to Georgia Tech, 47  
 Peters Park, as proposed location of Georgia Tech, 19

- Petit and DeHaven, and building of shop at Georgia Tech, 20  
 Petri, George, introduces football to Alabama, 29  
 Pheidippides, 139  
 Phelps, Shelton, 296  
 Phi Delta Theta, 57  
 Phi Gamma Delta, 57  
 Phi Epsilon Pi, 57  
 Phi Eta Sigma, 27, 57  
 Phi Kappa Phi, 57  
 Phi Kappa Sigma, 57  
 Philip, 130  
 Phillips, Captain, 151  
 Phi Sigma Kappa, 57  
 Pickford, Mary, 134  
 Piedmont Exposition, 223  
 Pi Kappa Alpha, 57  
 Pittman, Marvin, and the Talmadge-University System controversy, 288 ff. *passim*  
 Politics, and education in Georgia, 272 ff.  
 Pope, J. W., 38  
 Porter, Charles E., 60  
 Porter, Herbert, 222  
 Porter, James, 14  
 Porter, John H., 28  
 Porter, Oliver S., sketch of, 13 f.; offers resolution locating Georgia Tech in Atlanta, 19; mentioned, 17, 20, 28  
 Pound, Jere, 208  
 Powell, R. H., 208, 212  
 Pratt, N. P., serves as interim president of Georgia Tech, 90; mentioned, 87, 89, 90, 93, 200, 278  
 Pritchett, C. M., 24  
 Pritchett, Henry S., 96  
 Proctor, William J., service of to Georgia Tech's Y.M.C.A., 65; mentioned, 63  
 Publications, student, at Georgia Tech, 27, 58 ff.  
 Puckett, R. A., 268  
 Pund, Adelaide Martha, 313  
 Pund, Peter, 151, 313

## Q

- Quigley, Thomas H., 233  
 Quillian, H. T., 63



## R

- Ragan, Willis, 38  
 Ragsdale, I. N., 156  
*Railway Age*, on Georgia Tech's Co-operative Plan, 66 f.  
 Rainey, Glenn W., 64, 167  
 Rainey, Homer Price, 274  
 "Ramblin' Wreck," origins of, 254 ff.; music of, 255-56  
 Ramspeck, Congressman, 117  
 Randle, Director, on early athletics at Georgia Tech, 56  
 Rankin, William S., 122  
 Raoul, Thomas W., 27, 31, 32  
 Redwine, Bessie, 32  
 Reed, T. W., 17  
 Reid, Charles, 113  
 Renfro, J. L., on Board of Regents, 303  
 Research, carried on at State Engineering Experiment Station, Georgia Tech, 213-14; carried on at Georgia Tech Research Institute, 214 ff.  
 Reserve Officers Training Corps. *See* R.O.T.C.  
 Rhodes, J. D., bequest of to Georgia Tech, 120; mentioned, 132  
 Rhodes Building, 120  
 Rice, member of committee of Georgia legislature investigating technical education, 8  
 Rich, William T., and the Alumni Foundation, 265; mentioned, 59  
 Richards, J. McDowell, 126  
 Riegels, Roy, makes wrong-way run at Tech-California Rose Bowl game, 150 f.  
 Rivers, Governor Eurith D., attempts to get WGST transferred from Georgia Tech to the State, 114 f.; mentioned, 232  
 Robert, Lawrence Wood (Chip), Jr., described in *Blue Print*, 59; given award by Georgia Tech, 227; mentioned, 24, 28, 56, 82, 90, 93, 107, 137, 144, 147, 200, 262, 278  
 Robert & Company, 147  
 Roberts, Frederic, 234  
 Roberts, M. Hines, 125  
 Robertson, Anne Hall, 34  
 Robeson, G. C., 48  
 Rochester Mechanics Institute, 92  
 Rockefeller, John D., endows General Education Board, 36 f.; makes donation for new Y.M.C.A. building at Georgia Tech, 63  
 Rockefeller Foundation, 91  
 Roman, Frank, 257, 258, 261  
 Romare, Paul, 12  
 Roosevelt, Eleanor, visits Techwood, 223, 224  
 Roosevelt, Franklin D., gives address at Georgia Tech, 181-82; visits Warm Springs, 181-82; and the Techwood Project, 221, 223, mentioned, 132, 281, 304  
 Roosevelt, James, 223  
 Roosevelt, Theodore, visits Georgia Tech, 174-75, 223; mentioned, 131  
 Rose Bowl game, 1928, description of by Morgan Blake, 149 ff.; Dr. Brittain at, 171  
 Rose Bowl Field, at Georgia Tech, 151  
 Rooselot, Gerald A., 213, 214, 215, 306  
 Roswell, visited by Theodore Roosevelt, 174, 223  
 R.O.T.C. (Army), at Georgia Tech during First World War, 78 f.; at Georgia Tech during Second World War, 307 f.  
 R.O.T.C. (Navy), established at Georgia Tech, 128 ff.; Georgia Tech's unit praised by Admiral Standley, 130 f.; Georgia Tech's unit wins efficiency trophy, 131; at Georgia Tech during Second World War, 307 f.  
 Rowe, Bright, 31 f.  
 Rowe, Hugh J., 93, 278, 279  
 Rucker, T. W., 16  
 Rumble, Lester, 64  
 Russell, Richard B., Sr., member of committee of Georgia legislature investigating technical education, 8; supports bill establishing technological school in Georgia, 10  
 Russell, Richard B., Jr., and the University System of Georgia, 185; mentioned, 28, 196, 201, 223  
 Russell, Scott, 266

## S

- Sachett, R. L., 92  
 Saffir, H. S., 61  
 Salzbrenner, and portrait of Dr. J. S. Coon, 14  
 Sanford, Shelton P., 209  
 Sanford, Steadman Vincent, as chancellor of University System, 206; sketch of, 209; letter from Dr. Brittain to, 282; and the Talmadge-University System controversy, 292 ff. *passim*; death of, 312-13; mentioned, 181, 224, 272, 301, 312  
 Sanford Stadium, 19, 313  
 Sarbacher, Robert I., 215  
 S.A.T.C., *See* Student Army Training Corps  
 Savant, D. P., 165, 209  
 Scabbard and Blade, 57  
 Schackleford, George, 31  
 Schenck, 130  
 Schneider, Herman, and the Co-operative Plan, 66  
 Scholarship loans and gifts, list of, 121-22  
 School of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, 186  
 School of Military Aeronautics, at Georgia Tech during First World War, 75  
 School of Technology, 186  
*Scientific American*, on Georgia Tech, 40  
 Scott, J. J., 266  
 Scott, Robert, 235  
 Scott, Sir Walter, 123  
 Scottish Rite Hospital, benefited by receipts from football games, 234-35  
 Second World War, Georgia Tech's wartime program in, 304 ff.; Georgia Tech's participation in war effort of, 304 ff.  
 Secrest, E. L., 63  
 Setze, T. S., 24  
 Seventh District A. & M. School, 186, 203  
 Shelton, J. M., 147  
 Shepherd, R. S., 20, 23  
 Sherrod, C. C., 291  
 Shutze, P. T., 48  
 Siebert, L. R., secretary of Board of Regents, 303, 313  
 Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 57  
 Sigma Chi, 57  
 Sigma Nu, 57  
 Sigma Phi Epsilon, 57  
 Simmons, John A., and the Alumni Foundation, 265  
 Simmons, T. J., 12  
 Simmons, W. E., 90, 93, 278  
 Simons, George I., 222  
 Sinclair, Ben W., 262  
 Skiles, W. Vernon, sketch of, 163 ff.; mentioned, 144, 164, 283, 310, 312  
 Skinner, John L., 95, 97  
 Slack, W. H., 268  
 Small, Sam W., 121  
 Smith, C. J., on Board of Regents, 303  
 Smith, D. M., anecdotes on, 172; mentioned, 158, 166, 209  
 Smith, F. P., 48, 94  
 Smith, Hal L., 24, 43  
 Smith, H. O., 272  
 Smith, Hoke, and Taft's visit, 176; mentioned, 38, 275  
 Smith, John E., presents tract of land to Georgia Tech, 43 f.  
 Smith, John M., 44  
 Smith, Marion, quoted on Philip Weltner, 207-08; quoted on the University System, 300-02; as chairman of Board of Regents, 303, 313; mentioned, 103  
 Smith, T. W., 121  
 Smith-Howard Bill, 85  
 Snelling, Charles M., as chancellor of the University System, 201, 207  
 Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, 202  
 Solomon, Arthur, 257  
 "Son of a Gambolier, The," 261  
 "Song of a Gambolier," 257, 261  
 Soule, Andrew M., and fight between Georgia Tech and State College of Agriculture for federal funds, 85 f.; as head of State College of Agriculture of Georgia, 196; mentioned, 99  
 Sousa, John Philip, 259  
 Southeastern Conference, described, 143

- Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, Georgia Tech seeks membership in, 123; and the Talmadge-University System controversy, 290 ff.; drops Georgia colleges and University from membership, 291 ff.; mentioned, 139, 148
- Southern Association Quarterly*, 300
- Southern Broadcasting Company, WGST forms associations with, 112 f.; tries to get WGST away from Georgia Tech, 116, 117 f.; mentioned, 115
- Southern Conference, Georgia Tech wins championship of, 150; mentioned, 143
- Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association, 143
- South Georgia State College, sketch of, 213; suspended from the Southern Association of Colleges, 296; mentioned, 186
- South Georgia Teachers College, 186, 212
- Spain, F. O., 32
- Sparks, George M., 52, 53
- Spaulding, Hughes, on Board of Regents, 195; quoted, 204
- Speer, D. N., elected member of Georgia Tech governing board, 28
- Speer, Frank, 151
- Speer, George A., 38
- Spence, member of committee of Georgia legislature investigating technical education, 8
- Spencer, William H., 203
- Spiller Field, 152
- Spinks, opposes bill establishing technological school in Georgia, 10
- Spratlin, Frank Martin, given award by Georgia Tech, 231; and the Alumni Foundation, 265; on Board of Regents, 303; mentioned, 115, 235, 262
- Standley, Admiral William H., praises Georgia Tech's R.O.T.C. unit, 130 f.
- State Agricultural and Normal College, 186
- State College Administrative Council, 224
- State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, 202, 208
- State Engineering Experiment Station, at Georgia Tech, 213-14; act establishing, 334-35; mentioned, 216
- State Medical College, 186
- State Normal School, 202
- State Radio Commission, and WGST, 115
- State Teachers College, 186
- Staton, Albert H., first editor of *Georgia Tech Alumnus*, 62; mentioned, 146, 263
- Staton, J., 146
- Steed, E. T., 194
- Steele, A. B., 37, 38
- Stegeman, A. J., 235
- Stephens, Alexander H., 8, 21, 210, 280
- Stephens, P. V., 80, 81
- Stephenson, Fred S., 234
- Stevens, J. P., 121
- Stevens, P. D., 220, 222
- Stevens Institute of Technology, 9
- Stewart, Davenport, 132
- Stewart, Joseph S., 10
- Stone, Marshall C., 266
- Story of France, The*, 275
- Stout, G. M., 28, 62, 200, 262
- Stowell, Kenneth K., 95
- Strite, Captain Robert, 129
- Stubbins, J. H., 61
- Stuckey, H. P., 208, 213
- Student Army Training Corps, at Georgia Tech during First World War, 76 f.
- Stull, R. T., 97
- Sturtevant*, 130
- Summerville, W. H., 116
- Sutton, Willis A., 264, 291
- Swann, James, gifts of to Georgia Tech, 40 f.; mentioned, 37
- Swann Dormitory, 41, 130
- Sweet, Charles A., and the Alumni Foundation, 264; mentioned, 59
- Sweigert, R. L., 61, 305
- Swent, S. H., 266
- Sykes, E. O., assures Georgia Tech of keeping WGST, 114, 117

## T

- Taft, William Howard, visits Atlanta, 175-76
- Talmadge, Eugene, and the University educational institutions of Georgia, 283 ff.; Georgia Tech students rise against, 285-86; exerts influence at Georgia Tech, 285-87; controversy of with the University System, 288 ff.; mentioned, 274
- Talmadge, Herman, 283
- Tau Beta Pi, 57
- Tau Epsilon Phi, 57
- Taylor, 130
- Technique*, described, 60; on importance of Y.M.C.A. at Georgia Tech, 64 f.; on Admiral Standley's praise of Georgia Tech's R.O.T.C. unit, 130 f.; account of Guggenheim Award in, 155; on D. M. Smith, 172; on Count Bernadotte, 177; on Homecoming Day, 1933, 205 ff.; mentioned, 144, 182
- Technologist*, *The*, Georgia Tech's first student publication, 27, 59 f.
- Techwood, the rehabilitation of a slum neighborhood through a P.W.A. project, 219 ff.; dedicated, 221 ff.; benefit of to Georgia Tech, 224; mentioned, 181
- Techwood Homes Project, 220
- Telegraph and Messenger*. See *Macon Telegraph*
- Tenth District A. & M. School, 186, 203
- Terrell, Joseph M., supports bill establishing technological school in Georgia, 10; mentioned, 121
- Texas land, Julius L. Brown's bequest of to Georgia Tech, 100 ff.; recommendations of M. L. Brittain concerning, 104 ff.; oil discovered on, 118
- Texas Technological College, influence of Georgia Tech upon, 74
- Textile Department, act establishing, 332
- Textile Foundation Project, 266-67
- Théophile Gautier*, 138
- Theta Chi, 57

- Thiesen, R. J., and the "Ramblin' Wreck," 256-57; and the Alumni Association, 263; mentioned, 43, 62
- Thomas, Steffin, 313
- Thomason, Stumpy, 150, 151
- Thompson, Horace, 23
- Thompson, M. E., 283
- Thorton, Clark, 121
- Thrash, Joseph M., 24, 137, 167, 213
- Thurmond, Mattie, 283
- Tigert, John J., 291, 296
- Tiller, J. Sid, 222
- Tison, Senator, 161
- Tom Brown's School Days*, 29
- Toombs, Robert, 9, 210
- Towers, James Fulton, given award by Georgia Tech, 230; and the Alumni Foundation, 266
- Trevor, George, praises Grant Field Stadium, 147 f.
- Tulane University, 84, 143, 149
- Turner, E. A., sketch of, 62 f.; mentioned, 60, 121
- Turner, Frank, 56
- Turner, Fred S., 127
- Turner, Gene, 42
- Turner, J. D., 38

## U

- University Center, Georgia Tech participates in organizing to increase opportunity for graduate study in Georgia, 235 ff.
- University of Alabama, 84, 143, 149
- University of California, and Rose Bowl game with Georgia Tech, 150 f.; mentioned, 128
- University of Cincinnati, and introduction of Co-operative Plan, 66
- University of Florida, 143
- University of Georgia, makes bid for location of Georgia Tech, 16; rivalry between Georgia Tech and, 18 f., 84 f., 146; and first football game with Georgia Tech, 29 ff.; and 1927 game with Georgia Tech, 149; and baseball game with Georgia Tech, 152; and the University System, 183 ff., *passim*; sketch of, 210; suspended from the Southern Associa-

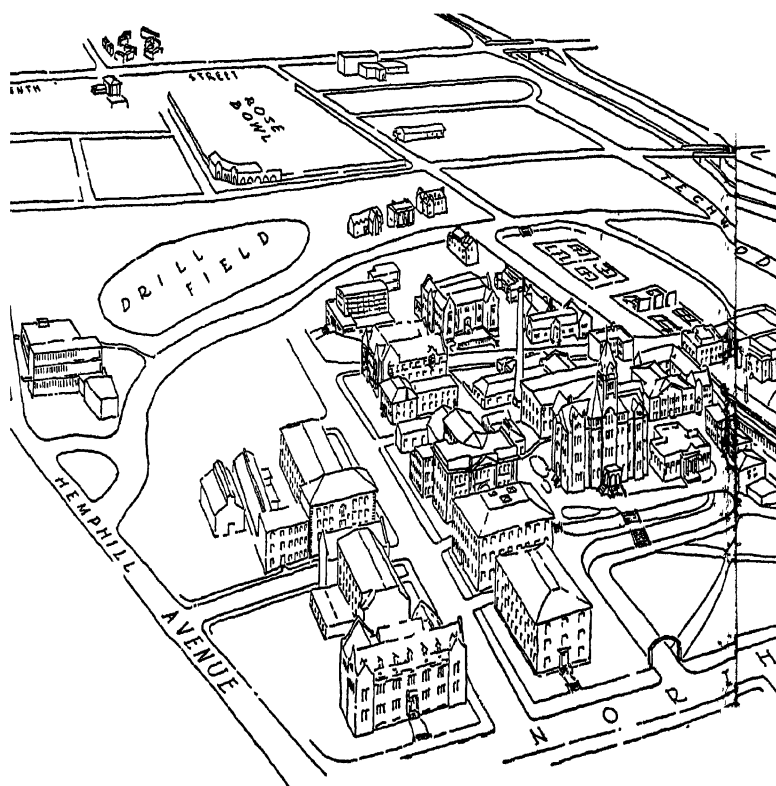
- tion of Colleges, 296; mentioned, 10, 42, 90, 91, 143, 149, 202, 203, 235, 238
- University of Kentucky, 143
- University of Michigan, 154
- University of Mississippi, 143
- University of Tennessee, and 1936 game with Vanderbilt, 145; mentioned, 143
- University of Toronto, visited by Southern faculty members, 237-39
- University of Washington, 128
- University School of Medicine, sketch of, 212
- University System of Georgia, creation of, 183 ff.; Board of Regents of, 195 ff.; and Georgia Tech, 197 ff., 210 ff.; first chancellors of, 207 ff.; controversy of with Talmadge, 288 ff.; suspended from the Southern Association of Colleges, 295-96; aided by Ellis Arnall, 300 ff.; mentioned, 204
- University System of Georgia Evening College, 51
- University System's Division of General Extension, 51
- "Up With the White and Gold," 257
- Urban Housing, The Story of the P.W.A. Housing Division, 1933-36*, 220
- U. S. Naval Academy, 181
- U. S. Training Detachment, at Georgia Tech during First World War, 76 f.
- V
- Vanderbilt University, and 1936 game with University of Tennessee, 145; mentioned, 143
- Van Henry, Arthur, 233
- Van Leer, Blake Ragsdale, becomes president of Georgia Tech, 310 ff.; sketch of, 311; mentioned, 127, 215
- Vaughan, H. W., 214
- Vaughan, W. Harry, 98, 232, 233
- Veazey, Maie, 293
- Vereen, W. J., on Board of Regents, 195, 201
- W
- Walker, Clifford, 131
- Wallace, S. S., 89 f.
- Walshall, W. P., 27
- Walton, N. J., 61
- Walton Building, 52
- Wamboldt, Wickes, 81
- Wardwaw, W. C., 235
- Warm Springs, visited by Franklin Roosevelt, 181-82
- Watkins, opposes bill establishing technological school in Georgia, 10
- Watkins, Edgar, 52
- Watson, Thomas E., influence of, 275 ff.; mentioned, 4
- Watters, John M., 53
- Watts, member of committee of Georgia legislature investigating technical education, 8
- WBBF, *see* WGST
- Weems, Professor, 76
- Welch, Superintendent, 169-70
- Wellhouse, Louis, 122
- Weltner, Philip, on Board of Regents, 196, 201; as Chancellor of University System, 207-8; mentioned, 185
- Wenn, Fred B., 53, 167
- Werner, E. A., 32
- Werner, Ray C., 59
- West, B. Graham, 156
- West, Ernest E., Georgia Tech's first football coach, 29
- West, W. S., 212
- Westbrook, 151
- West Georgia College, sketch of, 212; suspended from the Southern Association of Colleges, 296
- WGST, profits of, 47, 113, 114, 116; presented to Georgia Tech by Clark Howell, 109 ff.; efforts to take from Georgia Tech, 112, 113 f., 114 ff.; value of, 112, 116; forms association with Southern Broadcasting Company, 112 f.; development of, 113; placed under active direction of Georgia Tech, 115; history of, 115 ff.; placed in trust funds, 116; mentioned, 234, 315
- White, A. O., 64
- White, Goodrich C., 292
- White, H. C., and opening ceremonies of Georgia Tech, 21
- White, Robert H., Jr., 215, 231

- Whitehead, Mrs. Joseph B., 48  
Whitley, S. H., 291  
Whitney, E. R., 32  
Whitney, F. E., 257  
Wickham, Captain W. C., 129  
Wilbur, Ray Lyman, 291  
Wilby, Robert B., described in *Blue Print*, 59; and the Alumni Foundation, 266; mentioned, 235, 263  
Willet, Lawrence, 64  
Williams, Frank B., 266  
Willingham, Broadus E., Sr., 122  
Wilson, member of committee of Georgia legislature investigating technical education, 8  
Wilson, Woodrow, 75  
Winship, George, elected member of Georgia Tech governing board, 28; mentioned, 38, 64  
Women, admitted to School of Commerce, 53, 333  
Women's College, 203  
Wood, Professor, 76  
Wood, Leonard, in Georgia Tech's first game with University of Georgia, 29 ff.; mentioned, 55  
Woodruff, George C., on Board of Regents, 195, 303  
Woodruff, George W., and the Alumni Foundation, 266  
Woodruff, L. F., *History of Southern Football*, 31 f.  
Woodward, C. Vann, 275  
Worcester Free Institute, 9, 21  
Works, George A., pays tribute to Mrs. James H. Crosland, 127; mentioned, 202  
Wright, Mrs. Fannie B., 121  
Wright, W. A., 12  
Wyckoff, H. A., 167, 233  
Wyckoff, Douglas, in baseball game against University of Georgia, 152; mentioned, 285  
Wyoming, 130
- Y
- Yale University, 90, 128  
Yates, Charlie, 152  
*Yellow Jacket*, the, described, 60  
Y.M.C.A., at Georgia Tech, 62 ff.  
Yopp, A. L., 61  
Young, Dave, 152  
Yundt, George J., 215
- Z
- Zerfoss, Earl, 63  
Zettler, B. M., 275-76  
Zook, George F., 202

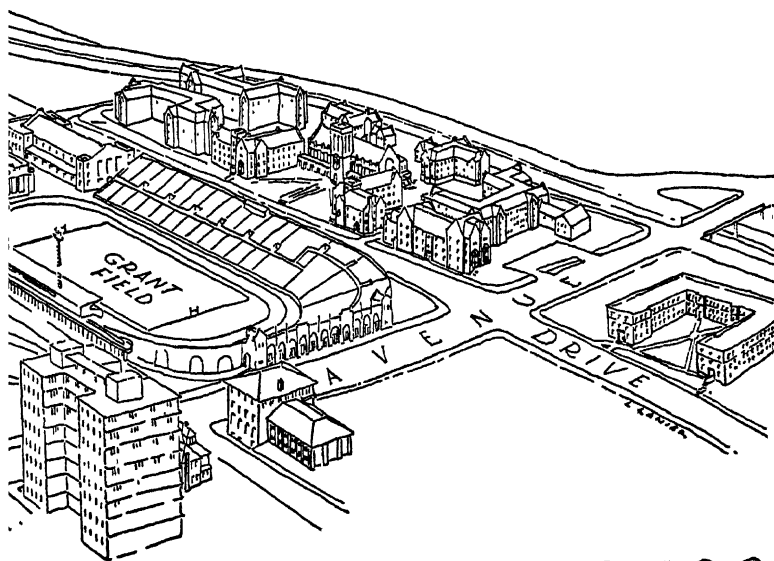








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194